

ADVICE TO VICTIMS.

TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple, Harmless Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There is so much rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter and extract from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after a while.

Curious Marriage Customs.

Wedding customs in Serbia, that little kingdom in Europe, are curious indeed from an American standpoint. For instance, neither the bride nor the bridegroom is the most important figure in a Serbian wedding, but the best man takes the leading part. He carefully guards the bride all the day before the wedding takes place, and sleeps outside her chamber the night before the girl is to be married. He wears a big stiff sash made of heavy silk carries a big white staff and a huge trumpet all for himself. There are no bridesmaids, but two godfathers, each of whom presents to the bride a silk dress. After the priest has performed the ceremony the best man takes the bride around the church and she kisses all her girl friends good-by and is finally carried off to the bridegroom, who at last gets his wife from the hands of the best man. Then the happy couple return to their intended home. Bridal tours are foreign to Serbian ideas and only the very rich or the nobility indulge in them.

Jake and the Apple.

It was during an arithmetic class in a primary school that Jake Boggs was called upon to solve a problem.

"Now, Jake," began the teacher, "if you have two apples and your little brother took one, how many would you have left?"

"I'd just like to see him try taking one," said Jake, shaking his fist.

"Well," said the teacher, "we'll put it this way. Suppose you gave him one."

"Yes; but I wouldn't do it," said Jake.

"Just supposing you did, what would remain?" said the weary teacher.

"A big fool, that's what," replied Jake.—Judge.

Motors to Match.

Smart Girl (to keen motorist)—My sister has bought a beautiful motor car.

Keen Motorist—Really? What kind? Smart Girl—Oh, a lovely sage green, to go with her frocks.—London Punch.

HER "BEST FRIEND."

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum. We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body, if its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum Food Coffee and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle upstairs without any heart palpitation, and I am cured of nervousness.

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my house, but not when she made it at her own home. Now she has learned to make it right, boil it according to directions, and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum."

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

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

THE MAN WITH THE HUNCH.

H I just had a hunch." That is the way the successful man often explains a particularly wise and remunerative move on his part to the friends who want to know how he did it. "Lucky dog," the less successful ones remark as they walk away. Was he lucky? Or did he simply use a little of the ordinary amount of brains with which he was endowed. Where did he get the hunch? His "lucky" inspiration came from a habitual, intelligent use of brains. The "lucky dog" simply put two and two together and believed that they made four. He combined logic with confidence—and won.

The man without the hunch is what he is for two reasons. Either he is too indolent to put two and two together, or else after he had put them together, he was afraid that he had made a mistake and that they made something else besides four. A logical mind, ever on the alert to benefit the owner, almost without his conscious volition, is a product of careful training.

If you are complaining that you never have had any lucky hunches, set yourself now to grasp the full meaning of every minute incident that arises in connection with each day's work. Do this every day. Do not let each day be complete in itself. Relate each day with its complex activities to each other day. Soon you will discover that some incident of to-day has a direct bearing upon some incident of some other day. You may be the only person who has made this discovery. If you are energetic, you will use it to your own advantage. And there you are. Your lucky "hunch" has come. Try it. Don't be envying other lucky dogs. Make yourself an object for envy.—Chicago Examiner.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

EFFORTS are being made to create in Washington a great national university. Such an institution would find already made in the Congressional Library, the Museum, the Smithsonian Institution and the various scientific departments of the government, an enormous material equipment better than the oldest and richest universities can afford. These departments would also provide, to supplement the regular teaching force of the university, a rich corps of special lecturers and assistants.

Whatever may come of this plan, it is a significant expression of feeling long cherished in this country that the national capital ought to be the chief center of intellectual activities.

The older cities of natural growth and commercial

supremacy, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and newer cities, Chicago and San Francisco, have necessarily, each as metropolis of a section, remained the brain centers of the country. Washington has never filled out and disguised its artificial framework. A seat of power and beauty, it has not become a city of homes.

As national unity develops, the capital city must become more and more the heart of the country, Berlin and St. Petersburg, hardly less artificial in the manner in which they were decreed as national capitals, indicate the possibilities of the city of Washington. It is becoming a favorite place for wealthy people to live in winter. Each year an increasing number of the interesting through drawn to the city by special interests finds permanent lodgment there.

The geographical position, the natural facilities for traffic, without which no city can have healthy life, the unlimited resources of the government to build up a model municipality, all conspire to make Washington in every sense one of the great cities of the world.—Youth's Companion.

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY.

NOW and then from the West come protests and complaints against the policy under which the national forests are managed. Some of these are made in good faith, and should be met with a clear statement of just what the national forest policy is and how it is being carried out, others are the result of knowledge that the theft of timber, lands and minerals, and monopoly of the range, will no longer be permitted. Much of the honest opposition to the creation of national forests comes from a wrong idea of their purpose and use. They are the first outcome of a general policy that is slowly taking shape in the public mind—the conviction that our natural resources, forests, waterways and land, are put here to be used in a definite way, and that this use must be open to all alike. National forests are created to insure to the home-builder and to home industries a perpetual supply of timber, to preserve the forest cover on watersheds, and so to insure a steady and constant stream flow, and to make certain the fair and lawful use of forest and range. They are open to all persons with the sole restriction that their permanent resources shall be used in such a way that they will not become exhausted, but will remain for the use of others in the future development of the nation. The wise use of all their resources—timber, water, lands, minerals and range—is encouraged in every way. The chief aim is to make them large factors in the rebuilding of the West and in the permanent wealth of the entire country.—The Outlook.

ART IN TAPESTRY WEAVING.

Norwegian Novel and Interesting Color Schemes in Textiles.

One of the oldest weavings known in Europe is the Norwegian tapestry, or, as it is called in Norway, "picture weaving." The word "picture" in primitive times was used in place of the word "painting," and the art of weaving dates back to the eighth century, long before the art of painting was known in Norway. The weaving of Norwegian history and sagas into "picture tapestry" seems most to have flourished at the time of the invasion of Normandy by the Norsemen and at the time of the Crusaders.

Tapestry belonging to these periods is exhibited in the museums of Norway and is different from other textiles not only by reason of the mythological subjects chosen for representation but by the manner of weaving, the design, however elaborate, being made absolutely reversible, alike on both sides in color as well as in outline.

Like most handicrafts, this weaving was almost forgotten until recently, when the museums and a talented Norwegian woman, Mme. Frida Koehler-Hansen, caused a revival of the beautiful art. Mme. Koehler-Hansen's works have become world known, having been sold to European museums, to the board of education, South Kensington, and to the royal houses of Europe.

At the universal exposition in Paris in 1900 a series of these textiles was awarded the grand prix and the same honor was accorded exhibits at the world's fair at St. Louis as well as in London, Hamburg and Turin. The jury at the exposition in Paris gave the following concise description and appreciation of Norwegian textile art:

"Norway's production of tapestries has been a revelation to the whole world. . . . A nation here appears which possesses in full measure an original talent of undeniable value."

In the Norwegian tapestries—the wool nearly always shows a mixture of different tints in one and the same color. A few strong colors are chosen and the wools dyed in these colors are mixed together before they are spun into yarn. It is precisely the theory of decomposition of tone so modern in its application to painting. Every inch of the yarn is woven especially for the place where it is to stand in the fabric, as every tint is especially mixed for the painter's brush.

Two Phases of the Case.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of house-breaking.

"Well," replied the young lawyer thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."

When a man talks, as a rule, he is representing his prejudice, or his individual trouble. Very few people condemn a thing because it is wrong, or praise it because it is right.

"PUNCH YOUR JAW," SAID YANK TO GRAND DUKE.



GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.

While speeding toward Paris Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch was put to the trouble of coughing as a speedier car whizzed past, leaving a cloud of dust. Indignant, the Russian ordered his chauffeur to "catch that impudent dog," and the driver did his best, overtaking the offending car in a suburb, where the owner had stopped. When his car came up with the man whose dust he took the grand duke alighted, his whiskers standing on end, so infuriated he was, and approaching the car, in which the stranger had taken his seat, he shouted: "I demand an apology from you, sir! I am a grand duke, and want an explanation of your want of respect." He added some insulting epithets as emphasis.

Calmly looking over the spoiled offspring of royalty the stranger replied: "Well, I am an American, and if you don't stop your gab I'll punch your jaw." The terse reply cooled the ardor of the man at whose world millions tremble in benighted Russia. The unconcern of the Yankee tourist was such a shock that the grand duke turned hastily and went back to his car.

Our Divorce Laws.

The courts are not sufficiently careful in examining evidence; in ascertaining whether another marriage is contemplated; in using their good offices to bring the parties into friendly relations again; in making a distinction between cases where the granting of a decree would be an act of righteousness and those where it would tend still further to bring the statute into disrepute. The laws of the different States are culpable because of their lack of system, co-ordination and equity—ridiculously narrow in some, absurdly loose in others.

One root of the present evils certainly may be found in the laws for marriage. There is no other business contract so easily and carelessly entered into, concludes an article on "Divorce" in the Bellineer. Boys and girls can make a contract to marry at an age when they could not make one to buy a piece of furniture. In many States no license is necessary. In some of

them girls of 12 or 14 do not need the consent of parents. No publicity is required, no previous announcement; if the laws of one State offer any hindrance, the parties have but to go across the border into another. The insane may marry, feeble-minded, criminals, paupers, consumptives—the whole aim of the State is as many marriages as possible, regardless of the consequences.

The marvel is not that so many, but that so few end in the divorce court.

Of Course.

"It is nonsense to say that a man never has the last word in an argument with his wife."

"Lots of them get the last word." "You admit it, do you?" "Certainly; their wives hand it to them."—Houston Post.

When a girl is 16 years old, she values herself at \$16,000,000, and after that never reduces the estimate.

CANADA'S BIG CROP.

GRATIFYING CONDITIONS IN WESTERN PROVINCES.

Farmers in that Section of the Dominion Bask in Financial Sunshine—Immense Yield of Dollar Wheat Is Reported.

Winnipeg Correspondence: Most of the States of the Union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-07 and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn had been planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered, and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those

with the crop and commercial conditions in the most southerly hundred and fifty miles of the province state that the fall wheat crop is phenomenal, thrashing from 20 to 60 bushels per acre and grading Nos. 1 and 2 northern. The price realized is 75c to 85c per bushel. The balance of Alberta north to Edmonton and east to Lloydminster has mostly spring crop. It is largely a dairying, beef and pork raising country. The excessive rains in late August and early September delayed ripening of the crop on the heaviest soil, and consequently was considerably damaged on the arrival of fall frosts. On lighter soil the crop was fair to good. On the line between Calgary and Edmonton spring wheat was seriously damaged, but will produce a large quantity of low grade milling and feed; early sown oats are excellent feed quality, but late sown are seriously damaged and a small proportion will be fed in the straw. On the Canadian Northern, from a point forty miles east of Edmonton to Lloydminster oats and barley are generally excellent; wheat is somewhat damaged and there is



A SHEEP RANCH IN SASKATCHEWAN.

who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in Western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States, a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every State of the Union, for every State has some representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow.

Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing among the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed

some loss of late sown oats and barley. South of High River there is an enormous crop. From High River to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Lloydminster there is an average crop of over fifty per cent of last year, and the price is from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than last year. The root crop is excellent and the live stock is in splendid condition. At the time of writing it is difficult to determine even approximately the quantity of wheat that Central Canada will market this year. The threshers' returns will tell the story.

The proceeds of the excellent Western Canada field of wheat which is here pictured were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of the land upon which it was grown. Sheep raising as well as grain growing is also a profitable industry in almost any portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The pictured flock of sheep is a perfect reproduction from a photograph taken in northern Saskatchewan.

Quick Action.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I call your attention now to this elegant watch, stem winder and stem setter, solid gold-filled case, extension balance, full dued, patent pinion pending, a time-piece, gentlemen, worth a clean fifty of any man's money, an ornament to any pocket, and left in my hands with positive orders to sell it because the owner can't afford to carry it any longer. It's a shame to put it up at auction, but it must be sold. How much am I offered for this elegant stem winder and stem setting, solid gold-filled—"

"One dollar!" interrupted the eager voice of Uncle Hank Hardscrabble, who had just dropped in.

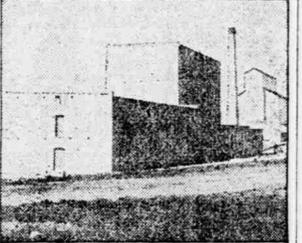
"Sold!"—Chicago Tribune.

On His Dignity.

"Waiter, what do you call this?" demanded the bushy haired man at the table in the corner, pointing to a blackened mass that lay shriveled up in the middle of his plate.

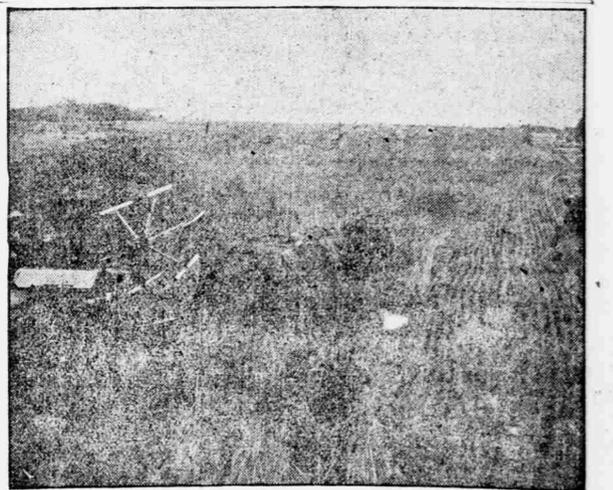
"It looks like an exceedingly well done steak, sah," said the sable functionary in the white apron, standing stiffly erect.

"You ordahed it well done, didn't you?" "Yes, but—"



MANITOBA MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

in it has been warranted and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarters crop is almost certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95 million bushels; this year it will be between 70 and 80 million. It could not be expected that seeding of June would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown opened, and this is the feature that has proved Western Canada's superiority as a great grain growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening



FIELD OF WHEAT IN WESTERN CANADA.

season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater.

It is true the season has not been so favorable as other seasons, but this condition is widespread. The corn crop in the States of the Union, where it is the premier crop of the farmers, is subject to frost. Frost has undoubtedly materially reduced the total yield in places this year, but after every allowance has been made for this and other causes the fact remains that the total grain in Alberta will be the largest in history, while in the other provinces the yield will not fall far short of other years.

With reference to Alberta, further ad-

"Well, sah, when a gent'man ordahs a steak rare we cook it rare. When he ordahs it mejum we cook it mejum, an' when he ordahs it well done we cook it well done, if it takes fo'teen hund'ed cubic feet o' gas. Wish cawfy, sah?"

Unreasonable.

"Say, you sold this to me for a safety razor."

"Well?" "Well, the first time I used that razor it cut a small mole off my face, slick and clean."

"Huh! A surgeon would have charged you \$5 for cutting off that mole. What are you kicking about?"