

An Old Lady's Discovery.

Garnett, Ark., May 18th—For 18 years Mrs. Mary Dunlop of this place has suffered with kidney trouble, which was so bad at times that it made her life a burden. She tried much medicine and many treatments, but got no better.

At last, however, Mrs. Dunlop claims to have found a perfect remedy, and she is so pleased at the wonderful cure she herself has received, that she is telling all her friends and praising the medicine to everyone she meets.

The name of this medicine is Dodd's Kidney Pills, and it has done wonderful work for Mrs. Dunlop.

Everybody is talking about it, and some people are claiming to have been cured of Rheumatism by it.

A Mrs. Garrett who lives in Brazil, this state, was at the point of death with some Cerebro-Spinal trouble, and was saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

It is certain that no other medicine ever introduced here has done so much good in such a short time.

Funeral Service to Order.
The old Bridewell burying ground, which is now the subject of legislation in the English parliament, is the resting place of Mme. Creswell, so often mentioned by the Charles II. dramatists, who died in Bridewell prison, and left \$50 for a sermon to be preached at her funeral, on condition that nothing should be said of her but what was well. The preacher got out of the difficulty neatly by saying: "All that I shall say of her is this: She was born well, lived well, and she died well; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell."—Chicago Post.

Shake Into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Still Hunt.—Nervous Wife—"I hear a burglar." Nervous Husband—"Woo! I'll crawl under the bed and see if he is there."—N. Y. Weekly.

Always look for this Trade Mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The Stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

"What ails the porter?" "His young daughter waxes all the time, and he is going home to liquor."—Princeton Tiger.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

The outer act is the gauge-glass of the inner character.—Ran's Horn.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

We first make our habits and then our habits make us.—Emmons.

Optimism and Liquor Habits Cured.
Book free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Good nature is stronger than tomahawks.—Emerson.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *Brentford*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Stands for Union Metallic Cartridges. It also stands for uniform shooting and satisfactory results.

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The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

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Look for this Trade Mark

Guaranteed to keep you dry. The best waterproof clothing in the world. Get only the genuine—see the shield that was made, not a copy. All sizes, all styles, for all kinds of work.

If you are desirous, write to **M. E. SAWYER & SONS, 210 E. Wacker Drive, South Chicago, Ill.**

Marriages That Are Criminal

By DR. JOHN S. SCUDDER,
Pastor First Congregational Church, Jersey City, N. J.



The rights of unborn generations is a branch of ethics which has been largely ignored, but which ought to form a part of our moral philosophy. If a man has no right to poison his child with arsenic or strychnine, he certainly has no right to bring a child into the world with the poison of hereditary disease in his blood. In either case he is equally responsible and reprehensible. We call ourselves a civilized people, and yet what monumental ignorance exists in regard to life, what criminal indifference respecting the welfare of coming generations!

In the absence of suitable conscientiousness on the part of parents, the State should intervene and rigidly make an examination of all couples tending to marry, and give licenses only to those who are healthy and fit to be fathers and mothers. The State has a right to place restrictions on marriage. Drunkards, incorrigible criminals, insane and idiotic people, and such as are afflicted with consumption, scrofula and other diseases likely to injure the next generation, should be denied the privilege of wedlock, or certainty of reproducing their kind.

A BIRTH FORBIDDEN BY LAW SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE, AND THE PARENTS SHOULD BE PUNISHED BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT.

Science, not caprice, should be the arbiter of life, and domestic sentiment in some cases must be sacrificed in behalf of the general good.

The limitation of offspring when parents are competent to marry is as yet a question for the parents to determine themselves. Poor people in our overcrowded cities, who allow themselves the luxury of six or eight children when they know their income is not sufficient to properly feed, clothe and shelter them, are positively cruel. The ambition of a man of small means should be to rear two children, instead of ten as heretofore, and give his children an opportunity to taste a few of the good things of life. Let the rich have large families! They ought to have them, for they have the means to provide for them.

John L. Scudder

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

North Carolina and Mississippi have state schools for the study of textile fabrics.

Poor students at the University of Fez, Morocco, make their living by making copies of the Koran, reading aloud from it in public places, and writing letters for the illiterate.

On the subject of his preaching the late Dean Farrar used to quote with much amusement the judgment of one of his critics that he was "a poor mixture of Spurgeon and Dr. Cumming, without the robust humor of the one and without the Scotch accent of the other."

A Presbyterian minister in London, the Rev. R. Westrop, proposes to establish a new "third order" of the "Brothers and Sisters of the Common Life," who are to be in the twentieth century what the Franciscans were in Europe in the thirteenth. His motive is to convert England to Christianity.

The twentieth century crusade of the Methodists was to achieve a double object—the collection of \$20,000,000 and the conversion of 2,000,000 souls. The dollars have been secured, but not the conversions. From this fact it would seem that it is easier to save ten dollars than one soul.

One of the most elaborate educational systems in the country is that of the Young Men's Christian association, which embraces the following lines of study: Association libraries, reading rooms, practical talks, educational lectures, study clubs and evening institutes. The system embraces class work of the public schools and the lecture and library work of technical schools.

Dr. Patton was delivering a lecture recently in his course on ethics at the Princeton Theological seminary and experienced much annoyance because some of the students ate peanuts instead of attending to him. Finally, he administered this rebuke: "Gentlemen, I have delayed starting this most important part of to-day's lecture hoping that the stock of peanuts would be consumed and a restful quiet be restored. As the quantity seems ample to meet the demands and the supply appears inexhaustible, I feel constrained to request that your appetites be restrained until the conclusion of the lecture. I would be greatly pleased if in the future anyone wishing to conduct a 5 o'clock tea in the class-room would confine the refreshments to sponge cake."

"Floating Gardens" of Mexico. Nature, and man work together with uncommon accord in forming the celebrated "floating gardens" of the Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco, near the City of Mexico. An English naturalist, who recently visited them and found them a paradise, tells how they grow. Floating clumps of entangled peat, moss, rushes and grass are caught, combined and anchored by stakes, or long saplings of willows and poplars, which are driven into the muddy bottom, where they soon take root. Fertile mud is then ladled up and heaped on the float until a real island is formed, which is quickly transformed into a garden where are grown flowers, melons, gourds and other kinds of produce which are daily carried to market through a canal leading into the city. There are hundreds of such gardens on the lakes.—Youths' Companion.

Her Last Words. "Yes," said the sad-eyed wailer, "she has gone away. I don't think anybody will miss her much more than I do. She had the sweetest voice I ever heard—and it never sounded sweeter than it did the last time she addressed me."

He paused and the head wailer eyed him sympathetically. "What did she say?" he inquired. "She said 'Keep the change.'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HUMOROUS.

Lou—"Which would you rather be—rich or handsome?" She—"Well, I'd like to be rich also."—London Answers.

Finds a Lack.—"The great poets are born," remarked the sententious person. "Yes; and they are also dead," replied the editor, wearily.—Philadelphia Record.

Fell Away.—"I understand his friends have all deserted him." "Yes; you see, they discovered that he was actually going to need their assistance."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Undoubtedly True.—"Askitt—"I wonder why ministers never strike for higher salaries?" "Knoitt—"Probably because it keeps them busy trying to get what has already been promised them."—Chicago Daily News.

A Commercial Criticism.—"You say you admire poetry?" "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox; "there's only one trouble about poetry, and that is that so much is written which doesn't advertise anything."—Washington Star.

Justifiable Hatred.—"Why does Mrs. Dinsmore hate Mr. Templeton so relentlessly?" asked Hojack. "He once alluded to her as a well-preserved woman, and someone reported it to her."—Detroit Free Press.

While They Last.—There was a sign in the window. It said: "These suspenders 19 cents while they last." The sad-faced man walked in and accosted a salesman: "You say these suspenders are 19 cents while they last?" "Yes, sir; yes sir." "And how long do you suppose that will be?" "A very few days. I assure you, sir." "Good day, sir. I wouldn't have a pair that wouldn't last longer than that."—Baltimore American.

PRINTING OFFICE PRECAUTION.
Every Line of Proof and Every Page of Copy is Kept for Reference.

"It will not be possible," said an employe of the government printing office, according to the Washington Star, "for any one to place errors on this office, for every line of proof and every page of copy is carefully preserved. This is done in order to protect the office. It is not an uncommon thing for errors to be charged to stenographers, proofreaders and printers, and every precaution is taken to guard against such."

"The universal use of the type-writer has robbed the labor of the printer and proofreader of much of its humor and nearly all of its misery. Time was, and that not many years ago, when all the copy for the Congressional Record came to the printing office in the chirography of the author. Those were days of profanity and drink, and no end of printers' yarns are yet extant among the old ones of the place in regard to the awful 'fast' written by some of the men whose names are immortal in history, and that without the assistance of the Record. The list of these poor penmen is legion, but it is pretty generally conceded that the name of Reverdy Johnson should be at the head of the roster, though Pratt, of Indiana, is said by some to be deserving of that honor. One excellent compositor of that old regime, somewhat addicted to rum, was said to be the only printer who could read Pratt, and he could do so only when he was drunk. Now it is the corrections alone that bother the printer, and all of these are obscure enough to show what the work would be if in the written hand of the speaker. Even with the utmost care grave errors will at times intrude, but copy and proofs are kept to be on the safe side in case of trouble coming up."

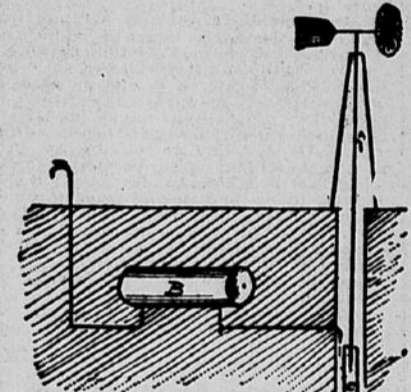
ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

HOME WATER WORKS.

A Simple System Which Can Be Introduced in Every Farm Which Has a Windmill.

I would like to tell of a labor saving device, which I think will rival even the "wire fence telephone," the "dog churn" or anything else on the farm; one, too, within the reach of all who have a windmill. I refer to "home water works," or water under pressure. The possibilities are the bathroom and closet, hot and cold water for the kitchen, stock water and fire protection to both farmer and villager.

There is an eight-foot wind wheel, a force pump over a large well in which is placed an automatic cut-off. About



SIMPLE WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

900 feet away is the boiler, B, connected by an inch and a quarter galvanized iron pipe. Both boiler and pipe are under ground below frost. From the boiler a pipe conveys water to the stock troughs, another to the hydrant, and a third to the house and lawn.

Primarily one needs only a force pump, pipe, cut-off and faucet to give sufficient pressure as long as the wind blows, but if you wish to store reserve for a rainy day, or rather for a calm day, add to your equipment a boiler old or new, but the larger the better. Any condemned steam boiler will do. Both inlet and outlet, you notice, are at the bottom of the tank. In the beginning the boiler is filled with air only. As soon as it is air tight and the mill continues it will soon compress the air into one-half its volume or less, forming an air cushion which gives a pressure of 20, 30 or 50 pounds to the square inch, equal to any Holly or reservoir system.

Any plumber or windmill man can furnish everything necessary. A few feet of hose will then enable one to throw water over the farmhouse, sprinkle the lawn or strawberry bed, provide for bathroom, hot and cold water, etc.

My father, a retired railroad man, living two miles south of Topeka, Kan., has built a complete little plant of this kind, which cost him about \$250 to install, and gives to his farm an advantage which can scarcely be estimated.—Farm Journal.

THE GOOD ROADS IDEA.

Pennsylvania Appropriates Six and One-Half Million Dollars to Help It Along.

The leaven of road improvement seems to be working in all parts of the United States. An eastern man, who has recently taken a trip through Texas, says the enthusiasm with which the people have taken up the "good roads idea" is wonderful. In some counties they are in danger of "going wild" on the subject. Funds are being raised mainly by issue of county bonds.

In Pennsylvania, the state idea has taken firm hold. The plan just adopted is for the state, the county and the township to cooperate in the work of building and improving the roads. The state is to pay two-thirds of the expense, and the county and township in which the work is done each one-sixth of the expense. The state has made available for this purpose \$6,500,000, to be expended during the next few years.

The principle involved in the state aid plan is exactly the same as that involved in the scheme for national aid which has developed such popularity recently. The fundamental idea of both is that road improvement is not merely a matter of local interest and responsibility, but a matter of interest and concern to the whole people; or, to put it another way, road building is coming to be viewed as a species of "internal improvement" belonging in the same class as river and harbor improvements.

Another reason why national and state aid are becoming so popular is the realization that, unless something of the kind is adopted, the burden of bad roads, like the poor, will be always with us. The bottomless roads of the country constitute a sort of "alough of despond" in which the people are destined to flounder until some one comes along to help them out. In fact, the expense for improving the roads in many localities is a burden which the local population is wholly unable to bear. It is believed that whenever the state or the nation reaches out a helping hand to such communities, they will grasp it and bend all their energies to the great work of improving their highways, but they will never undertake the job without help from the outside.

The frequent spring rains made the roads almost impassable in a majority of the local communities throughout the eastern half of the United States. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the good roads idea is uppermost in so many minds.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.



Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular."

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—Miss FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

Sick, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches
QUICKLY CURED BY **BROMO Seltzer**
EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER 10 CENTS. CURES ALL HEADACHES.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10¢

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GRAIN GROWING. MIXED FARMING.
THE REASON WHY more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight. The more northerly the latitude in which grain will come to perfection, the better it is. Therefore 20 pounds per bushel is as fair a standard as 20 pounds in the East.
Yield, 1900, 117,000,764 Bushels.
1,007,850 Acres.
NOMINEE LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE, the only charge for which is \$10 for making entry. Abundance of water and fuel, cheap building material, good grass for pasture and hay, a favorable and sufficient rainfall, and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. Send for the following for an Atlas and other literature, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc. Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or E. T. HOLMES, 111 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, Collinsville, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. ROBERTS, Box 114, Waterford, Mo.; J. C. PILLING, Grand Forks, North Dakota; J. M. McCULLAN, 217 Third Street, Wausau, Wis.; authorized Canadian Government Agents.

HOMEOPATHIC medicines, fresh and pure, are available. Send for a list of the U.S. FREE SAMPLE of Digestive, Headache or Liver Tablets. Our valuable 15¢-worth Medical Guide sent free. Agents Wanted. **WATERBURY CO.**, (Incorporated) 65 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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