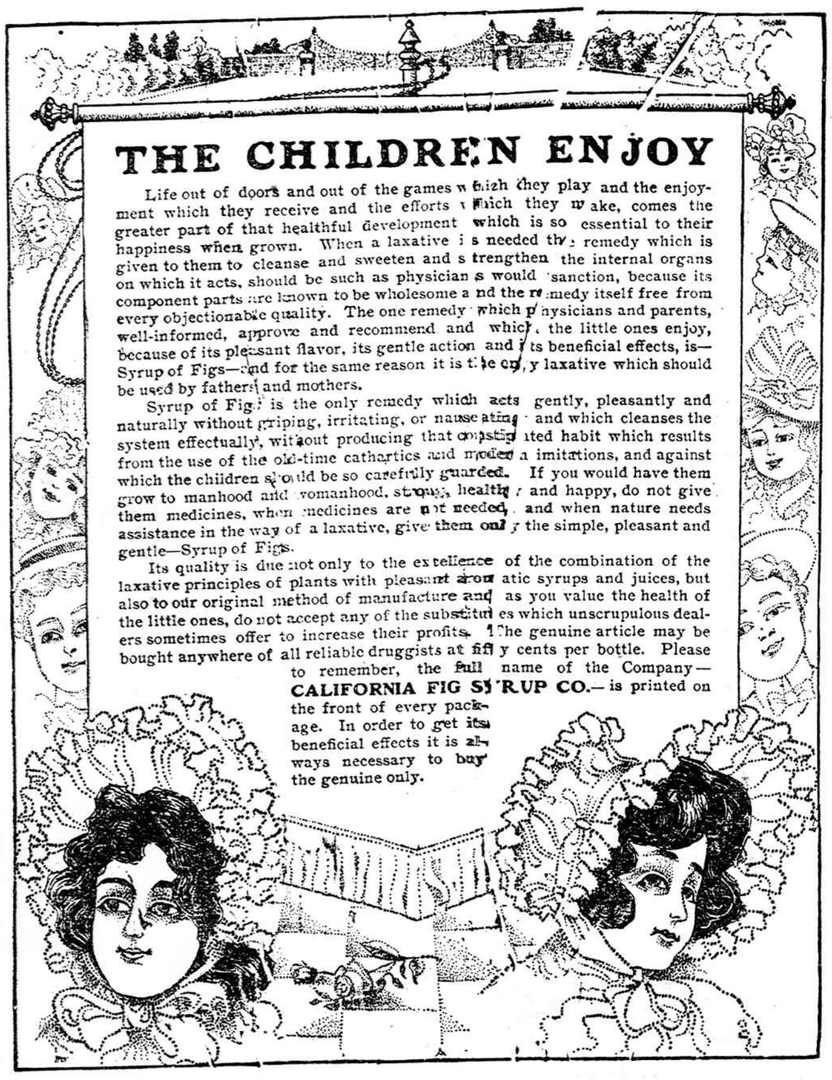
THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.



USE TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein Nature's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe all Throat and Lung Troubles. Thoroughly tested for 50 years. All Druggists. 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Around New York by Smell.

"If you were to set me down in New York blindfolded I could give a pretty close guess as to my whereabouts by the smell of that particular locality," said a salesman in The Swamp, "if my nose seemed stuffed with hides and tallow I should know that I was in the immediate vicinity of Gold, Cliff or Frankfort street. A pronounced odor of spices would indicate Fulton street, in the neighborhood of the East River; but if tea and coffee predominated the chances would be strongly in favor of Front, Pearl, or Water street. A saccharine quality in the air would suggest the sugar and molasses neighborhood of William, Wall, or Front streets. Perfumes would place me at once on Leonard or Chambers, or possibly Grand street, while a strong odor of soap would let me know that Pearl or Murray street, or perhaps Greenwich or Hudson was not far off. If the atmosphere was fairly reeking with the scent of drugs I could figure out that I had wound up somewhere near Fulton, William, or Cliff street. Tobacco would give me a wide range, but I should probably be near Pearl, Pine, or Broad street. The smell of hops would be a sure indication of Whitehall street. West and South streets have their distinctive odors of shipping and seamen's supplies."

Water Before Meals.

While the general opinion of those supposed to be authorities on this matter has been that the habit of drinking water at meals is a deleterious one, it is now stated, according to recent investigations that a little water, if not too cold, is beneficial, as it assists in the digestion of food. A too copious supply of water dilutes the gastric juice, and if too cold lowers the temperature of the stomach below normal, thus impairing digestion. If, however, water is taken in limited quantities the peptones formed by the action of gastric juice on food will be washed aside, thereby facilitating absorption. By this means the undigested food is laid bare and is more susceptible to further action of the gastric juice. During the period of rest phlegm, being very tenacious, prevents the free flow of gastric juice for some time, hence delays digestion. A drink of water before meals is recommended, because it loosens and washes away this deposit of mucus, thereby permitting the gastric juice to attack the food as it enters the stomach.—Boston Transcript.

German Children Walk.

(From Charles Gerould's "Child Life in Germany," in February St. Nicholas.)

If I were asked what is the favorite amusement of German children, I should answer, taking long walks into the country. The love of nature seems to be born with most of them. Besides, they are sturdy young folks, and are perfectly willing to put up with inconveniences. For these reasons they are just the people to enjoy walking in the country, and the practice begun in childhood is kept up during life. When the children go on these long walks, they often carry what we should call a botanical box (that is, a tin box about a foot and a half long, with rounded edges, and a lid on hinges), slung over the shoulder by a strap.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
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.

RED DEER AND CARIBOU.

Unexplained Antipathy of the Latter For the Former.

The disappearance of caribou before the invading herds of red or Virginia deer is one of the puzzling facts of natural history. The red deer are not half the size of the caribou, yet it is beyond dispute that even where the latter exist in largest numbers they will rapidly disappear before the advance of the former. Years ago caribou abounded in the woods of northern Maine and in the province of Quebec. Then the graceful little red deer driven north and west by the wolves, gradually spread into the home of the caribou, and within a season or two the latter had become as scarce in their old home as the red deer previously had been.

On the other hand, the north country of Canada, in the neighborhood of Lake St. John and St. Maurice, which formerly supported vast herds of deer, has been completely deserted by them for many years past, though moose and caribou are plentiful. Equally far north, in the Ottawa and Gatineau country, red deer and moose are found in very large numbers, but no caribou. Owing largely, it is supposed, to the increase in the number of wolves, the range of the red deer is rapidly extending to the south and east, and specimens have been seen and killed in parts of the country north of Quebec, where they had not been seen before for more than a generation. The Indian and other hunters are already foretelling the disappearance of the caribou from this part of the country, where they are at present very abundant.

There is a theory that the instinct of the caribou tells them that an invasion of their feeding grounds by the deer is due to the pursuit of the latter by the wolves, and that it is the horror of these pests which leads them to forsake any territory to which they seem to know that their distasteful neighbors are fleeing for refuge. There are not wanting careful observers among Canadian woodsmen who attribute to jealousy of the little Virginia deer, at the approach of the mating season, the action of the caribou in fleeing with its mate from the company and the country of his gay little rival. The problem is a most interesting one, and is engaging the attention of many investigators.—New York Sun.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

What makes people laugh? 'Tis a mystery great;
To solve it we struggle in vain.
We tell of the apples that small Johnny ate
And sing of his subsequent pain.
They describe his demise in a jocular way,
With phrases both flippant and pat,
And yet think it over and tell me, I pray,
Is there anything funny in that?

When Bridget, a lass who is honest and kind,
And willing and anxious to learn,
Endeavors to kindle the fire, but to find
That the fuel refuses to burn;
We laugh with a merriment softly serene
When the house in a ruin lies flat,
And she's blown to the clouds, 'cause she tried kerosene,
Is there anything funny in that?
—Washington Star.

THE UNHARMED HERO.

He (home from the Philippines)—It seems to me, May, you're not very glad to see me back.

She—Oh, yes, I am; but if you had only gotten yourself shot or something I would have been so proud of you.—Philadelphia Press.

WHY?

(Charlotte Sedgwick in February St. Nicholas.)

The day it breaks thought it never falls—
The reason I'm sure I can't see;
The night it falls, but it does not break—
It's very perplexing to me!

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile."—From "Lovey Mary," The Century, January, 1903.

A Worthy Cause.

Sentiment is stronger that good roads are certainly as worthy a cause as good harbors. Part of the traffic—all that is produced—has to pass over the roads. Harbors are necessary and of benefit to the country. Good roads will benefit the whole country more immediately. The benefit of it will be direct, something tangible. While providing better facilities for the exports and import of materials, why not add to the welfare of the farmer, the small owners, by inaugurating a system of good roads. Such a policy, by bringing the producer closer to the market, enhances the value not only of produce, but of the farms on which it is produced. It will add to the wealth of the country.

Bowen is the Whole Thing.

"As I understand it, United States Minister Bowen was left in charge of British and German affairs in Venezuela when their ministers withdrew."

"Yes."

"And now President Castro has put Venezuela's case in his hands."

"I so understand it."

"Well, then, it seems all Mr. Bowen has to do is to extend the entente cordiale to himself and the whole business is settled."

On the Trail.

"I see they have elected an Indian to the South Dakota legislature—the Hon. Bear Tracks."

"He ought to have plenty of followers."

"I hope, for the sake of his noble race, he will cover his name with glory."

"Well ,a good many legislators do cover their tracks, but not always with glory."

The Astute Peddler.

"Yes," said the peddler, "the lady next door said I probably wouldn't sell anything here."

"What does she know about it?" the woman of the house asked, sharply.

"I dunno; only she said your husband seldom left any money with you."

It is needless to say he made the sale.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Incentive to Genius.

If Marconi but lived in a musical flat,
Where daily the echoes discordantly ring,
It is perfectly safe to asseverate that
A wireless piano would be the next new thing.

Her Preference.

Mr. Bibbins—They say horseback riding gives a woman a graceful carriage.

Mrs. Bibbins—Perhaps; but I think I would rather have a horseless carriage.

As to Castro.

"So you think Castro is really trying to elevate Venezuela?"

"I didn't say that. I said only that he reminded me of an elevator."

"How so?"

"He has so many ups and downs."

"Ah, yes; and most of them seem to be accomplished by wire-pulling."

The Average Man.

Last summer, though we'd oft remind him,
He'd always close the door behind him
As hence he hied.
But now that wintry winds are blowing
He never goes but in the going
He leaves it wide.

What Worried Him.

Farmer Hayrake—So th' trolley company says they'll pay Rube $5,000 fer cuttin' off his foot, provided he'll invest th' money in th' company's stock?

Farmer Meddlers—Yes; but Rube says he's afraid he'll be puttin' his foot in it if he does."—Judge.

As He Understood It.

Physician—"You should try cereal food for breakfast."

Patient—"I've tried it for years, doctor. I take a little old rye every morning."

Then and Now.

Once, long ago, 'twas her delight,
To dress up in a handsome gown;
But now, when he's out late at night,
She likes to dress her hubby down.

GARDEN AND FARM

A CLEAN FARM.

It is a noticeable fact that but few farmers seem to care about the appearance of their farms farther than is absolutely necessary to make the crops. With some no effort is put forth to destroy a weed unless it is in the track of the plow. Not a fence or a gate kept in repair farther than may be necessary to restrain the stock. A clean farm is not only one that has a cleared up appearance, but one where there is a destruction of all weeds that take life and strength from the grasses and cultivated crops. A weed will give back to the land the strength that it takes from it in growing, but it does not stop there; it makes a strong effort to propagate itself in the hundreds of seeds that it scatters. To a thrifty farmer there is a degree of pleasure in noting the strong rich growth of a weed. It tells him there is strength of soil where it grows that he can turn to his own use. But there is no pleasure to him in the full development of the weed, for he sees in it an evidence of carelessness on his part. A weedy farm gets a bad name that the owner cannot rid of as long as he lets weeds grow, for a weedy farm generally means a shiftless man. When a farm is allowed to grow up in weeds, whether from favorable weather, the expense of cutting, or a lack of interest, the farmer is the loser. Weeds will, in time, restore life and strength to worn out lands, but there is no living profit meantime; they are too slow. Grasses and clovers will do the work with much more speed and profit, and a neat pasture adds much to the appearance of the farm. Some men consider full grown ragweed a benefit to the soil, and a protection to the grass and clover in winter. Does it never occur to them that ragweed, either dead or green, cannot add to the attractiveness of the farm? While I find it almost impossible to keep down weeds, I do not let them grow because I attach any value to them above what I could get from the growth of plants that are useful for forage and food.

A pasture may be enhanced in beauty by irregular outline and indulating surface, but a field for cultivation is more attractive with level surface and parallel fences. It does not add to the beauty of a farm to allow the fences to be overgrown with vines and bushes. It is a good thing for the young farmer to cultivate the habit of keeping things in shape about his fields and buildings, and it is a habit that develops to his advantage. If there are stones on the surface of the land, they should be gathered with wagons or sleds; what are left may be put into small piles over the fields, or in the fence corners, to be removed some other time. Stones are brought up with each plowing, but if the farmer forms the habit of picking them up as he passes over his fields, the habit sticks to him like a bur. When the farmer takes his mower seat to cut a heavy piece of meadow, there is great satisfaction in knowing that there is not a stick or stone in the whole field to check his work. One of the hardest corners to keep in order is the place where refuse lumber and broken rails are kept. These pieces accumulate very rapidly, specially where rail fences are going out of use. Old boards are often kept and moved about until they are worn out with travel and weather. It is much better to gladden the heart of your wife by turning all this stuff into stove wood while it is solid. This clearing out adds much to the neatness of the premises.—John M. Jamison, in The Epitomist.

PROFITS FROM KEEPING SHEEP.

The sheep is primarily a meat-producing animal, and needs to be bred and fed for that purpose. It involves changes in methods from those prevailing when the wool did pay for the feed. There is no reason at all why men who have been accustomed to keeping sheep and have their farms and their buildings equipped for their management should not continue to keep them. They may need to change the type of their flock, but more probably need to change their method of growing them. Mutton cannot be made profitably on the skimping plan that did secure profits when wool was forty cents a pound. The profit is in the lamb, and the earlier in its life it can be marketed the greater the profit. There are thousands of lambs in this and adjoining states that should be marketed this month that their owners do not realize are ready for market, and will keep until fall, and probably sell for less than they will bring now, for they will not be any heavier and, being older, will be worth less, because as an animal increases in age its ability to make gain out of feed consumed decreases.

Lambs that weigh sixty-five pounds or above should be sent to market at once. A ewe old enough to produce a lamb can be purchased for what it will bring, and in that way the producing flock be doubled. I know of no other stock that brings returns so quickly and surely with so little labor and so little risk as a good flock of ewes.

Then the immediate dollar is not all to be considered in farm operations. A farmer's capital is not wholly gauged by his bank account. The improvement in fertility and character of the herbage of the farm are important results that follow the keeping of sheep. They eat a wider range of herbage than any other animal, and carry fertility to the higher points of the field. It takes a rich corn farm to insure profits from hog feeding, but a farm will constantly grow more productive under sheep. Two ewes to the acre will pay as good rent for land as anything else, and do it with very little labor.—H. P. Miller, in Ohio Farmer.

ECONOMY OF SHELTER.

By actual experiment it has been demonstrated that the saving of food by means of good shelter is equal to the cost of the shelter in a short time. Pigs, when provided with good shelter and warm quarters (by experiment made), fattened on much less food than was required to simply keep the unprotected animals alive. The comparison is an important one. In the first place, the animals not properly provided with suitable accommodations, not gaining in weight at all, really destroyed or wasted all that had been provided them, for the food was converted into heat, in order to give the animals protection that should have been furnished with boards and shingles. In the one sense it might be asked whether feeding an animal on the products of the farm, which require labor in order to be produced, is cheaper than the shelter which, when once erected, lasts for a number of years and does service for successive seasons. The quality of the shelter is as important as the quality of the feed. A pig fed occasionally on a mass of bulky provender containing but little nutrition, certainly is not expected to do as well as one that receives a plentiful supply of all that is needed to promote growth, health and condition, and neither should it be expected that a shelter which allows the cold to enter, or the water to leak in, can properly protect the animal against the rigors of winter and the moisture of early spring. Good, warm, dry quarters lessen the quantity of food required for bodily heat, and should any surplus food above that required for warmth be fed it will be converted by the animal into healthy growth, and add so much actual value to itself, but if the shelter is such that the animal is compelled to depend upon the food for heat the food so fed is a loss and an expense. Nor is it in the winter only that shelter should be provided. All seasons have their disadvantages in that respect. Warmth in winter and sufficient ventilation in summer should be allowed. In fact, the comfort of the animals should be considered. In feeding an animal the object is profit, and every advantage must be taken if the profit is to be increased.—Philadelphia Record.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

Should these lines be read by any one who contemplates engaging in the poultry business, but who has no practical experience along that line, let me offer a bit of advice. It is this: Do not be in a hurry to purchase a poultry plant. Perhaps the story of one man's experience in this direction may appropriately be told here. He was a commercial traveller, whose extended route permitted him to visit his home only once a month. His several visits to poultry plants where the the business is carried on on a large scale convinced him that there was money in it, and during the year which followed he spent much time formulating plans for entering the poultry business as a breeder of market and fancy fowls, which seemed to answer all the requirements he had decided his farm must possess. The purchase of the property was made, the man resigned his place, and moved his family from his city home to the farm. Modern poultry houses and yards were erected and a large number of fowls were purchased.

It was then that his troubles began. As he knew practically nothing of the feeding and care of poultry, disease entered the flock, and one misfortune followed another in quick succession, until not more than half his fowls remained. He found the greatest difficulty in securing the services of competent help. The yield of farm produce was small. To make a long story short the man disposed of his farm at a loss and resumed his position on the road, with some radically changed ideas regarding farming and poultry raising.

The moral I am attempting to point is that it is much wiser for the person who contemplates engaging in the poultry business to lease for a year the quarters which suit him and start in business in a small way. Every trade has to be learned, and it will not do to attend too expensive a school.—Harry M. Doty, in New York Tribune Farmer.

RAISING GEESE.

Geese and ducks are more hardy than the hens and turkeys. After the goslings are two weeks old they require but little mothering. With geese, as with turkeys, we would hatch most of the eggs under the hens, letting them have but a few each to take care of, and leaving a fair clutch for the old goose. If she is past three years old she will lay more eggs than she can cover, if they are taken from the nest each day. We have seen a flock of thirty-six goslings raised from one pair of geese in this way. They want about one-half their ration as green food, grass, turnip and beet leaves, and roots boiled tender and mashed for them, not too watery, but not thickened with grain, makes an acceptable and wholesome food for them. When first hatched cracked corn scalded or partly boiled is a good feed for them, but too much grain causes leg weakness. The Toulouse geese are said to attain the heaviest weights, the gander often weighing twenty-five pounds and the goose nearly as much. The goose is reported as living until more than fifty years old, and prolific of eggs up to forty years. Next to the Toulouse geese are the Embden, and those who keep them say their goslings will mature and fit for market earlier than will the Toulouse.—The Cutivator.

Electricity and Currents.

Are electricity and electric currents necessary concepts? In the modern theory they are not necessary and both are misleading. The word "current' must remain, but it is too late now to change it. The word "electricity" can be thrown overboard at once; it is worse than useless. Faraday and the mathematicians of his time had difficulties in understanding each other. Faraday in his mind's eye saw lines of force traversing all space where the mathematicians saw centres of force acting at a distance. Faraday saw a medium where they saw nothing but distance. Faraday sought the seat of the phenomena in real actions going on in the medium; they were satisfied that they had found it in the power of action at a distance. Faraday conceived the space surrounding the magnet of wire carrying an electric current to be full of lines of force—a conceptiin upon which all his work of electrical dynamics is founded. Thus he was able to make his great discovery of magnetic electric induction. Given that electricity was flowing through a wire, it provoked magnetism in a neighboring iron body. What was the converse? By sheer experimenting he arrived at the notion of cutting the lines of force in space by a wire. This cutting of the invisible magnetic lines is the essential act necessary for induction.—London Electrical Review.

They Mourn in Red.

In the dark part of the middle ages red and not black was the favorite mourning color throughout Europe. Even down to the end of the fifteenth century the change from blood red to black was not complete, though black cloaks were worn over red clothing. In Abyssinia the mourning color is a reddish brown. In Turkey it is violet, a color closely allied to red. It is a curious fact that among the Maoris of New Zealand red is the rue of sorrow. In earlier times mourners daubed their bodies with red juices when they followed a chief to his grave, and even the resting places of the bodies were also colored red.—New York Times.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

Congressman Geo. H. White's Case. A Noted Sculptress Cured.

The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh.—Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na For Grip.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German Consulate, writes the following letter from 3417 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe. After using three bottles of Peruna I found the grip had disapeared."—Mrs. T. Schmitt.

Mrs. Celeste Covell writes from 219 N. avenue, Aurora, Ill.:

"Only those who have suffered with la grippe and been cured can appreciate how grateful I feel that such a splendid medicine as Peruna has been placed at the door of every suffering person."—Mrs. C. Covell.

Noted Sculptress Cured of Grip.

Mrs. M. C. Cooper, of the Royal Academy of Arts, of London, England, now residing in Washington, D. C., is one of the greatest living sculptors and painters of the world. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months, and after the use of one bottle of Peruna I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy.—George H. White, Member of Congress.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctors called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC.

Pocket Typewriters.

The pocket typewriter is the very latest device to lessen the task of newspaper men, detectives, and any and all persons who need to take notes on any subject when the use of pencil and paper would be an inconvenience. The invention makes it possible for one to take down a conversation, a speech, or any remarks that he may choose to record, without even removing his hands from his pockets.

The feature of this unique little word-recorder is its simplicity. Its casing is of hard rubber, its interior of aluminum. The dimensions of the casing are four by three.

In the casing are two little spools, that hold rolls of tape quite similar to the white paper in the ordinary ticker. By merely pressing four keys on one side of the casing, and by the manipulation of a space key and a number-indicator, anything that the human tongue can utter can be put down in symbols.

The inventor asserts that anyone can master the manipulation of the machine within two hours' time, and can within a week become an expert in taking down anything, from speeches to market reports.—Tit-Bits.

GoGod Idea.

Here is an idea for the farmers of this state: Out in the state of Washington the farmers of Walla Walla county are paving the roads with straw. When the fall rains came in that county the roads were impassable, and something had to be done about it, or the farmers must stay at home and wait for dry weather to get to town. Finally a bright fellow thought of covering the roads with straw. It was done last year and proved a success. This year it was tried on a more extensive scale. The farmers of the county all turned out and the roads were covered with straw to the depth of a foot or more. Three hundred miles were covered and the farmers on the line of the straw-paved roads will have easy traveling, while their less fortunate neighbors are going hub deep in the mud.

NO AGENCY IN IT.

Hicks—I didn't know you had gone in for literary work.

Gussie—Me? How?

Hicks—Jokely told me you collaborated with him on that character sketch of his about the chappie who continually says, "Bah, Jove."

Gussie—Oh, come now, bah Jove! I assuah you I had nothing to do with it. Stwange of him to tell you that, bah Jove!—Catholic Standard and Times

A WEAK UNDERSTANDING.

"I don't understand," remarked Miss Prettygirl, "how you men can go around in the woods and fields shooting down poor little innocent birds and animals."

"Weally, weally," replied Mr. Willeboy, earnestly, "I don't either; but I have a fellah who has pwomised to show me how to do it this week, don't you know!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

HUMAN NATURE?

"I wonder if Miggles is making any money writing books?"

"You can find out easily enough. Ask him if he would advise any of his friends to go to writing books for a living."

"And if he is successful himself he will say yes. I see."

"Not at all. If he is succeeding he will say no."—Chicago Herald.

"I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fall."—From "Lovey Mary," The Century, February, 1903.

A movement has been started in England, under the lead of Lord Radstock, to place a copy of the Scriptures in the hands of every child in the schools of India who is able to read a Gospel in his or her own tongue.

Yours for a Clear Head BROMO-SELTZER. 10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

Color in the Arctics.

My first experience of color in the Arctics, says Frank Wilbert Stokes, whose story and pictures of "The Aurora Borealis" are a feature of the February Century, led me to believe that, from the most regal purples, golds, and crimsons of sunlight to the black-purples, grays, and gray-greens of storms, there existed no intermediate effects. But a sojourn of a year in the northland proved that great Nature's palette was here set with more varied riches than elsewhere. Especially was this true of the color-effects of the long twilight of approaching winter, the returning light of day, and even in the heart of the polar night.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. (SEAL.)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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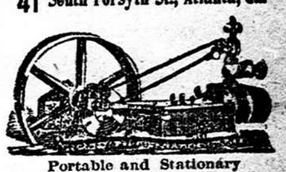

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