Carried Water at Waterloo.

An interesting circumstance in the life of the late George C. Chamberlain, of Greenwich, Conn., who has just died at the age of 95 years and 4 months, was that as a boy of 9 years old he carried water to soldiers at the battle of Waterloo, and saw Napoleon shortly after.

LIBBY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF

We use the best lean beef, get all the essence from it, and concentrate it to the utmost. In an ounce of our Extract there is all the nutrition of many pounds of beef. To get more nutriment to the ounce is impossible.

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AS A SADDLE COAT IT HAS NO EQUAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

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The eyes of all America are turned toward North Dakota's magnificent crops, just harvested. Over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000,000 bushels of flax, good corn and abundant grasses. Thousands of farmers raised 14 to 18 bushels of flax per acre on new breaking, now bringing them $1.25 a bushel. Think of your getting free government land and realizing $25 per acre for the first breaking!

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

LIFE OF WM. McKINLEY with memorials of our martyr President. Large, fully illustrated. Extra terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Big pay for quick work. Quit robbing FREE. Send 10 cents for postage to ZEIGLER CO., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer received more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $2.50 shoes are worn by all of our soldiers and sailors because they get the best value for their money and they find them good.

Hold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer can not supply you, order direct from factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 36c. additional for carriage. Catalogue containing valuable information will be mailed free on request. Shoes may be ordered by mail from any part of the world. Take measure of foot as follows: Size of last worn, whether cap toe or plain toe, whether heavy, medium, or light sole, whether A, B, C, D, E, or EE width. Try a pair.

Sold by W. H. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

MEMORIALS—We want an agent in every county to sell memorials. Our agents average from $100 to $200 per month. Write to-day for terms. They go from house to house and make a list of those who have died in each family and parties who want monuments. The simplest, easiest and most profitable business to engage in. No capital needed. Write for particulars. CAMPBELL & CO., 87 Plum Street, Elgin, Ill.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

A Great Find of War Relics at Burlington, Vermont—Many Articles Taken From the Wreck of the Royal Savage—Arnold's Papers Still Missing.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early
light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars
through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so
gallantly streaming;
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs
bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our
flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner
yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, through the
mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread
silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er
the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half
discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on
the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long
may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's
confusion
A home and a country should have
us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul
footstep's pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and
slave
From the terror of death and the
gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the home of the free and the land
of the brave!

O thus be it ever, when freemen shall
stand
Between their loved home and the
war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the
heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that has made and
preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause
it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our
trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave!

—Francis Scott Key.

A FIND OF WAR RELICS.

The greatest find of relics ever known on Lake Champlain was made Wednesday afternoon by J. G. Falcon of Evanston, Ill., and a force of men who have been employed for some time by the city water works, says the Burlington Free Press. Mr. Falcon is a diver of much experience and has devoted some time to searching for relics and doing all sorts of work under water. He completed his work for the city several days ago, but upon being informed of the location of the schooner Royal Savage, which was sunk south of Valcour Island in 1776, he determined to investigate the wreck, and, if possible, secure some relics.

With a force of men, a barge with derricks and all equipments for the work, he went to the island Wednesday afternoon. When he reached the bottom of the lake in about twenty feet of water he discovered the well-defined outlines of the schooner. He found three gun carriages, a quantity of cannon balls and some smaller articles. With the aid of the derrick the relics were hoisted to the barge and brought to this city. The three gun carriages are the most interesting parts of the find. Although much eaten by rust and damaged by action of the water, they still retain their original form and appearance. They are constructed of wood and iron, and in many places the wood is eaten away until there is hardly enough left to hold the structure together. The wood is now partially petrified and is almost as solid as a rock. The iron bars and bolts of the carriage are corroded and covered with large bunches of rust, some of them being nearly as large as a man's fist. The carriages are two feet high, three feet wide and four feet long. They weigh in the vicinity of 200 pounds each. One of the carriages has been given to the city of Burlington by Mr. Falcon, but the other two were boxed yesterday and shipped to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Mr. Falcon spent about two hours in search of the relics, and aside from the carriages secured about thirty cannon balls and shot. Among them are chain shot, bar shot, grape shot and solid shot. He also secured a rib of the boat and some rigging. It is his intention to make another visit to the spot where the boat was sunk, and, if possible, get some more interesting relics. A large number of people gathered at the dock to see the relics. Although several previous attempts have been made to get portions of the wreck they have been unsuccessful with one or two exceptions, when small articles, such as a few shot and small pieces of wood, from the boat were taken. From a historical standpoint the find is a most valuable one, and further developments may lead to the discovery of the papers of General Arnold, which were lost at the time of the battle.

IN JOHN BROWN'S PARTY.

Approaching the end of his days in an obscure little village in Wisconsin is a man who only recently has acknowledged that he was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry as one of Osawatomie's raiders. He escaped at the time of John Brown's capture, but returned in disguise and was present at the execution of Brown and his companions. This man is Jacob Wildner, and his home is in New Lisbon. So far as he knows, he is the only survivor of John Brown's party. He lives a quiet and retired life because of age and poor health, and for many years he concealed the fact of his participation in the Harper's Ferry raid, fearing that it would create a prejudice against him. His mind is as clear as to the stirring events of 1859 as it was at that time, he says, and he gives from memory this account of the attempt to cause a rebellion among the slaves: "On Sunday, October 16, 1859, John Brown and our men crossed the railroad bridge over the Potomac river, seized the United States arsenal, stopped the railway trains, captured a number of citizens, set free such slaves as they could find, and held the town for more than twenty-four hours. The telegraph lines were cut and arms sent to the slaves, with the expectation that they would rise at once, according to their previous agreement; but this for some reason unknown to me they refused to do. The situation was thus unexpectedly made critical for us, and our leader ordered pickets to be established to warn us of the coming of the citizens, who were arming against us. They attacked the arsenal next day. When he saw them coming John Brown gave us positive orders not to begin hostilities, so we held our fire until attacked. The first shots were fired by the mob. We returned the fire, of course, to the best of our ability, and succeeded in holding them at bay for a time. It soon became apparent to us, however, that the building could not be maintained against our assailants, whose numbers were increasing every minute. Some of our men lost heart then and attempted to escape. One leaped into the river and swam desperately for the other shore, but before reaching it he was wounded. He managed to scramble out upon a rock in the river, and threw up his hands in token of surrender. A Virginian waded out to him, and while he still had his hands in the air the Virginian shot him through the head, killing him in cold blood. It was a cruel deed, and it convinced the rest of us that no mercy would be shown to us if we fell into the hands of the citizens. At the suggestion of our leader, we then abandoned the arsenal for an engine house that stood near by, taking with use our wounded and the prisoners. We remained there all of Monday and Monday night. On Tuesday morning we learned that Colonel Robert E. Lee, with a force of marines and some land troops, had arrived, and that, backed by the Virginia militia, he was about to attack us. This information was brought to us by two negro women, who implored John Brown to make his escape. One of them offered him her dress and suggested that he blacken his hands and face as a disguise, but he told her that he could not go. The other made the same offer to me, and I had only just put on her gown when the attack was made. Brown had told us to do whatever seemed in our judgment to be right, and I did not care to sacrifice my life without an effort to save it. When the attack was made I jumped through a rear window and joined the two negro women, who had preceded me out of the window. They led me to a little cave above the ferry, where I was compelled to remain for seventeen days, they supplying me with food. At the end of that time they said it would be safe for me to attempt to cross the river and get away. I made the attempt, but my disguise was discovered on the other side, and if I had not had in my possession a few pieces of gold with which to ransom myself I would have been turned over to the Virginians to share the gallows with John Brown."

Mr. Wildner returned to Harper's Ferry disguised as a negro woman, and was present at the execution on December 22 of John Brown and six of his companions. He could do nothing for them, and did not betray his presence to them. Mr. Wildner is emphatic in his denial that Brown's raid was inspired by Abolitionists in the North or that they had anything to do with it. He insists that John Brown himself conceived the idea of liberating the slaves, and his followers, all strong anti-slavery men, entertained, with him, the belief that the negroes would all rise up at once and with their assistance gain freedom from bondage. While he does not believe that the famous Harper's Ferry raid was a direct cause of secession and the civil war, Mr. Wildner says that if it did have an important part in bringing on that struggle, the ultimate emancipation of the slaves brings glory enough for him.—Exchange.

DIMINUTIVE WAR HEROES.

Military experts generally of late have been recognizing as important the fact that some of the greatest military achievements in history have been made by men of small stature, notably among these diminutive heroes being Alexander and Napoleon, while in our own history Gens. Sheridan, Wheeler and Funston have been less remarkable for their inches than for their pluck. It is doubtful whether some of the most famous men in army history could have got into the service if the height now demanded of enlisted men had been a test for them to pass. The world-conquering soldiers who followed Napoleon in Jena, Wagram and Moscow, were little fellows, not one in ten of whom would have had a chance of enlistment in an American or British regiment; but they knew their business, and the more stalwart warriors of Austria and Prussia could not stand before them. No restrictions being placed on officers as to height, the little men have had to look for their vindication to the men who wear swords. The time may come when the rifle carriers also will be able to prove the truth of the old saying that "you can't tell by the length of his legs how far a frog can jump." In fact, new regulations lowering the limitations as to the height of recruits have already been favorably considered by the army leaders of several nations.

To Fire High Explosives.

It is two years since the Swedish gun now at Sandy Hook was ordered, and it will probably be six months more before it will be ready for trial, as an emplacement for it must be built on the lines of the army gun, except that its caliber is eighteen inches. The trick of the gun is in the projectile, which is assumed to solve the problem of firing high explosives.

Naval Station at Charleston.

The United States government recently took formal possession of the site which has been secured for the naval station at Charleston, S. C., and the raising of the flag marked the first occupation. The dry dock, the plans for which have already been approved, will be erected at a cost of $1,250,000.

Encouraging.

Now that the steamer excursion was nearly over, and they could see the lights of the city dancing on the waters of the lake, the young man grew serious. "I should like," he said, "to pursue the acquaintance we have begun in so casual a way on this boat, and with your permission I shall venture to call upon you at your home." "But I don't even know your name," protested the maiden, with becoming diffidence. "My name," he replied, "is Eddy." And the friendly darkness hid the blush that suffused her cheek as she responded softly: "You may call—Eddie."

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Broad Tape Worm of Sheep.

It is said that this tape worm, known technically as taenia expansa, came to this country from Europe, yet it is now one of the most common parasites of sheep. While it is usually associated with other parasites in the intestines of the sheep, it must be regarded as the cause of considerable injury and even fatality. It is easily recognized on account of its breadth and great length. It may exceed five yards in length and at the broadest part is from one-half to three-fourths of an inch wind. It tapers away to a fine point at the head, and this part of the worm is of strong texture, so that the head and neck feel like a thorn, or in larger worms in other animals like a wire nail. We notice it most in fall and winter, but it is really present in the intestines at all times of the year, constantly maturing segments which pass away in the droppings and spread infection to other sheep. As the conditions in the spring and summer are very favorable for the existence of the embryo outside of the body, sheep may become badly infected at this time and show symptoms of the presence of the tape worms in late summer or fall. Low wet pastures are supposed to be most favorable for producing tape worm disease, but we should most fear the pasture that has been years in grass and over-pastured by sheep year after year. The only way of determining that sheep are infested with tape worms, apart from post mortem examination, is the appearance of the joints or segments in the manure. Unless a number of the parasites are present no indication of disease will be observed, but when present in considerable numbers in young lambs emaciation is speedy and may prove fatal. Dr. Courtice mentions finding fourteen adult worms in one lamb four months old, and that the number of individuals present may be from 2 or 3 to 100. It is seldom, however, that more than five or six are observed. Symptoms of disease do not appear until the parasites reach considerable size, when they partially block up the intestinal tube and probably cause considerable irritation. The affected lamb ceases to thrive, becomes weak and emaciated and may finally die from exhaustion. In late stages diarrhoea is a prominent symptom. The mucus membranes are pale, the wool becomes deprived of oil and is easily pulled out, and the appetite at first good, in later stages becomes impaired. Other diseases may supervene and carry off the already debilitated animal. The appetite of affected animals may for some time continue good, more food and drink being taken than when free from parasites. To prevent infection with tape worms new pastures and fresh drinking water should if possible be supplied. Overstocking and the use of low, wet pastures should be avoided. Medicinal treatment is quite effective if the dock is taken in hand early. For the destruction of this parasite several preparations are recommended. Before administering medicine, food and water should be withheld for twelve hours or more, and it is advisable to follow the tape worm medicine in three or four hours with a full dose of castor oil. Areca, not powdered, in one to three drachm doses, male shield fern in two ounce doses, kousso in one and one-half to two drachm doses, and picrate of potash in from 6 to 20 grain doses are the preparations most highly recommended. The picrate of potash is said to be very effective, but if properly administered, no doubt any of the above will give good results. Oil of turpentine is also much used. After using this remedy for the destruction of the stomach worms sheep have been observed to pass large numbers of tape worms. In the treatment of badly affected flocks the animals should receive the best of care, and in addition to being supplied with generous diet, composed of such foods as crushed oats, bran and oil cake, it is well to give a tonic medicine in the feed. For the latter purpose it will be found beneficial to mix for each sheep a teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of dried sulphate of iron and ground ginger root in the feed twice daily until they begin to pick up, after which it may be given once daily for some time longer. Keep a good look out for segments of tape worms about this time of the year, and if they are noticed at once commence treatment as suggested above.

Character of Dairy Products from Silage.

Professor Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station writes to Hoard's Dairyman of the increased use of silage for making milk. He says:

"The prejudice against silage-made milk has not yet entirely died out, though it is rapidly passing. The edict which went forth from one of the milk condenseries about a score of years ago that no milk from silage-fed cows would be received under any circumstances, was taken up by other condensing factories as they sprang into existence. Doubtless the proprietors regarded this as the easiest way of settling what otherwise might make trouble. This unreasonable ruling has done much to prejudice our people against silage for the dairyman. An interesting incident—almost an accident, we might say, occurred some time since, which has proved conclusively the injustice and folly of such a sweeping condemnation of an excellent feeding stuff. A condensing company in Michigan owns factories in Lansing and Howell. The Lansing factory, first built, was not receiving sufficient milk from the farmers for full operation and was therefore eager to secure a larger supply. The milk from a certain farm was found to be large in amount and satisfactory in quality. This farmer's milk had been repeatedly praised by those whose duty it was to watch quantity and quality. Nothing had ever been said about silage-produced milk, for the subject had never been considered, the officers thought, in that community. To the surprise and doubtless the consternation of the officials it was one day learned that the milk from the farmer which has been so much praised for abundance and quality, was from silage-fed cows. Here was a crisis! Should this farmer be turned down? If his milk was accepted, what should be said about other farmers adopting his practice of feeding silage? Choosing the sensible course, the factory accepted the situation, and the outcome was a pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, treating of the construction of silos, the growing of silage crops, filling the silo and feeding the silage. These pamphlets were placed in the hands of each and every patron of this condensing company. A letter received from an authoritative source a couple of years since stated that about one-third of the milk received at the Lansing condenery was then being produced by silage-fed cows.

During a visit to the East some time since the writer found silage used as the main roughage on many of the best dairy farms. Milk that brought from 8 to 12 cents a quart under special brands in New York, Boston and other cities, was from silage sources. On many Eastern dairy farms the business would have to be abandoned were it not for the silo. Where timothy hay sells from $15 to $20 per ton, what could the milk producer do without the silage?

Substitutes for Eggs.

An egg substitute has been manufactured from skim milk. It is said to contain the casein and albumen of the milk mixed with a little flour, and is put up in the form of a paste or powder. Such material is evidently rich in protein, and, according to reports apparently reliable, is used in considerable quantities by bakers and confectioners in place of fresh eggs.

Egg substitutes have been devised which consist of mixtures of animal or vegetable fats, albumen, starch or flour, coloring matter, and some leavening powder in addition to the mineral matters similar to those found in the egg. Such products are designed to resemble eggs in composition.

Other egg substitutes have been marketed which contain little or no albumen, but apparently consist quite largely of starch, colored more or less with some yellow substance. These goods are specially recommended for making custards and puddings similar in appearance to those in which fresh eggs are used. There is no reason to suppose that such products cannot be made so that they will be perfectly wholesome. The fact must not be overlooked that in the diet they cannot replace fresh eggs, since they do not contain much nitrogenous matter or fat. As recently pointed out in one of the medical journals, this may be an important matter if such an egg substitute is used in the diet of invalids, especially if the composition of the egg substitute is not known, and it is employed with the belief that, like eggs, it contains an abundance of protein.

Dried Eggs.

A report of the Department of Agriculture says: "Different methods of evaporating or desiccating eggs have been proposed, and several products which claim to be prepared in this way are now on the market. It is said that the egg is dried in or out of a vacuum, usually by a gentle heat or by currents of air. When placed on the market the dried egg is usually ground. Sometimes salt, sugar, or both, have been used as preservatives. Such material is merely egg from which the bulk of the water has been removed. If the process of manufacture is such that the resulting product is palatable and keeps well, the value of evaporated eggs under many circumstances is evident.

This material is used by bakers to some extent, as being cheaper when fresh eggs are high in price. It is also used in provisioning camps and expeditions, since desiccated foods have the advantage of a higher nutritive value in proportion to their bulk than the same materials when fresh. Fresh eggs contain about 25 per cent of dry matter. If all the water is removed in preparing evaporated eggs, one pound will furnish nutritive material equivalent to about four pounds of fresh eggs. One of the commercial products, recently tested, appeared to be dried egg coarsely ground. For use it was thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of water. The mixture could then be fried or made into an omelet, etc., and was found to be very palatable, closely resembling in taste the same dishes made from fresh eggs.

Practical Pigeon Notes.

Don't allow draughts in your loft, as pigeons are very susceptible to cold.

Be sure to furnish your birds a shallow tub to bathe in, and they will not trouble your water bucket.

Don't feed new grain to your pigeons, as in many cases evil results have been known to follow this practice.

A handful of hemp several times a week will be relished by the birds, and is also beneficial to their welfare.

Try tobacco stems for nesting. They are grand for keeping down vermin. Don't breed both lice and pigeons.

City fanciers are troubled by the plumage of their pigeons becoming soiled with tar. Sweet oil will remove it.

New beginners in pigeon culture constantly inquire which is the best grit for pigeons. Our experience teaches us that no better grit can be provided than old mortar.

In arranging your aviary see that the perches are arranged low. If the birds have no high perches to fly to when you enter the loft they very rapidly get accustomed to your appearance among them, and therefore become tamer.

Young fanciers are sometimes at a loss to know where to buy, and procure their birds at bird stores. Our advice is to write a reputable dealer and send him your order. They may cost you a little more, but when purchasing always buy the best, as they are the cheapest in the end.—Orff's Farm and Poultry Review.

A case of smallpox recently on a Lake Ontario steamer running between Alexandra Bay and Oswego, N. Y., caused a panic among the 600 excursionists aboard. It was reported on the boat that an effort would be made to quarantine the steamer and the excursionists were so terrified that a rush was made at Oswego to get off. Many women were crushed and there were many narrow escapes from drowning so eager were the people to get off the boat.

From January 1 to July 4, 1901, there were shipped from Argentina 26,444,000 bushels of wheat and 14,904,000 bushels of corn, against 54,206,000 bushels of wheat and 11,082,000 bushels of corn during the corresponding part of 1900. It thus appears that during the first half of 1901 the exports of corn were over one-third greater than during the first half of 1900, but the exports of wheat were considerably less than half as great.

Reports of commerce in Porto Rico show a big increase during last year, the exports exceeding those of 1898 by 300 per cent.

Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments to an extent that is not yet perhaps, thoroughly appreciated.

The English Are Growing Tall.

"No nation is increasing in height and weight so rapidly as the English," says a British journal. The proof of this is shown in statistics recently collected of the height of 10,000 boys and men. "At the age of 17 these averaged 5 feet 2 inches; to the age of 22, 5 feet 9 inches; at 17 they weighed 10 stone 2 pounds; at 22, 10 stone 13 pounds. In fifty years the average has gone up for the whole nation from 5 feet 7½ inches to 5 feet 8½ inches. The average height of the British upper classes at 20 years of age is 5 feet 8½ inches, of the farm laborers 5 feet 7 3-5 inches. The criminal class brings down the average, as their height is but 5 feet 5 4-5 inches."

Paderewski is Fond of Billiards.

M. Paderewski, like other mortals of less note, has his hobby—namely, billiards. He plays nearly every day when he can spare the time from practicing and composing, and is a very fair cueist. "I think I like billiards," he says, "because it not only exercises my eye and hand, and keeps them in training even when I am amusing myself, but it also produces to me the delicate and refined artistic feelings which I have so often to express on the piano, and when, for instance, I play my favorite Chopin."

The politeness of a mean man is always more or less disagreeable.

WRENCHED FOOT AND ANKLE.

Cured by St. Jacob's Oil.

Gentlemen: A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful, and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business), was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacob's Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man, so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacob's Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Doira, Manager the Cycles Co., London, England.

St. Jacob's Oil is safe and sure and never failing. Conquers pain.

The dinner gown still clings to its very long sleeves or to sleeves ending at the elbow. Some women affect the sleeveless bodice and bare arms for dinner, but the mode is not considered correct.

A Nurse From the Nobility.

Among the nurses who recently received a decoration and certificate from Queen Alexandra at Marlborough house was Lady Hermoine Temple-Blackwood, second daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin. She studied nursing at the Chelsea hospital and is a member of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses. Despite her rank, she prefers service in the hospital to entertaining at a social function.

General Palmer.

General W. J. Palmer when he retired form the directorate of the Rio Grande Western railroad a few weeks ago distributed among the employes 1,000 shares of the stock of the road. At that time the stock was quoted at 104 and the value of the various gifts ranged from $10,000 to Vice President Dodge down to the single share given to each of the minor employes.

"No Book Larnin'."

"How many times did you vote in the recently election?" asked the Georgia judge of whom Frank Stanton tells. The prisoner was silent. "Answer the question! How many times did you vote?" "Marse Tom," said the prisoner, addressing the judge, "ain't you know me long enough ter know dat I don't know nothin' tall 'bout 'rithmetics?"

Different Now.

Commenting upon the prospective opening to the public of a recreation pier on the Delaware river, a Quaker City paper says: "If any city father fifty years ago had proposed spending the public funds on such a thing as a recreation pier he would either have been derided as a sentamentalist and a visionary, or denounced as a socialist."

Another Rich Deserter.

Like many other Americans who have won a fortune in the United States, Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and Philadelphia, is spending most of his time and money abroad, and thinks of making permanent residence in London.

A Family Office.

John B. French has been re-elected at the age of 80 years to the office of city clerk of Galena, Ill., which he has held for forty years. His father was the city clerk for four years before him, and died in office.

A Horse that Eats Chickens.

A horse owned in Colesburg, Ky., has developed carnivorous inclinations. He rejoies in dining on spring chickens and recently ate fourteen for a square meal. He does not stop to remove the feathers.

Mrs. McCrea, Talented Architect.

The consulting architect of the city of Marquette, Mich., is a woman, Mrs. A. E. McCrea. She has laid out grounds for parks, a boulevard, a normal school, a prison and several railway stations.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6th.—GARFIELD HEADACHE POWDERS HAVE GAINED THE RIGHT OF WAY! They are the kind people want—simple, harmless and ALWAYS effective. The Garfield Tea Co. of this city will send sample powders upon request.

Wants $1,000 for Her Dog.

A Brooklyn woman has brought suit against the Rapid Transit company of that city for $1,000 damages for killing her pet Pomeranian dog.

The Hope of Cremation.

Japan is the country where the cremation of corpses is practiced on the largest scale. The custom dates back about 1,200 years.

Mrs. Harris's Contribution.

Mrs. Herman Harris of Detroit is at 38 years of age the mother of eleven living children, whose ages vary from 18 years to 6 months.

Indian Reparties.

From "The Reminiscences of the Bishop of Minnesota": An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me and said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'" An old chief arose, and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."

In Boston money expended on the park is an evidence of common sense.

A tailor's good pressework is published abroad.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Barbers' union isn't exactly a consolidated gas company.

Agents and solicitors should not fail to read adv. of Household Guest Co. in this paper. Their offer is very liberal.

It is always easier to ridicule a truth than to realize it.

IF YOU USE BALL BLUE.

Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package only 4 cents.

A man can never be a true gentleman in manner until he is a true gentleman at heart.—Charles Dickens.

THINK IT OVER

If you've taken our advice, your house is painted with Devoe ready paint. If not, we'll have a few words with you about it next spring.

The advice may seem better then, the paint will be just as good, couldn't be better, nobody can make better.

Advice. When you paint, use Devoe for results.

Get it of your dealer. Book on painting, free if you mention this paper.

GOOD PAINT. DEVOE, CHICAGO.

Mrs. Ellen Ripley, Chaplain Ladies Aid, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 7, 222 10th Ave., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn., Strongly Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound cured me of ulceration of the womb, and getting such a complete cure I felt that the medicine had genuine merit and was well worth recommending to other sick women.

"For fifteen years I have been your friend. I have never written you before, but I have advised hundreds of women to take your medicine, in fact it is the only real reliable remedy I know of for a sick woman.

"I have not yet found a case of ovarian or womb trouble which has not been relieved or cured by the faithful use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"You have brought health to hundreds of women in Minneapolis as you have no doubt to others over the country."—MRS. ELLEN RIPLEY.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth

Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont - - - - - 25c.
Sozodont Tooth Powder - 25c.
Large Liquid and Powder - 75c.
All stores or by mail for the price. Sample for the postage, 3c.

25c.

Satisfied with Thompson's Eye Water

LOOK!

A fine Mahogany finished, upholstered Roman Chair, only $1.75, worth $3.00. Every housekeeper will find room for one. Order at once or send, will get left. F. ROSENSTEEL, The Home Furnisher, 31-33 State St., Chicago. Also send for catalogue.

OMAHA & ST. LOUIS R.R. WABASH R.R.

Cheaper Than Passes.

$19.15 to Indianapolis and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$21.15 to Louisville, Ky., and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$21.15 to Cincinnati, O., and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$21.15 to Columbus, Ohio, and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$21.15 to Springfield, O., and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$21.65 to Sandusky, O., and Return. On sale Sept. 16, 23, 30, Oct. 7.
$41.75 to New York and Return, Daily.
$15.75 to Buffalo and Return, Daily.
$12.50 to St. Louis, Mo., and Return. On sale Oct. 6 to 11.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On sale 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Tourist rates on sale DAILY to all summer resorts, allowing stop-overs at Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and other points. For rates, lake trips, Pan-American descriptive matter and all information, call at

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1415 Farnam Street, (Paxton Hotel Blk.) or write HARRY E. MOORES, G. A. P. D., Omaha, Neb.

WINCHESTER

CARTRIDGES IN ALL CALIBERS

from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts.

THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD + ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM

$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

We pay this amount in Cash Prizes to our solicitors besides giving them 40% commission. Men, Women, Boys and Girls have the chance of a lifetime.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL PICTURES ON CREDIT.

Send your name and address, write us agreeing to sell them and return us the money less your commission, and we will send you the pictures free, all charges prepaid. 1st GRAND PRIZE, $1,000; 2nd PRIZE, $500; 3rd PRIZE, $250. Full particulars of other prizes sent with the pictures. Write to-day. It may mean $1,000 to you. HOUSEHOLD GUEST CO., Dept. B, CHICAGO, ILL.

"Defiance" Starch gives a beautiful stiff and lasting finish to the goods and makes them look like new.

A cold water starch—needs no cooking—easy to use.

Does not stick—does not streak on colored goods.

If your grocer does not keep it send us his name and we will send you a trial package free.

At Wholesale by McCord-Brady Co. and Paxton & Gallagher, Omaha, Nebraska.