thing to teach.

cts grave, of men!-To be striving for the laurel that may You that slumber when the darkness sees us toil in town and glea: -To seek in vain that laurel which is ever But you never learn this lesson-which seems ever out of reach:-It is one thing to be toiling, and another It is one thing to be toiling, and another thing to teach. -Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

THE PARACHUTE DROP.

Told by Mr. Lane-Stokes, Aeronaut.

HE parachute now is to the what the lifeboat is to the ocean steamer. No well appointed balloon goes voyaging into tween. the aerial ocean without one.

Scientific aeronauts, like Professor Myers, do not approve of them, but they have become indispensable to balloonists who do a holiday exhibition business. The public is quite as balloon itself. People not only like to see a man go up, but they wish to see him come down.

The parachute, like the balloon, is now too well known to require description. When folded, the parachute and its lines hang down about thirtyfive feet from the "basket" of the balloon. When expanded, the "umbrella" is from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter. Although "tht, the frame and lines must needs be made very strong. In descending the aeronaut generally sits on a species of trapeze bar, which is supported at each end swamps that stretched away to the by the lines from the umbrella above lakes ahead.

When ready to drop from the balloon, the aeronaut, who is necessarily somewhat of an athlete, descends to the trapeze bar, then pulls a cord attached to the "knife" set in the block above, through which the supporting line is reeved. The knife-edge, when jerked smartly down on the taut line, severs it cleanly-and the descent begins. For the first hundred feet the parachute drops like a stone, then unfolds with a flirt, checks the descent, and thereafter for a thousand feet or more sinks gradually earthward at a rate of hardly more than ten feet a second.

Under favorable conditions, descent by parachute is not particularly hazardous to an active young man who possesses quick sight and good judgment as to distances.

Altogether the narrator has made about 150 descents by parachute-and is still alive and well. Beyond doubt, there are certain dangers from sudden gusts of wind which may waft the parachute over rivers, canals, small ponds, tree tops or the steep roofs of buildings. I once fell into the top of a row of sugar maples in front of a farmhouse, and was somewhat scratched while tumbling through the branches to the earth.

On another occasion, some twenty miles out of Jackson, Mich., I had the ill fortune to drop on a row of beehives. I upset four of the hives at once, and the angry insects gave me clear proof of their resentment before I could clear myself from the parachute lines.

And as I was running away as fast as I could the equally angry owner of the bees pursued me with abuse and and the blows from their long, hard peremptory demands for recompense. In fact I found him rather worse than

On Labor Day, the following year, I made an ascent from a New England factory town, and in descending, accidentally dropped into the top of a pear tree in a farmer's garden. I not only knocked off a bushel of fine pears, but broke the top of the tree rather badly. The man deemed \$20 (all the money I had about me) too slight remuneration for the damage I had done. He not only seized my parachute, vi et armis, but prosecuted me at law. The jury, however, awarded him but \$12, without costs of court.

On another occasion I received a most unmerciful thrashing, but not, I am glad to say, at the hands of human beings. On this occasion I had made an ascent from a large Canadian town. It was some sort of a holiday there, and a great crowd of lumbermen, millmen, river drivers and farmers from the surrounding country had flocked to the town. I was to go up at 2, but before noon there arose a stiff south wind which portended rain. I therefore attempted to cancel the engagement; it was highly dangerous to make an ascent in such weather, but the crowd would not take this view of the conditions. The lumbermen and river drivers gathered around, yelling like wild men. They had become suspicious that I was trying to cheat them. They swore that they had come thirty miles to see me go up, and go up I should, or they would smash my balloon and drive me out of town.

It was taking my life in my hand, but rather than face that angry crowd I cast off, soared upward over houses and churches, and went flying toward

Hudson Bay, it is true, was 1200 miles distant, but at the rate I was I was going when the balloon rose into that strong wind I concluded that I should get there by sundown.

I was advertised to make a descent by parachute in the neighborhood of the town, where the assembled multitude could see me come down, but that was entirely a fair weather ar-

I wore my exhibition suit of spangled blew I had no notion of attempting to use the parachute. In fact, I was ascending under compulsion, and had no clear idea how I should get down. I wanted to get away from that crowd. I actually had been afraid they would kill me if I failed to go up. The howling was something frightful.

"Good-bye, you unfeeling animals!" I shouted. "Unless this balloon bursts you will not see me again very soon!" An upturned sea of swarthy faces was | days later to the town from which I watching for me to descend.

However, I had soon left them all behind. Now that I was aloft, borne on the wings of the mighty air current I did not feel the wind at all. The balloon moved with it. Not a breath seemed to stir. It was only by looking down at the earth that I saw how rapidly I was traveling onward, over river, wide spruce forests and scattered clearings. I knew the story of La Mountain and his balloon, and had a horror of being carried off into the inserted in the agreement .-- Youth's Canadian wilderness. I hoped that in | Companion. the course of an hour or two the wind might fall, or the direction of the air carrent change.



The balloon continued to go steadily balloon and to the air ship forward, however, in a northerly course until the little clearings and cabins below grew few and far be-I must have traveled nearly 150 miles when I saw a large lake, or

rather a group of three or four lakes, come into view on the horizon. Directly the black of the spruce woods had begun to fade into the pale gray fond of the parachute "drop" as of the of mossy bogs of tamarack and the purple hue of caribou barrens. I could not see a clearing or sign of human habitation anywhere. The crowd which I had left behind was bad enough, but the unexplored wilderness of lake and swamp ahead of me began to have an aspect even more grim and terrifying. Moreover, I desired, if possible, to save my balloon. To descend in a gale is always perilous, but there seemed no help for it. I dared not try the parachute, and so finally I pulled open the gas valve. The balloon soon began to approach the gray

All the time I was flying as fast as a horse could run; and as I sank lower I perceived that I was likely to do some rough "trailing."

When I came within 300 or 400 feet of the ground I threw out a strong grappel and line, which swung clear for some minutes, then began to brush

the tall tree tops and catch in them. By good luck-of which I had had little enough thus far that day-these slight hitches greatly diminished the speed of the balloon, and the grapnel soon catching stronger hold, basket, balloon and all came down with a sudden hard flounce in a thicket of low, shrub-like firs, bordering a small bay on one of the lakes-and there, holding fast, swayed up and down.

I was pitched out of the basket into mud and water, but jumped to my feet and started to run back among the thick his to secure the anchorage when I became suddenly aware that I was

A loud squawking and squalling arose all about me. I had come down in a swamp where wild geese were on their nests. I was actually treading on them and on their great white eggs before I saw them. Every fir bush, with its widespread boughs, appeared to have a nest under it.

The outery that all these geese set up was something deafening. They rose up, flapping their wings, hissing and squalling, and at once from all sides, from the thickets and from the pond, there came rushing, flying, skimming over the firs whole flocks of the biggest and most savage gray ganders I ever set eyes on. They dashed at me, at the balloon, at the parachute, and at the basket, and bit like bulldegs, wings were like blows from a flail.

Before I could make shift to defend myself with my knife or balloon hook by my legs, by my hair even, tugging, yelling and thrashing me. One pinched my cheek so that the blood flowed. Their wings pounded my head like clubs. I dodged this way and that, and laying about me with the staff of my hook, knocked down ganders right and left, but still they

get my revolver from the wicker locker in the basket, and was well nigh overborne. If once they had beaten me down they would have killed me, beyond doubt, but I now began jumping from side to side among the firs, dodging and striking with the hook. These tactics confused the ganders. for in their mad fury they flew blindly against each other. I was constantly stumbling into more nests, but kept in the fir brush, scudding this way and that, as the ganders charged

After this fashion I retreated for nearly a mile, I think, fighting all the way till I got among larger trees when the attack slackened. Rain began falling. I was in about

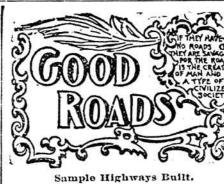
as bad a plight as can well be imagined! Night was at hand, night in an untrodden wilderness. I saw a bear looking at me from out on a tamarack bog, and getting frightened I started to run. I had not gone far, however, when I heard the report of a gun. Thereupon shouting for help I ran in the direction of the noise, and in the course of a few minutes met an Indian coming to find me. He had seen the balloon come down, and was curious to see the man who traveled in the air. He led me out to the bank of a river where there was a bark camp and three other Indians. They received me kindly, installed me in a warm corner of their camp out of the rain, and gave me all the fried deer meat I could eat.

But when I talked with them of returning to the swamp to recover the balloon they shook their heads, and gave me to understand that it was as much as a man's life was worth to tights under my street clothes as venture into a goose swamp in breedusual, but when I saw how the wind | ing time. The object lesson I had received led me to believe that the fears were well grounded.

> The next morning the Indian who had found me led me through the forest for fifteen or twenty miles to a sawmill on a branch of the Gatineau River, where I hired a Frenchman with a shaggy little black horse and buckboard to drive me forty miles to a French settlement called Maniwaki, and from this place I got back two made the ascent.

> I had lost my balloon and had come near losing my life; yet the celebration committee which had hired me to make the ascent refused to pay me more than half the sum agreed upon. because I had not made the descent by parachute. Since that bit of experience I take care to get my pay of celebration committees in advance, and also to see to it that an "iron clad" clause concerning the matter is

> All the men who have been disappointed in love are not bachelors.



ARTIN DODGE, Dir ctor of Public Road Inquiries Office, writes as follows in Municipal Journal and En

The reflex influence of the bicycle and the automobile has finally created a public sentiment that is crystallizing into betterment of the public highways to an extent that is most gratifying to the good roads enthusiast. Many States which have failed to make any appropriation for the improvement of roads in the past year yielded to the public demand and made for them liberal appropriations. The good example of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and other States is bearing fruit. In the aggregate, including the small appropriation made by the Government, millions of dollars have been set aside for the betterment of before? I thought it was Fannie's the country roads during this year. beau."-Chicago Record-Herald. Canada is by no means a laggard. but rather well in the lead, when all things are considered, for she has appropriated \$1,000,000 to be expended upon the improvement of the high-

ways during the season. The good roads train which has been touring the South during the last three months, was made up at Chicago through the co-operation of the National Association of Good Roads, the Illinois Central Railroad and several manufacturers of road-making machinery. The train started from Chicago on April 20, equipped with eight carioads of the best and most important roadmaking machinery, expert operators, roadmakers and engineers, arriving in New Orleans on

April 22. The following week an object lesson road, about two miles in length, was built in the suburbs of New Orleans, over a low plain, formerly subject to overflow. It was desirable to raise the readbed higher than usual to get above the action of the water, which softens the surface of the road so rapidly; therefore, earth handling machinery was used to advantage. The New Era grader, propelled by twelve animals, was first put upon the work, and earth was transferred from the sides to the centre, at the rate of four cubic yards per minute. Within the short space of two days the undisturbed earth was transformed into a smoothly finished roadway, over which automobiles could

pass with perfect ease. During the week a State convention assembled for two days in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Louisiana. Every parish of the State was well represented, there being about one thousand delegates in attendance. As a result of this convention a permanent State organization was formed, which will operate in co-operation with the national association, to carry on the work already so well begun.

On the first of May the train left New Orleans for Natchez, Miss., where it remained a week building another object lesson road and holding a district convention for two days. at the close of which a permanent organization was formed for carrying on the work in that vicinity, and for the purpose of co-operating with the State association, afterward formed at Jackson, Miss., and the national association, formed last November at Chicago. We had here the hearty they had hold of me by my clothing, *co-operation of the city and the county authorities, the object lesson road be-

ing built partly within and partly

without the city of Natchez. Our next stand was at Greenville, Miss., where we arrived on May 16. This is in the midst of the famous Yazoo Delta. The soil is an alluvial deposit, subject to overflow and inundation. A portion of this soil is known as "buckshot land." and is exceedingly difficult to handle and more difficult to retain in the form of a smooth readbed. It was doubted whether the earth-handling machinery so successful in other soils, would be able to handle this peculiar buckshot formation, but our efforts were crowned with success, and we left them an object lesson of great value, in the form of smooth, well rounded roadbeds, raised well above the water level. We also had a very successful two-day convention, which terminated with the organization of a permanent association for the improve-

ment of highways. I left the train temporarily at this point, and the next stand was made at Granada and another at McComb City, and from McComb they went to Cambridge, after which the great convention was held at Jackson, Miss., where an object lesson road was built, as at each of the other places. The State convention was probably the largest and most successful of any road convention ever assembled in America and resulted in a permanent organization for the entire State.

From Jackson, Miss., the train went to Jackson, Tenn., where a similar program was carried out. The next great stand was at Louisville, Ky., where I again joined the train on June 27. The Governor of Kentucky had issued his proclamation for the State convention to be held here at this time, and continue two days. This was well attended by eminent men from all parts of the State, and was one of the best conventions ever held in the interest of good roads. Governor Beckham was present and delivered an address full of encouragement for the cause and urging the people to industrial activity. A fine object lesson road was produced here just outside the city limits, and a permanent organization formed for the purpose of carrying on the work in connection

with the national association. The train went from Louisville to Hopkinsville and repeated there substantially the same work that had been done in the other places. Owensboro, Ky., was reached July 14, and a most enthusiastic convention was held on the fair grounds in that city. From here we crossed the Ohio River into Southern Illinois, and made a final stand at Effingham. It was expected that the train would move from here to Mattoon, but owing to a disastrous fire in that city, the engagement was cancelled, and the great tour of the good roads train was closed.

Roof gardens for London private houses are proposed by the Hospital. The cost of a glass roof and of protection against the wind would not be heavy in proportion to the fresh air and other benefits to be obtained.

The Man Downstairs.

"This must stop right here!" Henry Grimthorp, as he put one foot out of bed, ad began reaching around n the dark for his trousers.

"Henry," his wife whispered, "please don't be foolish. Lie down and be quiet.'s "No," he snarled, "I'm going downstairs and I'm going to give that young man down there a drubbing that'll make thim want to keep as far away as possible from this house in the future. Here it is after 12 o'clock, and --" "Henry," Mrs. Grimsthorp pleaded,

stop. Don't go down there, please-" But he had found his trousers, and, ignoring his wife's words, he hurried into the hall. Then he stele downstairs through the dark, and in about half a pinute there were sounds of falling stands and tumbling chairs and shaking chandeliers. The old man had grasped his antagoni-t around the neck right at the start, and soon had him choked into inbusission. Then he tied the fellow full of knots, bumped his head against the newel post several times, and finally threw him down the front steps. When he got back upstairs his wife

and daughter, pale and quaking with terfor, flying themselves upon his breast. "What's the matter?" he demanded. "That was a burglar!" they cried. "Heavens!" he gasped, getting sick at the stomach: "why didn't you tell me

THE USUAL RESULT. Beenaway-And what of Willie Puttipate, whose mother considered him a

blooming idiot!—The Smart Set.

Staidheme-Oh, he turned out to be a

MISSING INFORMATION. "Oh, Harry, here's a charming summer travel article; it is called 'How to Go-When to go-Where to Go." Harriet-Doesn't it tell you who will send the money?—Detroit Free Press.

End of the Boer War. The Boor war, which has been raging for the pasi two years, will soon be ended, according to the latest advices. News of peace will be hai el with joy by all. War is a terrible thing and has slain many people, but we believe stomach troubles have slain even more. When the stomach is out of order, and you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, sick

When a man wants money or assistance the world, as a rule, is very indulgent and obliging-and lets him want it.

headache or constinution, we would urge you

to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will

See advertisement of EE-M Catarth Cure in mother column the lest remedy made

The careless actor and the careless fisherman have not much in common, but they resemble each other when they forget their lines. Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE

colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists. It is said that the Japanese Emperor

It's easier to put up with the prodigal

son than to put up for him. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for

any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him per-

fectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

WALDING. KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous suraces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. It's risky for a young man to give his best girl a fan-it can make a coolness be-

Are Your Eyes Sore ? If your eyes are weak or sore Jno. R. Dickey's Old Reliable Eye-water will cure them at once. Don't burn or hurt. 25cts. Dickey Drug

The diamond if laid in the sun and then carried into a dark room shows distinct phosphorescence.

trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disap-J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggists. Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Cumulus or thunder clouds rarely rise over two miles. Seven miles is the outside height for any cloud.

Recent experiments made by M. Gautier, of Paris, have shown that hydrogen is a constant constituent of the air to the extent of two in 10,000

parts of volume.

Arrangements have been made by Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, to place a number of specially prepared casks, designed by Rear-Admiral Melville, on ice floes in Bering Sea, to test the direction of the currents that flow from the polar

Tempering of steel can be done in two ways; one by hardening it first on plunging into cold water and then drawing the temper, and the other by plunging the red hot steel into various liquids directly. The temperature of such fluids and their capacities of drawing off heat regulate the degree of temper obtained.

Reports come from Cape Town of the discovery of indications of mineral oll in the Ceres district, 250 miles east of that place. The indications consist of the escape of small quantities of gas between the shales and the sandstone; of iridescent oil patches of film on the surface of standing water, and of mysterious fires on the bare veldt, which burn for two or three months

A new metal composition has been made that is proving very valuable in the manufacture of bicycles, automobiles and carriages. It is known as partinium, and is composed of wolframium and aluminium. It is said that the addition of wolframium to aluminium greatly strengthens the latter metal without increasing its weight. It is a French discovery, and is principally used in that country.

The captain of a Norwegian tramp steamer recently replaced a broken propeller in mid-ocean in a very ingenious way. He had a nine-ton extra propeller on board, in accordance with a recently-made rule of the marine insurance companies, and, having shifted his cargo forward until his vessel actually stood on her head in the water, with the propeller bearings exposed, he rigged up a timber raft and his crew removed the broken propeller and adjusted the new one without a great deal of difficulty.

The preparation of a simple and eventually to supplant brickmaking. The ingredients are only lime and sand in the proportio. of from four to six parts of the former to between ninety-six and ninety-four parts of the latter. The materials are thoroughly mixed and shaped into blocks of the desired size. The latter are then put in a boiler, which is sealed, and submitted to a steam pressure of from 120 to 150 pounds to the square inch. This operation gives a flinty character to the blocks, making them very hard.

Manufacturing Artificial Silk. Artificial silk can be made out of glue, thus demonstrating that our ancestors were not so foolish and ignorant as we like to think. So far as we can judge there was no reason why they should not have made the proverb read: "You can't make a silk purse out of a cow's heel." But they didn't say that. They used another simile. They were smart enough. After taking all the trouble to make a proverb they did not propose to have science get the laugh on them by making silk out of cows' hoofs and horns. The gelatine is dissolved in water to the proper consistency, dyed and forced through tiny glass tubes as with the cellulose silk. It is really an animal product like the silkworm silk, but the manufacturers have not yet been able to get the appliances for water-proofing the thread with the vapor of formaline that the silkworm has which secretes the same drug for the same purpose. Also, it is quite difficult to dry the thread quickly on the carrying belts, for you can easily see that they cannot be made very long. I suppose every one that reads this will instantly think it would be easy to dry the threads if the room were made warm, but, unfortunately, warmth and moisture together have the property of making the glue softer. Another difficulty is that the silk must be dyed before it is spun, and as gelatine has a way of not being the same shade for the same quality of stickiness, it is pretty hard to tell what color you will get till it is dry. If the spun threads are soaked in the dvepot the stuff thinks that this is a new way of making wine jelly, and makes all possible haste to change itself from dress goods into dessert. Still, it makes a very pretty silk if you don't wear it out in a rainstorm.-Ainslee's

An Old Land Grant. J. H. Blakeman brought to the Journal office a land grant to property in what was formerly Virginia. The deed is signed by Governor Patrick Henry at Richmond on the 24th day of April, 1786, and printed on sheepskin. The land consists of 230 acres, and is now located on Back Creek. Garrard County, six miles from Lancaster. Mr. Blakeman got the deed from John Saunders, who lives in Garrard. Mr. Saunders married a great-grandaughter of Elijah Walker, to whom the deed was assigned, and who was the grandfather of Mrs. J. H. Blakeman. The deed is yellew with age and the writing barely eligible .-Jessamine (Ky.) Journal.

Ancient Miners' Tools Found in England During operations by the Wemyss Coal Company at an old disused pit at the Blair Burn, in order to prevent flooding, there have been discovered a large number of miners' tools such as were in use some 300 years ago. The shovels are all made of wood, some of them being as good as the day they were made, the picks and mells are iron. It is further stated that there are huge blocks of coal lying about, all cut out with the pick, so large as to puzzle a present-day collier how they accomplished the task of cutting them out. It is 275 years since the mine was worked .- Newcastle Leader.

How People Cook in Madagascar. In Madagascar there are no stores of any kind, and nobody wants them. Cooking is done at an open fire out of doors or in an outhouse, the clay or iron cooking utensils being placed upon tripods or Dutch ovens, and wood, grass, or charcoal being used as DAMAGE BY TERMITES.

Injury Done to Houses in Hawaii by the

Look out for termites! The men who have been working on the alterations in the judiclary building have found some of the woodwork almost eaten away by them, and there are from Spain. whole residences in the city that will have to be actually torn down, on account of the injuries done by the insects. Termites, according to the Standard Dictionary, are "a family of rseudo-neuropterous insects with a depressed ovate body, free head, equal membranaceous deciduous wings and four-jointed tarsi, including white

An insect with a definition like that ought to be able to do a good deal of damage, and the termites are doing it. Houses in Honolulu that are twenty-five or thirty years old are found to be in need of new woodwork in many places, and at least one large residence is about to be torn down because the pestiferous insects have ruined it by boring and hollowing

Professor Koeble and Mr. Perkins, of the local bugology bureau, have studied the termites, and say that there is no known preventive of their work. The bugs here are of two kinds, both imported and both thriving better in the climate of Hawaii than they did in California, which was the original home of the varieties here. When any woodwork is once well infested with the termites there is nothing to do but destroy it, say the experts.

The insects do their destructive work unseen. They never work to the surface of the wood, but hollow it out until it is only a shell thin as paper. They tackle furniture and all wooden parts of buildings.

Cases have been known in which the termites, in countries where they prosper even more than in Hawaii, have literally eaten away buildings. In a single night they have been known to reduce pieces of furniture to collapse. "They are not so bad here," said Mr. Perkins. "Why, in some places there have been cases where a chair left over night collapsed in a heap when used in the morning, all the inside of the wood having been bored out."

The work of the little insects may be seen in some of the banisters of the Judiciary Building and other cld structures. Dry, hard wood; such as that used for furniture, seems to be specially attractive to the termites. The insects are quite numerous in California, but are not so destructive, the climate being less agreeable to them there.-Honolulu Star.

Severe Treatment.

The noise made by the burglar in the Ferguson pantry, slight as it was, discheap artificial stone is becoming an turbed the light sleeper in the bedmportant German industry and likely | room not far away, and the midnight marauder was surprised a moment later to find himself covered with a big revolver in .e hands of a determined looking man in a long, whife

"I hain't done nothin' but eat a few cold victuals, mister," stammered the burglar.

"I see," sternly replied George Ferguson, "you have been eating the remains of a strawberry shortcake my wife made for dinner last night. Do you know what I'm going to do with you?" "Turn me over to the police, I

s'pose," gasped the helpless thief. 'Worse than that," said Ferguson, with a feroclous grin. "I'm going to make you eat a quart of health food. It's a new kind my wife heard of and fixed up for us yesterday, and it's pretty dry eating, but you'll eat every particle of it or I'll bore six holes through you. There it is, in that big

bowl. Turn yourself loose on it!" With grim determination the indignant householder stood over him till it was finished, after which he picked up the luckless scoundrel, who had fallen exhausted to the floor, and threw him out of the open pantry win-

"It may kill him," soliloquized Mr. Ferguson somewhat remorsefully, as he crawled back into bed, without disturbing the rest of the family, "but a man who breaks into another man' house takes his life in his hands any. way."-Chicago Tribune.

A Novel Life.

Life on an Australian station is exceeding novel and interesting. Many of the station owners reside in substantial stone houses, which are equipped with all modern conveniences and often luxuriously furnished. Their children enjoy education in England, France or Germany. and although the homestead may be 100 miles from the railway and fifty from the nearest neighbor, the freedom of existence on the broad plains has in is much to compensate for its isolation. The family is more likely than not to spend the winters in Melbourne or Sydney, the station being carried on meanwhile by a manager, and a trip "home," as England is always referred to, is undertaken every few years. Visitors are received at these stations with a cordiality unmatched in any other part of the world; whether introduced or not, any tourist of refinement and discretion is warmly welcomed, and is at liberty to stay as long as he chooses. During h's sojourn everything about the house or station is at his service; horses, traps, guns, fishing tackle, all are indicated to him as his property for the time being. Should he wear out his welcome, and I have known one instance where a self-invited guest remained at a Victoria station for two years-he never learns of it, and indeed persons from the outside world are sufficiently rare to be welcomed warmly and separated from with regret.-Washington Star.

Most Valuable Diamonds. There is no little fiction about the famous diamonds of the world, and their value is largely fictitious. They are few in number, cannot be reproduced, are everywhere highly prized and can be bought only by the very wealthy. The Prince Edward of York diamond, said to have been bought by a New York firm for \$100,000, is thirteenth in the list of large diamonds given me by an importer. There are a dozen different lists. If we may believe what is told with straight faces, the largest of all the diamonds in existence is the Braganza, its weight being no less than 1680 carats. It is uncut, and its value is actually set down at \$291,650,000! It is now among the crown jewels of Portugal. It is thought that this diamond, which is the size of a hen's egg, is in reality a white topaz.-New York Press.

The Executions of the Pencil. The late Baron Faber, the pencil manufacturer, once said of the article that had made him rich: "It has done 120re execution, since it came into use, than the sword, while who can enumerate the libers it has written?"

What is Scotch in the Bagpipe?

There is nothing Scotch in bagpipes except the sheepskin of the bag and the tartan. The wood-ebony or cocus wood-comes from Africa and Jamaica, the ivory from Africa, the horn from Australia and the crane for the reeds

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stamped on it. Beware of imitations. A collector is responsible for the statement that men of promise generally become men of note.

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