

It was in a Philadelphia Sunday school, not long ago, that a teacher asked the question: "What is a lie?" Of course there are small boys who thought he knew, and this was his definition: "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord and an ever present help in time of trouble."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Over 1,000 houses in London are tenanted because they are supposed to be haunted. Seventy-one of them have been the scene of murder, and from some of the remainder occupants have mysteriously disappeared.

A CAPABLE mother must be a healthy mother. The experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation.

Correct and practical counsel as to the expectant and would-be mother needs and this counsel can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

CAPABLE MOTHERHOOD—Two years ago I began having such dull, heavy, dragging pains in my back, menses were profuse and painful and was troubled with leucorrhoea. I took patent medicines and consulted a physician, but received no benefit and could not become pregnant.

"Seeing one of your books, I wrote to you telling you my troubles and asking for advice. You answered my letter promptly and I followed the directions faithfully, and derived so much benefit that I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. I now find myself pregnant and have begun its use again. I cannot praise it enough."

Mrs. PERLEY MOULTON, Theford, Vt., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent medicine. I took several bottles of it before the birth of my baby and got along nicely. I had no after-pains and am now strong and enjoying good health. Baby is also fat and healthy."

Mrs. CHAS. GERBIG, 304 South Monroe St., Baltimore, Md., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was unable to become pregnant; but since I have used it my health is much improved and I have a big baby boy, the joy and pride of our home."

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the well known authoress, had her first literary work on the Chattanooga.

PROGRESS. With time, comes progress and advancement in all lines of successfully conducted enterprises. Success comes to those only who have goods with superior merit and a reputation. In the manufacture of laundry starch for the last quarter of a century J. C. Hubinger has been the peer of all others and today is placing on the market the finest laundry starch ever offered the public under our new and original method.

Ask your grocer for a coupon book which will enable you to get the best two large 10 cent packages of his new starch, RED CROSS TRADE MARK brand, also two of the children's Shakespearian pictures painted in twelve beautiful colors as natural as life, or the Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all absolutely free.

All grocers are authorized to give ten large packages of RED CROSS STARCH, with twenty of the Shakespearian pictures or ten of the Twentieth Century Girl Calendars, to the first five purchasers of the Endless Starch Chain Book. This is one of the grandest offers ever made to the public. RED CROSS laundry starch, J. C. Hubinger's latest invention.

Congressman Norton of Ohio abandoned medicine twenty years ago for politics. Fifteen patients were taken to Iowa inventors this week as follows: To A. W. Lewis of Keota, for a vehicle attachment; to J. James of Atlantic, for a draft-equalizer; to W. London of Fairfield, for a motor; to J. W. Macy of Scarborough, for a road-grader; to A. W. and T. E. Morgan of Burlington, for a wire fence stay; to J. H. Morris of Muskegon, for a cream separator; to C. F. Nelson of Exira, for a boot and shoe cleaner; to C. O. Haven and P. P. Uhrig of Fort Madison, for a harrow; to H. Phillips and W. Hunt of Ottumwa, for a car-loader; to H. E. Porter of Hartwick, for a hat and clothes rack; to E. L. Rigging of Griswold, for a steam generating appliance; to H. H. H. of Cedar Rapids, for a bicycle; to C. H. Van Alstyne of Manchester, for a barrel heater and feed cooker; and to A. S. Johnson of Springwater, for a collar clasp. A copyright has been granted to Rev. A. C. Smith of Des Moines for a new book entitled "Gathered Gems of Literature." The work is in the hands of a printer in Chicago and will be handsomely illustrated and sold upon the subscription plan.

Consultation and advice about securing property rights for inventions and literary work given free to inventors. THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO., Registered Attorneys, Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 2, 1899.

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Pink's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in the house.—D. C. Albright, Millersburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '98.

Two-thirds of the people who complain that the bowels are constipated understand them ought to be thankful it doesn't.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces the inflammation, cures colic, and keeps the bowels regular. It is the best remedy for the infant's ailments. It is sold in all drug stores.

All intestinal troubles prevented. This remedy prevents various forms of intestinal trouble, such as cholera, dysentery, and other ailments. It is sold in all drug stores.

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A newly married couple in Portland, Me., who are both deaf and are trying housekeeping without a servant, have devised an ingenious substitute for a door bell. When a caller presses the electric button, all the lights in the house flash up and his presence is known.

It is proposed that the souvenir badge to be used at the Washington reception of Admiral Dewey shall have upon it a reproduction of the original flag of freedom that was flown by John Paul Jones when he sailed in the Bon Homme Richard. This flag was made in Philadelphia by Misses Mary and Sarah Austin, under the supervision of General George Washington.

Mrs. Jules Reynal, of New York, summing at Bar Harbor, paid \$5 a piece for partridges and thought it was small but General Warden knew otherwise. When he explained that partridges were out of season and last year a purchaser of them was liable to criminal action, Mrs. Reynal settled for \$150 and costs.

Says a rural paper: "A savage dog on the outskirts of town bit of a small boy's finger and swallowed it. Any way the dog showed some consideration in not swallowing the boy's finger before biting it off."

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JOHN C. HUBINGER. Remarkable Career of a Well-Known Western Capitalist, Manufacturer and Philanthropist.

Among the leaders of the progressive element for which the middle west is famous, Mr. John C. Hubinger, of Keokuk, Ia., reigns without a peer. As a manufacturer, as an enterprising capitalist and as a philanthropist his fame has spread over many states, and his financial enterprises have developed many obscure towns into progressive, thrifty and wide-awake cities. Mr. Hubinger, although but 47 years of age, can look back upon a record of commercial victories, each one of which has benefited mankind, for his liberality is as boundless as his business sagacity is marvelous. He was born in New Orleans, La., his parents being of French and German origin. When he was five years old, his family removed to Kentucky, in which state young Hubinger received a public school education. Almost before reaching man's estate he secured patents on a number of valuable mechanical inventions, thereby laying the foundation of his present fortune.

By inclination and force of circumstances his attention was early directed to the manufacture of starch by improved processes, and in the course of time he became the head of a concern having an annual business of millions of dollars. But genuine ambition never quite satisfied with existing conditions, works ever toward perfection, and after years of painstaking study and research Mr. Hubinger has made a

discovery, which he considers the crowning event of his wonderful career, and which is embodied in a new article of commerce, known as Red Cross Starch (Red Cross trade mark). He is planning to distribute millions of packages of this starch to the homes of America, at a merely nominal price to the consumer, in order to make its merits known without delay. Thus, for but 5 cents two large 10 cent packages of Red Cross Starch may be had, together with two magnificent Shakespearian views printed in 12 beautiful colors, or a Twentieth Century Girl Calendar; or for only 20 cents 10 packages of the starch and the entire series of eight Shakespearian views and one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar—views alone easily worth \$1.00. Watch this paper for future premium announcements, which every body will certainly want to take advantage.

While Mr. Hubinger will devote his best energies to the manufacture of this new and wonderful starch, he will not retire from the various enterprises in which he is interested—street railways, electric lighting plants and the Mississippi Valley Telephone Co., with 10,000 telephone subscribers in Minneapolis and St. Paul—nor will his augmented activity interfere with the special duties of his position as president of the splendid hospitality which he dispenses at his palatial Keokuk home. Mr. Hubinger's family, consisting of himself, wife and four children, is the pivot around which his activity revolves, and while fond of promoting his enterprises, he is still a devoted member of his home circle, where he spends every moment of time not taken up by business or public cares.

Dynamite Guns for Philippines. Dynamite guns are to be employed by the army in the coming campaign in the Philippines. While the use of these guns is yet regarded as in its experimental stage sufficient progress in their development has been made to warrant the army officials in including them as a part of the equipment in the field. Recently Lieutenant M. C. Buckley, Third artillery, was ordered to New York to take in hand the twelve two and one-half inch Simms-Dudley dynamite guns, accessories and ammunition, on board a merchant ship, which is to transport them to Manila by the Suez canal. From New York Lieutenant Buckley will proceed to the Woolwich arsenal, England; Paris, France and Amsterdam, for the purpose of carrying out the organization and material of mountain guns and hotwitzer batteries used in India and Africa and other countries where service is similar to that in the Philippines. After performing his duty Lieutenant Buckley will proceed to Manila for duty.

Told of Prince of Wales. Marquis De Fontenay: They are telling on the other side of the water the following story concerning the Prince of Wales and a wealthy American who was much to the fore at Cowes: The prince is fond of telling stories of some of them, and, no longer new, and being aware of this fact, the trans-Atlantic visitor considered that it would be a good method of winning the good will of the aristocratic society to show a warm appreciation of the royal anecdotes. The prince, who is no fool, was quick to avail himself of the first opportunity to show that he understood the situation. The occasion soon arrived. The prince was telling a story and happened to pause before he reached the point, whereupon the millionaire, in his anxiety to please, exclaimed, with a hearty though not altogether natural laugh: "Sir, that story just hit me."

"Sir," replied the prince, slowly, "I thought it had missed first."

Marietta to the Marietta. Governor Bushnell of Ohio recently conveyed a silver service to Boston and presented it to the gubernatorial Marietta in honor of her second birthday. It was the gift of the Ohio town whose name the gubernatorial bears.

"Go on!" says the New York subcommittee to Captain Evans: "What do you know about running a naval show, anyway?"

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, besides writing most of the editorial in the Concord Monitor, reads a good deal of copy and makes up the paper on his managing editor's day off.

Danger lurks in the gin rickety. A scientific mixer of summer drinks in a glittering New York cafe says the acid of the lime acts sharply into the teeth, and disintegrates the enamel, surely, if not as fast, as vitrol. This bartender says that no one should drink more than two gin rickies in any one day, if he desires to keep his stomach in an ordinary state of preservation.

GOOD STORIES FOR THE VETERANS. Death on the Field of Honor—Too III to Shoot—Hoodwinking the Duke—His Son His Commander—Remarkable Reversal of Family Authority.

The Building of a Soldier. Joe Jerry hood in a stony field. They were waiting for the sun. The boy and the rock and the native wood. Fought for the life in a battered sword. And the struggle was just begun.

"Get out of the mud and follow me," said the sergeant, "I'll lead you to a better place. Again you are vermin and drought and frost. You are Nature with labor lost—Come where a fair wind blows."

But the boy dug on in the stony field. With the struggle barely begun. "I put the seed in this ground," said he; "I think I'll stay here and see whatever may be done."

Joe Jerry quarried and placed the stones. And fitted the timbers true. Then his neighbors came with fevered feet. "Gold!—pan of gold!—Just there it lies! Shall we wait a day for you?"

A sweet voice lifted the evening calm. Singing the death of day. A tired child came and went with a kiss. "I think I'll stay here and see whatever may be done."

"War! war!" the cry and the cry came near. "I have fame, and to spare, for all." "I'll stay with them, if God so please." But he went at the second call.

"Come back!" they cried through the mist. He picked a rifle out of the dirt. Answering only: "The captain's burst. I think I'll stay with you."—Frederic Hurst.

Death on the Field of Honor. Theophile-Malo Garret de Latour d'Auvergne, a brilliant linguist and soldier, was killed in the First Grenadier of France, was born at Carhaix, France, Nov. 23d, 1767, and met a heroic death at Oberhausen, Bavaria, June 27th, 1800. After quitting the college at Quimper, where he already distinguished himself by his philological studies and his talents in the military school, and was quickly admitted to the regiment of Black Musketeers, and soon promoted to sub-lieutenant. Profiting by a leave of absence, in 1781, he hurried away to Spain, where he did valiant service against the English. When the French revolution broke out, he remained true to the national flag, and although already a captain before 1789, he refused all advancement. In 1792, he was with the Army of the Alps, and distinguished himself in the first victories over the enemies of France. He was the first to enter Chambray, sword in hand, at the head of his company. The year following he was sent to the Western Pyrenees, where, though nominally a captain, he found himself in the ranks of a private. His division always formed the advance guard, and soon became the terror of the enemy, by whom it was styled the Infernal Column. The arrival of this corps on the field of battle was always a signal for victory, the impetuosity of the men, and the rapidity of their movements being irresistible. In the intervals of inactivity, during the nine years of his military career, he returned each time to his favorite linguistic studies, and it was then that he composed his famous polyglot Dictionary of the words and idioms of forty-two different languages and dialects are presented. His last term of service was in the capacity of a substitute for the twenty-second and last child, a delicate son, of his friend, Le Brigant. First named to Paris, and obtained permission to replace the son of his friend, and immediately afterward joined the army in Zurich. Here his valiant exploits again brought him prominently into notice that Napoleon sent him to Genoa, with the title of Brigant. First named to Paris, and obtained permission to replace the son of his friend, and immediately afterward joined the army in Zurich. Here his valiant exploits again brought him prominently into notice that Napoleon sent him to Genoa, with the title of Brigant.

A Nameless Hero. A book of the deeds of heroes whose names have not survived them would contain many of the noblest records of the human race. In it we should find the perfect mingling of courage and humility. A touching story, told by the London News, belongs in this noble list, which grows longer year by year. A certain Major Baker and his daughter were passengers on the Stella when that unfortunate ship was wrecked. Both were about to perish, when the father made a piteous appeal to a boatload of passengers who were leaving the ship's side to find room for his children. "If you will only identify them, there is absolutely no one in my family," he said, "I am very strongly attached to the ship and I would gladly take the place of the father and her unknown rescuer. How beautiful! How unutterably sad! His anonymous sorrow seems to enhance the grandeur of his deed. Nothing would have been gained by his name. A man capable of such a deed wants no mortuary honors, nor the local habitation of a monument. He belongs to the infinite of greatness, and his fitting grave is the sea.

Refused to Take His Pay. Pittsburg special to the New York Herald: Major Robert H. White, who has caused surprise among circles by giving up his retired army officer's pay of \$2,000 a year, left Pittsburg to go to New York, from which point he expected to sail for South America. Before going, he said he would be gone the remainder of the year, and would be on a long time traveling for health and pleasure. While stationed at the Presidio, in San Francisco, and while on duty at other places, Major White made considerable money speculating. He now has more than he needs, his scruples against accepting the \$2,000 per year. His Frankton avenue friends intimated to-day that he had gone to South America to get away from the army paymaster's department, which insisted on his taking the money.

Making a Billiard Ball. It requires skilled labor to turn out a billiard ball of the kind that is turned, an instrument of the finest steel being used for the work. The half-turned ball is hung up in a net and is allowed to remain there a year to dry. Then the second half is turned, and then comes the polishing. Whiting and water and a good deal of rubbing are requisite for this. It is necessary in the end that the ball shall, to the veriest fraction of a grain be of a certain weight.

A Wonderful Dress. Princess Czartoriska had a wonderful dress made in Paris, on which she caused a number of diamonds to be set in a white satin ground. For this purpose the stones had to be pierced, and, though their value was destroyed, the dress as it stands is valued at \$75,000.

FARM AND GARDEN. Arrangement of Trees on Country Place. On plantations depends largely the successful composition and coloring of a country place. The first thing to consider before you begin to plant is the adjustment of your views, vistas and outlooks. Ordinarily, except where you require for some reason a special outlook, the entire outside border of the place should be planted with a mass of trees and shrubs, making a hedge of irregular, waving lines. Ordinarily, there should be something at least seven shrubs or ten feet apart and the trees forty to fifty feet. This rule applies, of course, to only large growing shrubs; the smaller ones can be tucked in round about. It is an excellent plan to establish a lofty tree, like the elm, tulip, or poplar, at each marked angle of the place and at either side of the carriage entrance. It tends to give character to the entire lawn. If you have room enough, one of the best things to do is to plant a few interesting parts of your country place, and especially the pleasant one character of the house, is to establish a grove near that building. Set out the best shades—oaks, maples, beeches, tulip-trees, liquidambar, and lindens. Let them stand forty or fifty feet apart, so that they may grow into broad and lofty trees, dispensing abundant shade. Such a grove near the house will give perpetual delight throughout the year. Even in winter, during snows and ice storms, you will find unalloyed pleasure in contemplating the unexpected and magical effects of snow and ice in your grove, and moreover find comfort in seeking its protecting shelter if you have planted a few evergreens. Planting groves means to many people simply the setting out of a cluster of trees eight or ten feet apart and allowing them to slowly crowd each other to death. Properly managed, the grove may be the most delightful and admirable feature of all country places, except the smallest, and even there one great elm or beech tree may be a grove in itself.

Wheat and Rust. From Farmers' Review: As plant diseases appear to reduce the income from the farm, the farmers of the country and those who are supported largely by them to devise aids and means of assistance, are spurred to conduct a systematic study of the matter. There are two general methods of procedure. One, to find some remedy for the disease itself, and the other to find some type of the plant which will naturally resist the disease. The latter is really the most satisfactory, as with the adoption of a resistant species and varieties than through attempts at treatment of the disease. It would not, for instance, be convenient to spray a wheat field. Rust on cereals is a plant life—a fungus which draws its sustenance from and at the same time inhabits the host plant. Mr. Mark A. Carleton, the rust specialist of the Department of Agriculture, states it as his opinion that the average annual loss from rust in the United States far exceeds that due to any other enemy, insect or fungus, and that it often equals those from all others combined.

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