SHIP IS SINKING

JAPANESE AMEND DISPATCH OF DESTRUCTION OF SEVASTOPOL

DAMAGED BY TORPEDO BOATS

Assault Made by the Flotilla in Face of a Driving Snowstorm.—Command of the Third Russian Army Meets with a Hearty Reception.

TOKIO—The turret ship Sevastopol is still afloat, but is apparently damaged.

The partially successful torpedo attack on the Sevastopol was made in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, and writes another inspiring story of the splendid bravery of a number of officers.

The entire crew of the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats volunteered for the attack, courting death in their efforts to destroy the only floating Russian battleship at Port Arthur.

Facing a driving snow storm and heavy seas, the flotillas separated and under individual commanders, the vessels attacked independently. The decks of the destroyers and torpedo boats were coated with ice and the men suffered acutely from cold.

The Russians resorted to the most extreme precautions to protect the Sevastopol. They dropped torpedo nets, which shielded the bows of the warship, and the Sevastopol was further protected by a specially constructed wooden boom, the frame work of which was composed of iron-bound logs and cables and heavy chains interlaced and entangled. From the stern face of this boom hung a deep curtain made of torpedo nets taken from the earlier battleships, the purpose of which was to catch and destroy the torpedoes and their mechanism.

The Japanese probably refrained from attempting to run or jump the boom, a plan demonstrated by the British, but the torpedo boats and destroyers evidently forced the openings, which the Russians had left so as to allow communication with the harbor.

The commander of the Third Japanese squadron, reporting at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, says:

Commencing at 11:30 o'clock Tuesday night and continuing until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, six torpedo boats and specially fitted torpedo craft constantly attempted attacks against the Russian battleship Sevastopol, the main defense, cruiser Gromoboi and the military transports.

Details of the attacks are not yet known. However according to reports received from the watch tower at 8 o'clock this morning, the Sevastopol had commenced swerving astern and the water was said to reach the torpedo tubes astern.

DECREASE IN SEEDED AREA.

Acreage of Winter Wheat Not Quite Up to 1903.

WASHINGTON—The crop report issued by the department of agriculture says:

Returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture indicate that the newly seeded area of winter wheat is about 2,115,000 acres, a decrease of 5 per cent from the area sown in the fall of 1903, as finally estimated. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 was 92.6, as compared with 95.6 on 1903, 98.4 in 1902 and a ten year average of 92.2. The average as remarked with last year is 93.4 per cent.

The newly seeded area of winter rye is provisionally estimated at 96 per cent of the area sown in the fall of 1903. The condition of winter rye on December 1 was 96.3, as compared with 97.7 on December 1, 1903, 98.1 at the corresponding date in 1902 and 96.2 the mean of the December average of the last ten years.

The percentage of acreage sown to winter rye this fall as compared with that sown last year is 96.7, the average condition December 1, 1904, was 96.3.

Corresponding averages for 1903 and 1902 were 92.7 and 93.1, respectively, and the mean of the December averages of the last ten years 92.2.

The final estimate of the total area, production and farm values of the principal crops for 1904 will be issued on December 29 at 4 o'clock p. m.

FORTS ENORMOUSLY STRONG

Japanese Have Much Hard Work to Do Yet.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, via Fusan—The Japanese are working their advance on the spurs of Pigeon Bay to complete the encircling around Port Arthur, Talienshan, Dalnan and Antzeshan forts. The approaches to the Antzeshan are easy, but the forts are enormously strong and the near approach will be all the more difficult as the earthing from the hills will have to be dug under frozen ground.

The hard frost commenced on 29th November and I Meiter will be able to resume the advance of infantry against any of the western forts.

Russian Liberals Win Point.

ST. PETERSBURG—There is no longer any doubt that the government intends to commit itself to reforms as the result of the liberal agitation begun when Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky made his advent as minister of interior. The Zemstvoist demand for a direct representative body to make the laws of the nation will not be granted, but some medium in the form of a representative consultative body which can voice the wishes of the people direct to the sovereign now seems the probable outcome.

Wheat in the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Northwest Grain Dealers' association has issued the following on the wheat situation for Manitoba and the northwest territories to the close of navigation. Quantities are given in bushels: Estimated yield, October 15, 53,857,190; inspected to date, 22,200,000; in store at country points, 8,540,000; in transit and not inspected, 490,000; total marketed, 31,190,000; allow for seed, 8,000,000; for country mills, 7,000,000; total, 46,190,000; balance to market, 13,667,190.

Laughs at German Alms.

AMSTERDAM—Articles recently published in London concerning the approaching annexation of Holland by Germany are received here with tranquillity, and amply deserve the derision which is heaped upon them. Germany's interests would be much better served by an independent Holland than by an increase of its existing encumbrances. But apart from this, whatever Dutch feelings may be about other countries adhering to the Pan-German policy, it is the last thing any Hollander would dream of.

WILL CLOSE SOON.

Land Office in McCook, Nebr., to Shut Down.

WASHINGTON—By order of the secretary of the interior the local land office at McCook, Neb., will be closed on January 31, the records on that date to be sent to the land office at the state capitol. The order abandoning the McCook land office was sent out by the general land office Tuesday and will have the effect of terminating the salaries of F. M. Rathbun, register, and C. W. Barnes, receiver. The action taken on the part of Commissioner Richards of the general land office is along the lines of the policy mapped out not only by the interior department, but by statutory amendment as well. The general statutes provide that whenever a land office ceases to be a self-supporting office, by reason of a settlement and taking up of public lands within the prescribed district, that such land office shall be abolished and the records shall be transferred and transmitted to the state capitol for permanent filing.

"This law is just," said Commissioner Richards. "We have just abandoned a land office in Kansas and are contemplating the abandonment of certain of the South Dakota land offices. These abandonments are not so much along the lines of retrenchment, but because the remaining business to be done can much more easily be done from the state capitol when the permanent records are on file. In the case of McCook, it has been some time since that office paid expenses, and it has therefore been deemed advisable to close the office and send the permanent records to Lincoln. The removal of the records from McCook to Lincoln is done by executive order and there is no significance whatever in the case. It will be the policy of the office to cut down land offices wherever they are unnecessary. Personally I believe that retrenchment is a good thing and if we can accomplish the same results with less offices I believe it ought to be done."

Joseph Smith of Lamoni, Ia., direct descendant of the original Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon faith and revelator of the Book of Mormon, head of the Josephites is in Washington for the purpose of securing an intervention of the United States in behalf of his brethren in Tahiti, where according to French, the Mormons of the Josephite faith who are anti-polygamists are prohibited from seeking converts on that island in the south seas. He asks fair treatment for his brethren who are seeking to make converts to the Mormon faith as represented by the society in Iowa.

BRYAN DEMOCRACY'S LEADER

Senator Newlands Quotes Him in Preference to Judge Parker.

WASHINGTON—The senate had under consideration the pure food and Philippine government bills. Debate on the former was confined to calling attention to the inadequacy of the protection accorded the people of the United States against impure food and drugs.

The discussion of the Philippine bill related solely to the question of the guarantee by the Philippine government of the income of interest on bonds in those islands. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, leading in the argument. The suggestion was made by Mr. Newlands of Nevada that the Philippine government should construct the system of railroad projects. The debate brought out the first reference in the senate this session to Judge Parker's attitude on the Philippine question, caused by Mr. Newlands quoting from certain utterances of William J. Bryan and President Roosevelt. Mr. Foraker inquired why he had ignored Judge Parker and Mr. Newlands replied that Mr. Bryan for eight years stood as the leader of the democratic party.

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR ASSASSIN

Sasoneff Murderer of Von Plehve, Gets Off Very Easy.

ST. PETERSBURG—It turns out that at the trial of Sasoneff, the assassin of Interior Minister von Plehve, and Sikorifsky, his accomplice, while Sasoneff did not present the apologia he had written in the hospital, he delivered a speech in his justification. Both prisoners were pressed to implicate others. Sasoneff walked with a cane, three of his toes and one finger having been amputated, as the result of wounds received in the bomb explosion. He was very deaf, one of his ear drums having been smashed.

Sasoneff, being first arraigned, was tried alone. Two days later after the trial Sikorifsky was taken to the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. The effect of the amputation of Emperor Nicholas manifesto on the occasion of the birth of his heir will be to commute the sentence of Sasoneff to penal servitude for life, to commute death sentence of Sikorifsky, who was sentenced to twenty years, to fifteen years penal servitude.

In Interest of Settlers

WASHINGTON—In order that actual settlers should have the public lands Representative Reeder of Kansas urged the president to use his influence to secure a change in the public land laws. He told the president the laws ought to be changed at once in the interest of the government and of genuine settlers, so as to prevent the lands from being taken up by people who merely desired to dispose of them at the earliest possible moment. No decision regarding the matter was reached.

Philippine Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON—The senate by a vote of 44 to 20 passed the Philippine civil bill. The vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of them, as well as the provisions of the bill. The discussion was confined quite generally to the merits of the measure. On some of the amendments suggested by democratic senators several western republicans voted in the affirmative, but Mr. McCumber was the only republican who voted against the final passage.

Ex-Congressman Weeks Dead.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich.—Former Congressman Edgar Weeks of Mount Clemens, who represented the Seventh Michigan district in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses, died here aged 65 years.

Orders Ships in Scotland.

LONDON—A dispatch to a news agency from Glasgow says the Canadian Pacific railroad has ordered three large high speed ships from Fairchild & Co.

In the Czar's Stables

"One of the things the observant stranger may note in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow is the excellence of the horses," writes Jerome Hart. "Not only the chargers of the army officers and the carriage horses of the rich, but cart horses, cab horses, droschky horses, even car horses and bus horses, seem to be of good breed and in fine condition. The horses wear little harness, which fashion is admirably designed to show off a handsome animal, and they are driven with very light snaffle bits, although the Russian horses seem full of spirit, these simple bits control them, for they are thoroughly broken. We did not see a whip on a private carriage or a hackney cab while we were in Russia. The horses have intelligent eyes and seem to be better trained than ours, but that is not saying much, for we have more thousands of miles of railways in the United States and more thousands of horses that take fright at the thousands of railway trains than any country in the world.

"We visited the czar's stables at Peterhof. They are very plain buildings, but they are filled with handsome horses, which is better than handsome stables filled with poor horses. It was well worth the visit to see those rows of fine animals standing in their stalls, with their sleek, black coats and long tails. We did not see a docked or banged tail in Russia. The horses' stalls were arranged in groups, as they were driven, in pairs, in fours and in threes. For in Russia the 'troika' is a common way of driving—a trotter in the center, with a running horse hitched on either side of him. There were openings in the ceiling in the stables, down which the grooms and hostlers descended in a hurry when the emperor wanted anything turned out rapidly. They had an apparatus arranged as at an American fire patrol station.

"Kaiser William's stables in Berlin are far finer than those of Czar Nicholas at Peterhof, but the kaiser has not such fine horses as the czar. In the imperial carriage house, in addition to the usual variety of state carriages, there is the vehicle that was occupied by Alexander II. when he was blown up by the assassin's bomb in 1881. The first bomb thrown shattered the carriage. Alexander alighted unhurt, only to be blown to pieces by a second bomb before he had gone half a dozen steps."

Danger in Health Fads

"There are people," said La Rochefoucauld, "who would never have been in love had they never heard talk of it."

There are people, too, undoubtedly, who would never—or "hardly ever"—be out of health if they thought less about the matter, for it is just as possible to take too much care of the health as too little, and it probably is every bit as mischievous.

We have all heard of the "green-eyed monster" jealousy, who "makes the food he feeds on." The health worrier does much the same. He or she broods so mournfully over some little symptom or ailment that depression of spirits results, and depression is a fruitful parent of both mental and physical ills.

A medical writer of eminence said lately that he "never knew a strict dietarian who did not after a time become a confirmed dyspeptic."

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draft should give them neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate" infallibly become more so, and in time make themselves as sensitive as hot house plants.

There are, of course, certain general rules of health which every one should understand and comply with if they wish to avoid illness, such as the danger of breathing impure air in unventilated rooms, of drinking impure water, contracting chills, eating and drinking too much, and so forth.

This knowledge, however, need not turn the care of the health into a bugbear. We can make a "fad" of our health as of any other useful thing. We can grow monomaniacal on the value of fresh air or woolen underclothing, and the mischief of our mania is not the harm we do ourselves as much as the damage we do others in turning them against the object of our fad.

Take the wearing of wool, for instance. Have not many people been resolutely set against it by those faddists who persist in wearing their flannel shirts ostentatiously and who maintain that their hygienic value is destroyed if their hideousness is softened by wearing linen collars and cuffs with them?—Queen.

City Has Found Itself

On the northern and eastern shores of the great Pacific ocean, its high cliffs gently washed by the placid waters of the straits of Juan de Fuca, situated on the bold promontory that juts out from Vancouver island into the straits like the index finger of a hand, says the Sunset Magazine, stands a beautiful city that until the past year or two was almost as unknown to the rest of the world as America was before the visit of Columbus. Even the citizens themselves had not discovered it. They knew indeed that it was all they wished for as a city in which to make a home. They were never tired of sitting out on the cliffs or on some sheltered beach and watching the ever-changing light on the magnificent Olympic range of mountains, whose hoary heads rear themselves against the sky as they keep their eternal vigil over the Mediterranean-like waters of the straits. They knew that they they had all the outdoor field sports for themselves and their children that their hearts could wish for, and their evenings, spent in leisurely paddling their boats and canoes along the enchanting waters of the gorge, were such that they had no wish to quarrel with the fate that had caused their lot to be cast in such pleasant places. They knew, in short, that their lives followed much the same lines as those of their fathers in old England but they did not know that this very fact lent an especial interest to their island city, and so it was only when the tourist came along with his field glasses and his camera, and practically discovered the city, that the people of Victoria became aware of the fact that they had a city that for its charm of situation, natural scenery, temperate climate and opportunities for enjoyment was unsurpassed in the whole wide world. It is certainly English in its institutions, customs and manners. The British soldier, sailor, professional man, servant and business man are everywhere in evidence. The gardens are English, the flowers are English, the way they do business is English, and the way in which they keep every holiday and patriotic celebration is decidedly English.

Few Friends in City

"While in New York this time," said the man from Alabama, "I have observed one habit of certain people I met that impressed me as being very peculiar and also rather pathetic. I heard several persons actually count the number of people they knew in the whole town. To a man hailing from a section of the country where acquaintances are counted by the hundreds instead of the tens, that method of census taking seemed a tremendous business. With us it would be an impossible task to sit down and make a list of the people with whom we have a speaking acquaintance. Up here it is no trick at all. A cousin of mine who moved North two years ago was the first person I saw perform the stunt.

"Would you believe," she said, "that although I have lived in New York all this time there are only 142 people in town to whom I could speak if I met them in the street without taking chances of being arrested as an officious stranger.

"I laughed at her. 'How in the world, said I, did you happen to get your calling list down to such a fine point?'

"'This is not my calling list,' said she. 'That consists of only six names. The 142 are just acquaintances, and include the janitor my washerwoman and the boy named Willie down in the grocery.'

"Her admission struck me as really quaint. 'Why don't you branch out?' I asked.

"'Branch out?' she cried. 'Oh, my dear man, if you had lived in New York for a while you wouldn't say anything about branching out. Besides I am not alone in my desolation. There are lots of other folks in this town in the same fix, only worse. They couldn't get up to the hundred mark to save their lives.'

"Later I found that she was right, but, although the habit of counting one's acquaintances is common enough, I still think it strange and decidedly touching."—New York Herald.

After Clash of Battle

"The day's fighting was finished, but not the day's work, nor the day's drudgery, nor the day's misery," says Frederick Palmer, in his book, "With Kuroki in Manchuria," of one of the actions of the First army. "The wounded were yet to be brought in, and the dead and the fuel to burn them collected by weary limbs. The plunging fire of the Russians against their foe, struggling through the rough fields and over rougher untilled slopes, had caused the division 600 casualties, including the death of a colonel.

"Late in the afternoon a deluge of rain washed the blood off the grass. The flood of water turned dry beds into dashing rivulets. The flood of slaughter also settling toward the valley passed on by the single hospital tent—already congested at daybreak from the night attack—into the village, whose population was crowded into a few houses in order that the wounded might be crowded into others. Through every doorway you caught a glimpse of prostrate figures and of white bandages with red spots which made them like wrapped flags of Japan.

"Dripping hospital corps men brought in dripping burdens covered with blankets or with the matting in which the rice and horse fodder of the army are transported. When darkness came the lanterns of the searchers twinkled in and out of the hillside. Dawn found them still at work collecting stray Russian wounded, who had lain suffering all night in the rain for $1.50 a year and the glory which the Czar's service brings them. In the bushes, in the declivities between the rocks of many square acres—could every fallen man be gathered? How many cries coming faintly from feverishly dry lips and finally dying into a swoon were unanswered? At some future time, when a Chinese peasant stumbles over a set of bones, the world will not be the wiser."

"Pa Et Tabasco Sauce"

When pa firs' et tabasco sauce—I'm smiling 'bout it yet.
Although his subsekent remarks I always shall regret.
We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked to me,
"We'll eat at a bong-tong hotel an' sling some style," says he.
An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all,
An' says, "That ketchup mus' be good, the bottle is so small."
An' then he took a piece o' meat and covered it quite thick.
When pa firs' et tabasco sauce and rose to make his kick.
It "Ll" never hurt so plain to me, I reklect it well,
He just was talkin' mild and calm, an' then he gave a yell.
An' tried to save the ceilin' by buttin' with his head.
"Er-hooh! er-hooh! Fire! Murder! Hooh!" I can't tell all he said.
But when they heard his heated words, six women left the room.
An' said such language filled their souls with shame, an' also gloom.
But pa, he only gurgled some, and then he yelled again.
When firs' he et tabasco sauce an' told about it then.
We laid him out upon a board an' fanned him quite a while.
An' pa, he sort a gasped at first, an' then he tried to smile,
An' says, "Just heat a poker now, an' run it down my neck.
I want to cool off gradual; it's better, I expeck."
But when he'd got me out o' doors, he says, "I want to get
That there blame ketchup recipe, an' learn just how it's het.
So I can try it on the boys when you an' me git hum.
"I'll they, too, think the condiment is mixed with kingdom come."
—Boston Globe.

CONDITION OF THE AZTECS.

Survivors of Ancient Race Chiefly Laborers in the Fields.

The Aztecs of old were not only great soldiers, but also diligent cultivators of the soil, and had acquired considerable proficiency in agriculture, says the Southern Workman, although they had no horses, oxen or other animals of draft. To this day the men earn their living chiefly as day laborers in the fields now owned by the Mexicans.

The staple product now as of yore is the maize, and next to it the magney or agave, the sweet sap of which is the principal material for the famous Mexican pulque. Some species are cultivated as vegetables, others for the sake of their leaves, which yield a strong fiber that can be woven into fabrics. Hence the saying that the agave supplies the people with drink, food and clothing.

The men have little ambition to excel in handicraft. Farriery and carpentry are about the only trades they care to take up. In the cities they work as porters, carriers or peddlers in a small way.

Like all southern Indians, their complexion is of a ruddy chocolate brown, and they are not particularly good looking. Most of the women now have large hands and feet, probably the inheritance of generations of hard workers. And they are strong. In the warehouse of a wine merchant an Aztec porter was seen to take a cask of claret on his back and carry it quite a distance. The load certainly weighed not less than 300 pounds and no white man would have thought of lifting it.

The law requires the people in the cities to forsake the Indian breech cloth and poncho and assume the regulation garb of the poor working class of Mexico—the wide, loose trousers of cotton cloth or manta, with jacket to match—but the breechcloth is worn outside of the trousers and thereby replaces the civilized suspenders.

ICY WATER AND HEALTH.

Benefits to Be Derived from Cold Baths and Vigorous Rubbing.

"A cold bath—we might as well get at the straight of the thing—is not really a matter of cleanliness so much as a matter of getting the skin livened up and the capillaries and veins next to the surface full of blood. Ice-cold water or scalding hot water will do that, but tepid water—no, no.

"The skin is almost exactly the same kind of an excreting organ as the lungs. The same products seep through the pores as are carried off in the breath, and the air purifies the blood in the same way. But the greater part of the skin is smothered up in clothes day and night. What the cold water of the bath dissolves is matter well away. And the rubbing dry is pretty vigorous exercise, if you want to know. Any rubbing is bound to push the blood along toward the heart and help the circulation, because there are valves in the veins which prevent the blood from going in any other direction than toward the heart. Whatever loose flakes of outer cuticle are rubbed off we needn't worry about; plenty more where they came from. The extra food the increased appetite demands will make good that trifling loss."—Everybody's Magazine.

Cook's Feelings.

Mrs. Mellem is one of those inoffensive persons who are continually dreading that they may, by some mischance, hurt the feelings of others. Added to this, she has had considerable trouble in getting a suitable cook and does not wish to offend her.

"John," she said to the man servant on the morning following the party, "do you happen to know whether—that is—I mean, can you find out without asking the cook, whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night. You see, I don't wish to ask her because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable," added the good soul.

"If you please, ma'am," replied the man, "the new cook has eaten the tinned salmon, and if you was to say anything to her you couldn't make her more uncomfortable than she is."—London Tit-Bits.

The Subscriber Knew.

A magazine editor, seeking an increase of circulation, sent to each of his thirty-five hundred subscribers this query: "What was the most important act of your life. Fifty dollars for the best true answer." He received more than one thousand replies, all but one relating some particular deed of which the writer was proud. The exception—and prize winner—was brief and to the point—"Being born."

Encouraged by the success of his scheme of advertising, our editor sent out a second query, offering another $50 for the best answer "Last month you stated what was the most important act of your life, now tell us what is the most important act of your life." The variety of replies would have made several pages of rare humor, but the winner solemnly wrote, "Breathing."—Express.

A Song of Singers.

Where are ye now, dead singers of dear songs?
Where are the souls vibrant with melody?
Whom sweet words sought, as waters seek the sea,
To whom great thoughts conversed in shining throngs,
From them seemed lifted Eden's primal curse;
They talked with angels and were unafraid.
Can death destroy those echoing chords, which made
Them harps Aeolian of the universe?
When some great star throws down its solemn light
Do their freed spirits see and learn to know
The hymns the planets sing as on they go
Moving along their paths of silvery light?
When through our slumber sounds harmonious ring,
Is it the echo of the songs they sing?
—New York Herald.

The Doctor's Twins.

A worthy Glasgow doctor, while enjoying a holiday in Arran, took the opportunity along with a friend to go whiting fishing. During operations the doctor's sinker came off and was lost.

Here was a dilemma—no sinker, no more fishing that day. Ha! happy thought, his flask; no sooner said than done. The bottle was filled with salt water, carefully corked, and sent down on its mission.

After a few minutes' interval, "Ha!" quoth the doctor, "a bite," and up he pulls at racing speed a fine pair of whiting, one on each hook.

"Ha! doctor, twins this time," exclaimed his companion.

"Yes," quoth the doctor, "and brought up on the bottle, too."—London Answers.

Studies Malarial Fever.

Prof. Ronald Ross of the University of Liverpool will, after his return from Panama, deliver a series of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania on "Causes and Cure of Malarial Fever."

Woman Is Home Body.

"Mrs. Jason Gause, a demure little Quaker lady of Lyon county," says the Kansas City Journal, "certainly is unrivaled in her record for staying at home. She has just returned from a visit to a daughter in Texas. It was her first ride on a railroad train. It was the first time in nearly fifty years she had been outside of Lyon county. For twenty-three years she had passed but one night away from home. She is the mother of Prof. Gause, of the State Normal school."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Validol for Seasickness.

The British Medical Journal says: "Koepke believes that the different symptoms of seasickness are due to anemia of the brain, and that validol acts upon this condition by raising the blood pressure. It also influences the gastric disturbances by lowering the sensibility of the nerve ending in the gastric mucous membrance, and is, indeed, both a good stomachic and a good analeptic.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Diamond Ink.

So-called diamond ink for writing on glass is a compound of fluoric acid and barium. The latter has no effect, it being simply a white powder to give body to the acid. The ink can be used with a rubber hand stamp, and it should be allowed to remain fifteen minutes, when the barium will brush off, leaving the design on the glass.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNDOMA Hair Tonic will lend to your hair that soft fluffy appearance appreciated by people of good taste and refinement.

Ask Your Barber

Send us your name for free treatment.

THE UNDOMA COMPANY, Omaha.

No Money in Apples.

This is the way a North Norway correspondent figures. Most of the farmers have sold their apples for one dollar, which really means exchanging one dollar for another: Thirty-eight cents for barrels, 12 cents for picking, 12 cents for packing, 12 cents for hauling to market and board of the help.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Try One Package.

If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

Railroad Through Cemetery.

The Chinese of An-Sang recently sold to the East China railroad the franchise for running a branch of their railroad through the city cemetery, an almost unheard-of thing, as the Chinese have believed it the worst sacrilege to permit a railroad near the burying places of their dead.

Sensible Housekeepers

will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

Emerson's Belief.

I believe in a spade and an acre of good ground. Whose cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, seems to me a universal working man. He solves the problem of life, not for one but for all men of sound body.—Emerson.

The Best Results in Starching

can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for the same money—no cooking required.

Have Smaller Faces.

The chief difference in the heads of men and of the lower animals is in the size of the face. Man has a very large head and a very small face, and animals are more fierce and brutal exactly as the face is found large and the rest of the head small.

Queer Names.

Freemantle, West Australia, has some queer names. The mayor is a Cadd, the chief printer is Cant, a contractor Thick has just sued a local soup-preserving company, and a man named Offspring Webb was fined recently for keeping an unlicensed dog.

It often takes a great hurricane to blow us a little way toward Heaven.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BETTS, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn. —$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMAN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

Elevating One's Life.

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of a man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture or to carve a statue, and so make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

Some Don'ts for You.

Do not be afraid of giving something of yourself, or letting yourself out a little; and do not fear that your heart will run away with your head. Do not confound sentiment with sentimentalism, and do not hesitate to praise a thing or an act if it is really worth it. You need to do this for your own sake as well as for the sake of making others happy.—Exchange.

Xenophon's Historic Retreat.

Next to the retreat from Moscow, the most famous in history is probably that of Xenophon and his 10,000 Greeks from a point in the interior of Asia, 2,465 miles from a place of safety. They fled the distance in 215 days and made a retreat so successfully that the little band reached safety without a loss for which the pursuing enemy was responsible.

President Arthur Extravagant.

The most extravagant president was Arthur, who not infrequently gave dinners costing as much as $5,000. When he went into the white house he was worth probably half a million. His predecessor, Garfield, died a poor man. The people raised $300,000 for Mrs. Garfield and congress voted her a pension of $5,000 annually.

Marriage of Birds.

It cannot really be doubted that there are various species of birds whose marriages extend over a far greater period than that merely of the nesting season. Long before the nesting season begins one sees the goldfinches in pairs; long after it has ended one sees the blue titmice in pairs.—Land and Water.

Counting the Pulse.

How fast is your pulse? You will probably overestimate it in trying to find out—most people do. One usually counts his pulse while talking about the matter, and the excitement of conversation and concentration quickens the pulse from five to twenty beats.

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A Useful Hint.

Coal that is kept in a dry and airy place will burn much longer than that which is kept in a close cellar with no ventilation. When coal is kept in an airless place it gets rid of its gas and the absence of this renders it less powerful and more wasteful when burned.

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