A SUDDEN GOLD.

Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 815 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.

It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a ***sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh*** of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days I was in my ***usual good health.***
—Miss Helen Sauerbier.

Peruna is an old and well tried remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGuire, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best for The Bowels. Cascarets. CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 592
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Get your Letter Paper and Envelopes printed at this office. We can give you the
EAGLE LINEN
PAPER and ENVELOPES
It is fine and will suit you. Try it.

The Cream OF TEXAS Farming Lands **For Sale**
In the "Shallow Water Belt" just below the Panhandle. Pure water at from 20 to 45 feet. A country that offers to investors and homeseekers today an opportunity equal to that offered by Illinois and Iowa forty years ago. Soil of unsurpassed richness, rainfall abundant, climate salubrious. The land of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, alfalfa and fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The paradise of hog and cattle raisers. Write me for particulars. Also LAND coming under the GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION project in rich North Platte Valley of Nebraska. Cheap now but will be worth $100 an acre next year when water is ready to turn on. Write me ROBERT T. DUAN, Iowa City, Ia

Low Rates to California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and other Western States, on SHIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND EMIGRANT MOVABLES. Address THE AMERICAN FORWARDING CO., 188 Madison St., Chicago, Ill., or 355 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y

FOR SALE—Fine tract of 1,640 acres, level land, 640 acres in cultivation, soil, fertile loam, living water, 15 miles best woven wire fencing, fruit, four houses, large ample outbuildings, windmills, farm tools, near school and railroad, your opportunity, get hay, grain, stock and general purpose farm in Michigan at sacrifice, part trade. Paul J. Averhill, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AGENTS:—Wanted to handle a line of post cards, splendid money making proposition, 500 cards free for samples. The Hillson Co., 110 Broad St., Boston.

Flour Mill, 45-bbl. roller process, good condition; fine location; price $3,000. Farms, stores, dwellings, hotels for sale. Write your wants. Farm Exchange, Fayetteville, O.

128 acres rich, smooth level land, 3,000 bearing apple trees, $80 per acre. Near Rogers, Benton County, Ark. William Pearce, owner.

Lawson's "Remedy" and other investments analyzed, dissected, "boiled down"; 2c stamp or booklet free. MARK E. DAVIS, 1064 Broadway, Oakland, Cal

If afflicted with sore Eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Grant's Farewell to His Armies.

Soldiers of the Armies of the United States—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the union and the constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent to defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen, and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

"I do not believe we did the fair thing by the army wagon," said the Doctor. "No vehicles since the time of the flood had harder service than the wagons of the Union army during the civil war. Yet I never was present when one broke down. They must have been well constructed, because much of

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

the campaigning in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama was in a rough, mountainous country, and long trains, taking in the aggregate hundreds of wagons, were moved over mountain trails that were little better than bridle paths. I have seen fifty men pulling at a rope attached to a wagon drawn by six mules; mules and men tugging at their best to get the wagon up some mountain road.

"When it was up the trouble really began, because the sliding down the other side was harder on the wheels and frame than going up. The same method was employed in getting artillery over the mountains. A stout rope would be attached to a gun carriage, fifty or more men would take hold of it, and, with the mettlesome horses under the whip and the men at a run, up the cannon would go. People at home used to wonder why an army was held so long at a difficult pass. They did not know that while it was comparatively easy for the infantry and cavalry to scurry over the mountains, it was slow work to get the artillery and wagon trains over. So it was the custom for the advance brigades to move through the pass and camp, and the rear brigades to camp on the other side for two or three days to get artillery and trains over, then the division or corps was ready for business.

"Teamsters and wagon masters had all sorts of adventures. On one occasion a six-mule team with loaded wagon attached was rattling along a narrow mountain road, in front of me, the teamster whipping and swearing when the wagon and mules and teamster disappeared. The whole outfit had rolled down the precipitous mountain side. I rode up and looked over, fearing the worst. The wagon had turned half over and was resting on the branches of a tree about twenty feet below. The six mules were dangling in various positions from the branches of the same tree, some head down and some head up, but all kicking. The teamster and a dozen cracker boxes were on the ground, and so far as I could discover, the teamster had never stopped swearing.

"It looked like a bad case, but army teamsters were resourceful fellows. This particular teamster proceeded to get his mules to the ground, then he gathered up and repaired the harness. This done, he called for assistance, and fifty or a hundred laughing, shouting soldiers came back with ropes, and in half an hour the wagon was on the road below, the boxes of hardtack had been gathered up, and the teamster proceeded on his way as though nothing had happened. It was very rarely that a teamster left his wagon or his team. He was generally an enlisted man, and carried his ride in his wagon, and very rarely forgot that he was a soldier, as well as a teamster."

"I have a case in mind," said the Major, "that illustrates that quality. After the battle of Chickamauga, Longstreet posted his sharpshooters along the south bank of the Tennessee river from Lookout mountain to Shellmound, with intent to control the river road on the north bank to Bridgeport. For a day or two the teamsters ran the gantlet, going past the points commanded by the sharpshooters at a full run. But Longstreet's men soon got the range, and made the road impracticable. They would blaze away, and sometimes kill every mule attached to a wagon, if they did not kill the teamster. When it came to this the wagons were ordered off to the longer road and over the mountains and down the Sequatchie valley.

"The day before this order was given Dan Hogan was at the tail end of a procession of wagons running the gantlet. At this time the road was strewn, on the river side, with dead mules and deserted wagons. Dan started on a run to make the pass, when the riflemen on the other side brought down his leaders. This threw everything into a snarl. The other mules plunged forward onto the dead ones that had dropped in their tracks, the wagon came forward onto them, and Dan was precipitated forward onto the struggling mass, while the rebels yelled with delight.

"Dan got out his own rifle, and, taking position behind a rock, blazed away at the crowd of sharpshooters laughing at him on the other side. He made it decidedly uncomfortable, and, while they hooted at him at first, they made it a serious business for him a little later. After a time Dan discovered two or three mules wandering about a side gorge. He caught them, took the harness off the dead mules, put it on the captured ones, unhitched his team from the wagon, and with it pulled the dead mules out of the road, then hitched again to the wagon, and, while the Confederates were wondering what he would do next, suddenly started off at a full run, and, with a yell like that of an Indian, went rattling out of range. He expected a fusillade, but instead of that came a wild cheer from the men who had been shooting at him. His patience and pluck had won over the sharpshooters."

"There was another thing people did not understand," put in the Doctor. "They did not know how much we were embarrassed in the first year of the war by orders against confiscating rebel property. When the Union army passed through districts in Missouri and Kentucky no soldier must take a chicken or turkey or pig. When the rebel army passed through the same districts the soldiers simply lived off the country. This policy led to all sorts of deception on the part of the soldiers and to the winking at offenses by the officers.

"At that time, too, Union soldiers were expected to return all slaves that came into camp. On one occasion in Missouri a colored man rushed into my tent, asking me to save him from his master, who was coming with the provost guard to take him back to the plantation. There was with me a soldier who had been with John Brown, who acted on impulse and concealed the fellow under my bunk. Just then the planter put his head in at the tent, asking for his escaped slave, adding that he knew he was in the tent, because he saw him come in. My soldier friend invited the planter to come in and look for himself, but added if he did he would go out with a broken head. Thereupon the planter beat a quick retreat to consult with the officer in command, and the soldier lifted up the tent at the rear and the slave escaped."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Iowa Soldiers' Record.

Volume one of the "Roster and Service Record of the Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion" has been printed in Des Moines. The work will consist of eight volumes and will contain also historical sketches of volunteer organizations.

The volume now all but completed covers the first eight regiments of the civil war of the infantry. The copy has been prepared by the roster commission for the regiments down to and including the Twenty-fourth. At the reunion of Crocker regiment at Dubuque recently resolutions approving the work thus far done were passed and urging the legislature to continue the appropriations for the completion of the work.

There were forty-seven regiments of Iowa infantry in the civil war and four in the Spanish-American war, besides some regiments of cavalry and batteries. It is estimated that the entire work will amount to eight volumes. The one completed consists of 1,222 pages and will be of the size and thickness of the Iowa documents. The appropriation for the work has not spread out quite as far toward doing the work as had been expected though it was never intended that the initial appropriation would do more than to start the work. With the start that has been made the work will be completed on a less proportionate scale.

The historical department has received from Gen. Granville M. Dodge another shipment of his letters and papers to be kept at the historical building for the use of the future historians. Curator Harlan has not examined the papers carefully, but the nine envelopes in which they are contained are labeled:

Grant Banquet, April 27, 1895.
Grant Banquet Association, 1893.
Sherman statue papers.
Army of Tennessee, 1892-3-4-5-6-7-8.
G. M. Banquet, etc., 1900.
Grant Banquet, 1902.
Sherman Statue.
Norwich University, 1900-1907.
Sherman Statue letters.

The understanding that is had with all the great men of Iowa who deposit their letters and papers with the historical department is that such papers and letters are not to be made public property till after the death of the owner and will then become the property of the State. Until that time the public does not have access to the letters, for the evident reason that the men and the issues are still alive and the publication of the material would lead to endless controversies and discussions. When the material becomes history it will be accessible to the historians.

Interesting Bits.

Argentine imports 2,250,000 tons of coal a year from Great Britain.

In 1907 the world produced 8,988,000,000 million gallons of petroleum.

A gallon of properly mixed paint will cover about 600 square feet of surface.

There are more than 120 india rubber manufacturers in the United States, employing more than 15,000 operatives.

The estimated world's production of lead in 1907 was 964,910 metric tons, as compared with 968,174 tons in 1906.

A hen attains her best laying capacity in her third year. She will lay in an average lifetime from 300 to 500 eggs.

The first English regatta took place upon the Thames, between London Bridge and Millbank, on Friday, June 23, 1775.

Harlan I. Smith, assistant curator of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, has discovered in northeastern Wyoming remains of a prehistoric race of people heretofore believed to have been confined to the southern edge of the United States.

The first requisite of success in breeding is the love of an animal.

Burn the potato vines and all trash in the fields to prevent rot.

An honest nurseryman is a rare prize hat should be tightly clung to.

A heavy rain coat is cheaper than doctor's bills. So is a hired girl for the wife.

The man who has learned enough to attend to his own business has a pretty good education.

A good deed and a pleasant manner will do more with your neighbor than a lawsuit.

A breachy cow, a sheep-killing dog and a lazy and careless hired man are the three greatest nuisances on the farm.

Men are the vainest creatures in the world, yet they are always making fun of women for studying the looking glass.

Rape grown during a wet season is much more succulent and has a tendency to cause bloat quicker than when grown during a dry season.

Some of our highest producing dairy cows have been developed along milk-producing lines until they are in reality an unnatural deformity.

It is a good plan to market off the calves as soon as they are of a marketable size and age. The milk is worth more than the calf after that.

California fruit growers recently sent a trainload of oranges for distribution among the people of Iowa in order to educate them up to the advantages of eating more of this fruit.

Hens that have to dodge for their lives every time the men folks come near, and that are compelled to skirmish for a living, are not the ones that are paying off the farm debt.

There is more danger from pasturing rape during a wet season than a dry one. Not only on account of the condition of the plant, from the standpoint of pasture, but the effects of same when taken into the stomach.

What has become of the good old cider apple butter that mother used to make? The government experts show that 90 per cent of the stuff now sold for apple butter is so badly adulterated as to make it unfit for food.

It takes courage to keep on raising sheep or hogs or anything else when prices show a weak backbone for a couple of years in succession. But the man who has the grit to stick to his business will win in the long run.

The Stock Breeders' Association of Grangeville, Wash., paid $10,000 for a Percheron stallion. He is dark brown, 5 years old, weighs 2,360 pounds and stands 18 hands 1½ inches. The association is composed of ten farmers.

Under no circumstances should the unsophisticated country girl go to a large city on a tempting offer of high wages unless the position she has in view has been certified to by a person of her acquaintance in whom she has absolute confidence. In all too many cases girls are wont to view these offers as bona fide only to find by bitter experience that they were traps set by unprincipled or immoral schemers to lure them to the city.

For years past fumes of tobacco have been used for the purpose of fumigation in green and hot houses. But, due to the fact that this is not always effective with all kinds of insects, other insecticides have been experimented with, and hydrocyanic acid gas has been found to be very effective. One of the drawbacks with this is that in addition to exterminating insect life it will also inflict injury on the plants if allowed to remain in the inclosure too long. It is likewise a deadly poison, and great care has to be exercised in the use of it.

A Busy Horse Is Seldom Sick.

Many farmers have a great amount of work for their horses during the busy season, but not much for them to do in the winter. As a consequence the horses come through the winter looking well, but are weak and easily tired with the burden of heavy spring work. The lack of regular exercise for several months has reduced their general vitality and muscular powers.

It is better for horses to have some regular daily work in winter in order to keep their muscles hard and strong, even if it is but a few hours in the harness at a time. Then they will not be weak and flabby when spring work opens.

When it is impossible to furnish them work let them out in the lot or field where they can browse a little and kick up their heels.

The Fruit Garden.

Pick the pears two weeks before they would become soft and store them in a cool dark place to ripen.

Peaches picked for shipping should be removed from the trees while still hard, but with good color. For home use, however, let them remain on the trees until they are ripe enough to fall.

Trees can be set out for a new orchard in September and October. If the trees are received with the leaves still on, strip them off at once. Get your orders in early, so that the plants will be received early.

Currants and gooseberries can be planted to much better advantage now than in the spring. It is also the time to increase your stock of a favorite variety of these fruits. Cut the tips of the stems into pieces 3 or 4 inches long and tie them in bundles. Store in damp sand, in a cool place until spring.—Surburban Life.

Alfalfa Dont's.

In "The Book of Alfalfa," by Secretary F. D. Coburn of Kansas, the following list of don't is given:

Don't sow any nurse crop. Don't sow on freshly plowed land, no matter how carefully prepared. Don't let weeds or grass grow over six inches high without clipping. Don't clip or mow when wet with rain or dew. Don't let alfalfa stand; if turning yellow, cut it. Don't sow old seed. Don't sow less than twenty-five pounds per acre, one-half each way. Don't sow on land that will not raise 250 bushels of potatoes per acre. Don't sow twenty-five acres at first; sow five. Don't pasture it. Don't put any of the rotten manure anywhere but on your alfalfa plot. Don't depend on "culture cakes" or soil from some distant field. Don't let water stand on it. Don't let it go if a thin stand, but disk in more seed; don't be afraid you will kill it. Don't replow the land; disk it. Don't wait for it to stool; it never does. Don't try to cut for hay until the alfalfa takes the field. Don't sow on any land not well under drained. Don't leave your land rough; use a roller or a plank float to level and smooth it. Don't give it up.

National Resources and Waste.

Conservation of natural resources and prevention of waste are two subjects that go together. Conservation of forests, for example, means that they should not be cut faster than needed. The stoppage of waste is a corollary to the main proposition. The waste in the manufacture of lumber is something enormous. The old-fashioned sawmill, when it made an arch board, also made a quarter of an inch of sawdust. This waste has been reduced by band saws and scientific sawing, but there is still enough sawdust made to build cities if it could be utilized. The National Conservation Commission is trying to find out what uses can be made of sawdust beyond its meager use as fuel.

It is estimated that, under present methods of mining coal, more than a ton is wasted for every ton that is gotten to market. Caved-in mines, which cannot profitably be reopened, contain more coal than has been taken out of all the mines. It is lost forever. The commission wants to know whether everything possible has been done to lessen the loss while the mine is in operation.

These are big practical questions. Handled in a big, practical way they mean great saving to the people, a saving added to the national wealth.—Minneapolis Journal.

How Many Eggs Will a Hen Lay?

Here is what Professor Graham said about egg production recently to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph:

"I find it a very difficult matter to get an accurate idea of the number of eggs that the average hen in the Province of Ontario produces in a year. I am very much inclined to believe that the average hen does not produce eighty eggs in twelve months. I believe that the average hen at the average experiment station does not produce 110 eggs per year. One would expect that at the various experiment stations and colleges which are scattered over the United States and Canada they would probably get as good an average production as on the poultry farm. They have many conditions present which are not present on the average farm, and they have other conditions that are probably more favorable. Considering all things, we should get somewhere near the average production at the experiment station.

"I have come to the conclusion that the average production is somewhere about 100 eggs. At the Maine station they had a production of 120 eggs per hen on an average. They have been working on the trap nest system for a number of years, and, as far as I know, their record last year was 134 eggs per hen, which means that they had a gain of about fourteen eggs per hen over earlier records. I think that you can produce a wonderful improvement by selection in the first one or two years, and after that progress becomes slow. You must have a great many conditions favorable to make advancement. From what Professor Gowell has told me, they had not used any males in their breeding pens that have not been produced from hens that produce 200 eggs per hen per year. All the hens in their breeding pens have been bred from hens that laid 150 eggs per year, so they might be termed strong producers. No hen is used for breeding purposes until after her egg record has been kept for twelve months."

Securing Fertile Eggs.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have been collecting data regarding the factors which affect the fertility of eggs, the question having been carefully studied at a number of experiment stations in the United States and elsewhere.

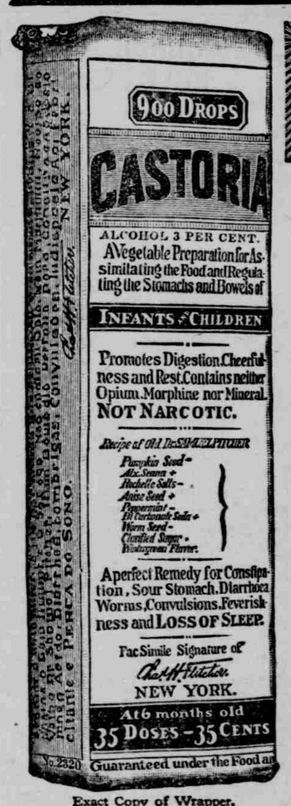
Too warm quarters for laying stock and overfeeding are commonly believed to exercise an unfavorable influence on egg fertility, as well as does a cold season. The way eggs are handled or stored is also believed to affect the proportion which will hatch as will also the conditions under which incubation occurs.

The vigor and character of the parent stock and the length of time the male bird has been with the flock are also important questions with respect to egg fertility. At the outset it should be pointed out that fertility and "hatchability" are not necessarily identical.

An egg may be fertile and still the germ does not have sufficient vitality to produce a healthy chick under the ordinary conditions of incubation. In a series of incubator experiments at the Rhode Island station of 8677 eggs tested, 83 per cent were found to be fertile while only 46 per cent of the fertile eggs, or 38.6 per cent of the total number of eggs, hatched under the conditions of the tests.

The various observations made, while not entirely conclusive, indicate that in order to secure fertile eggs which will hatch, the laying stock must not be kept in very warm quarters or overfed; the males must be kept with the hens continuously and that only eggs should be used which are produced after the male has been with the hens several days.

Only few fowls from very vigorous parent stock and those known to produce a high percentage of fertile eggs (hens vary widely in this respect) should be used; the hens should be allowed a rest after each laying period while the eggs should be handled carefully, not subjected to extremes of temperature in storing and used only when comparatively fresh.—Prairie Farmer



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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois

GIRL WAS DELIRIOUS

With Fearful Eczema—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Cuticura Acted Like Magic.

"An eruption broke out on my daughter's chest. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but the disease spread to her back, and then the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. Occasionally she was delirious and she did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first. Then I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Brentwood, Essex, England, Mar. 8, 1907."

BIRDS' TONGUES.

Why the Parrot Is Able to Imitate Human Speech.

One of the government naturalists at Washington has recently gathered some fresh information concerning the tongues of birds.

Many people suppose that woodpeckers use their sharp-pointed tongues as darts with which to transfix their prey. It is true that the woodpecker, like the humming bird, can dart out its tongue with astonishing rapidity and that its mouth is furnished with an elaborate mechanism for this purpose, yet, according to the authority mentioned, investigation shows that the object of this swift motion is only to catch the prey, not to pierce it. For the purpose of holding the captured victim the woodpecker's tongue is furnished with a sticky secretion.

Considering its powers of imitating speech, it is not surprising to learn that the parrot's tongue resembles that of man more closely than any other bird's. It is not because the parrot is more intelligent than the other birds, but because its tongue is better suited for articulation than theirs, that it is able to amuse us with its mimicry.

The humming bird's tongue is in some respects the most remarkable of all. It is double nearly from end to end, so that the little bird is able to grasp its insect prey with its tongue much as if its mouth was furnished with a pair of fingers.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Too Much Opposition.

"Pimmie, does your mother still object to my coming to see you?"

"Yes, dear; she does."

"Good! So does mine. She says that if I marry you she'll cut me off with a shilling."

"O, but that's altogether different! Perhaps, Jack—in view of everything—and because—and we're both so young—well, don't you see?"—Chicago Tribune.

Too Attractive.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—Getting ready to move again? Why, you told me when you rented these apartments that they were the most desirable you had ever occupied.

Mrs. Selldom-Holme—Yes; they are altogether too desirable. They have been entered by burglars five times since we moved into them.

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, 2 soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty meal at noon time." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Sterilizes Clothing, is Antiseptic and prevents Odor from Perspiration.
All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Parlor Card Game "WHIZ," 10c. Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Perfumed Cloud.

The dentist's sleeve was smeared with a pale dust. He beat it with his palm, and a perfumed cloud arose.

"Makeup," he said, laughing, "the day's unusual harvest of makeup. Why the deuce, to front the fierce white light of a dental chair, will women come to me with makeup plastered thick on their pretty faces? They all, or nearly all, do it. Their lips are reddened, their brows penciled, their cheeks rouged, and in a few cases the tiny network of veins in the temples is outlined in blue. Pegging away at their teeth, I mop up all that makeup on my coat sleeve. I smear red over white noses, black over pink cheeks. Phew! Look out!"

And, brush'ng his cuff again, he leaped back to escape the sweet smelling cloud that filled the air.—Exchange.

Fame.

Proud Father—My daughter, I suppose, is getting along famously with her dramatic studies.

Principal (of the school of dramatic art)—Er—yes; indeed she is. On an amateurs' night at one of the theaters recently the audience fairly went wild with enthusiasm when she starred in a little comedy called "Getting the Hook."—Chicago Tribune.

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THE VOICE THAT WAS.

Thoughtless Girl Finds a Tragedy in Her Own House.

"That's the most pathetic thing I ever read," said Frances Cowan, laying down her book and lifting her eyes, full of tears, to her father. "It's about a man that wrote a wonderful book, and lost his power to write any more. Oh, he could write, but not in the same way. The divine fire had gone out, and he got so that he couldn't enjoy anything—not a beautiful sunset, even, because of a yearning sadness that he wasn't able to make it his own, as he had done in the past, to give it to others in his own words, on his own pages. It drove him to melancholy. I don't know when I've cried over a book, but this has just made my heart ache."

"Yet you laughed last night because Aunt Millie's voice cracked when you asked her to show you how that little song went."

"But, papa, that's so different! A cracked voice is funny."

"Frances, at your age your Aunt Mildred was a beauty—popular, admired, sought after. She had a voice—I've never heard one like it. Its sweetness thrilled your heart, and singing was the joy of her life. Then ill-health came—a throat trouble—years of invalidism. She lost the power to sing. You never hear her speak of it, but I know, child, that she never listens to a beautiful voice nor reads the music of an exquisite song without that same yearning sadness your writer felt when he looked on the sunset and knew that he had lost his divine gift.

"She never murmurs; she lives here in my home; to my children she is a delicate, elderly aunt—beloved, to be sure, but one who spends herself freely for their comfort and happiness, day after day, as a matter of course.

"Frances, you needn't go to that book for a heartache. Your Aunt Mildred can remember how people used to hold their breath and listen in ecstasy when she sang, and now her younger brother's children ask her to help them recall a forgotten air, and when she hums it for them her voice cracks—and they laugh."

"O, father, father!" said Frances, softly. "They never will again. I didn't dream it was like that."—Youth's Companion.

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Airy Persiflage.

Mrs. Cuppotee—How could a woman ever bring herself to marry an aeronaut? He's so flighty.

Mrs. Waypher—Yes, and too often he lacks ballast.

Mrs. Marmalayde—Then, too, he looks down on ordinary people.

Mrs. Chillicon-Kearney—And again he moves in the higher circles, and you don't.—Chicago Tribune.

A Roundabout Reply.

"Darling," said a young husband, "what would you do if I should die? Tell me!"

"Please don't suggest such a thing," was the reply. "I can't bear the thought of a stepfather for our little boy!"

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THE ANT EATER.

A Harmless Animal that Will Fight Hard When at Bay.

A peculiar-looking animal is the ant eater, which is closely allied to the sloth family. Its head is drawn out into a long, tubular muzzle, at the end of which is a tiny mouth just big enough to permit the exit of its long, wormlike tongue, which is covered with a sticky saliva.

This tongue is thrust among the hosts of ants with great rapidity, coming back laden with the tiny insects. To obtain its prey the ant-eater breaks open the ant hills, when all the active inhabitants swarm to the breach and are instantaneously swept away by the remorseless tongue.

The jaws of the ant eater are entirely without teeth, and the eyes and ears are very small.

There are several species of ant eater, the largest kind being about four feet long and having a tail covered with very long hair, forming a huge brush. The claw on the third toe of each fore limb is of great size and is used for breaking open ants' and other insects' nests.

Generally speaking, the ant eater is a harmless animal, but at times when at bay it will fight with great courage, sitting up on its hind legs and hugging its foe with its powerful arms.—London express.

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