

AS THE LAW DECIDES.

Failure of loaders to perform their duty and remove loose coal hanging in a mine, which renders the place unsafe for other employes to work in, is held, in Tradewater Coal company vs. Johnson (Ky.), 61 L. R. A. 161, to be the negligence of the master and not of the fellow servant of a machine man's helper.

The fact that an accident ruptured a kidney because of its cancerous condition is held, in Fetter vs. Fidelity & C. company (Mo.), 61 L. R. A. 459, not to prevent the accident from being the cause of the ensuing death of the injured person, "independent of all other causes," within the meaning of a policy of accident insurance held by him.

The owner of the building required by statute to be provided with fire escapes is held, in Carrigan vs. Stillwell (Me.), 61 L. R. A. 163, not to be relieved from liability for their absence by the fact that the building was in possession of a tenant, where the statute requires notice to be given to him in case they are found to be unsafe and imposes a penalty upon him for neglect to comply with recommendations in regard to them.

Where a certificate of a fraternal beneficiary society is payable only to certain specified persons and the member dies without leaving anyone who is entitled to be made a beneficiary under his certificate it is held, in Warner vs. Modern Woodmen of America (Neb.), L. R. A. 603, that no equitable rights accrue to either the creditors or the estate of the deceased member and that the fund contemplated by the certificate will revert to the society.

PERSONAL CHIT-CHAT.

John Snyder, a baker in the United States navy and stationed at Mare Island on the Pacific coast, has come into a fortune of \$250,000 left by his father. Snyder, who has received his honorable discharge, had been four years in the navy. The fortune is in bonds, real estate and cash.

Ex-Gov. D. L. Russell, of Wilmington, N. C., sent to Washington by Miss Mary C. Darby, postmistress of Wilmington, to secure her reappointment, failed in his mission, but secured the place for his own wife, and then offered Miss Darby the place of assistant, which she indignantly declined.

George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, is popularly supposed to have a deep hatred of John Mitchell, but recently he gave some indication that he has a grain of admiration for the president of the United Mine Workers. "What do you think of John Mitchell, anyway?" whimsically asked an acquaintance of him. "He's a wonderful man," said Mr. Baer, promptly. "He's an Irishman who can keep his mouth shut."

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Miss Agnes Mullen, recently appointed advertising manager of the Monon railroad, is the only woman in the world holding such a position.

Kumasi, in Ashantiand, is now connected with the coast, 180 miles distant, by railroad. Trains began to run in October. The line was begun in 1898.

In 1878 nearly all (99.5 per cent.) of the Russian railways belonged to private companies; in 1901 these companies owned only 33.5 per cent. of them. In Germany private railway ownership decreased in the same period from 58 to 9 per cent.

Frank Seaman, of New York city, is believed to have taken, with his family, the longest continuous private car trip ever made. His vacation during the past summer and fall lasted a little over a quarter of a year. His log book is decidedly interesting and the following is a summary: Time, 101 days from New York; traveled in car over 14,500 miles; traveled by boat over 450 miles; traveled on horseback over 150 miles; traveled in stages over 300 miles; in 18 states and Mexico.

The neighbors never worry about your illness as much as you thought they would.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I testified that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

WINTER TOURS.

This is the season when you want to go South, Texas, Arizona, Old Mexico and California are inviting. The rates are reasonable. Let us suggest that you include one of the sourest resorts in these States in your trip. Tell us where you want to go, and we'll supply you with guide books and full information. See Key's Agent, or write GEORGE MORTON, G. F. A., N. K. & T. RY., ST. LOUIS, MO.



CHARCOAL BURNING.

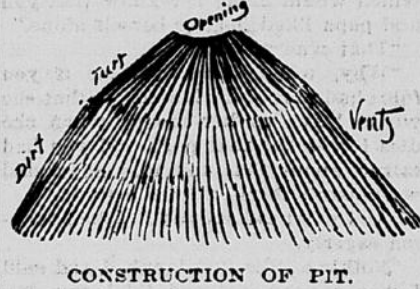
In Some of the Rural Districts of New England This is an Important Industry.

I was much interested last summer in visiting the charcoal camps of southern New Hampshire, and in listening to the description of the old-fashioned way in which this industry is there carried on. In fact, the camp oftenest visited was one in which my great-grandfather had "coaled" for many years, and which is now used by my father's cousin. The method of "setting up" a pit was first described. Sticks of pine, oak, birch, alder or hemlock are cut into pieces of about seven feet in length and set up, as in Fig. 2. Upon these sticks are placed shorter ones, while at the top is a



CHARCOAL PITS.

cylindrical opening. The whole structure is then covered with layers of sweet fern, or a similar wrapping, in order to prevent the dirt, which is afterwards put on, from sifting through. This process of "dusting" is followed as far as the "shoulder" of the pit, and from there up the structure is turtled. Vent holes are made in the sides of the pit to act as drafts. They are made in two rows, a foot or two apart, and are opened or closed according to the direction of the wind. Birch bark, or some other inflammable material is thrust into the opening at the top, and the whole pit will gradually be on fire. The opening is covered and the pit must be watched day and night to prevent an outbreak. If blue smoke is seen it is an indication that at that point danger must be looked for. If not attended to, a hole will be made, and the whole structure will burn rapidly. For this purpose shorter pieces of wood are kept on



CONSTRUCTION OF PIT.

hand and thrust into the aperture, then the whole covered as before. The boy in Fig. 1 is evidently chopping these pieces of wood. Behind him is a pit which has been burning for some time.

After the pit has been burning for a week or ten days (hard wood requires a longer time than does pine), the process of "drawing" the coal begins. Of course the pit has settled, so that it now is nowhere near its former size. The "coolers" with large rakes, draw the coal into concentric circles, a foot or two apart. The object of this is to allow the fire to burn entirely out of the coal, and it must be watched as closely as before; in fact, it must be watched all night. Buckets of water are kept on hand and from time to time the liquid is used to extinguish fire. After the coal is cooled thoroughly it is placed in a rough shelter made of logs or other coarse material. For this purpose a utensil in shape like a huge distpan is employed. Now the coal is ready to be marketed. In olden times it used to be crled through the streets, and sold from house to house, or carried directly in large wagonloads to Newburyport or Portsmouth. Now it is more frequently sent by railroads. "Coaling" is quite a profitable business. The average pit yields about 1,000 bushels, and this is sold for from 15 to 20 cents per bushel, according to the quality of the coal. Sometimes it is sold by the cord. Alder makes the best coal for forging as it gives an even heat. Hemlock is liked the least, because of its tendency to snap. Charcoal burners are a very happy set of men. At night the camp rings with mirth and jollity. Stories are told, songs sung, and when one is hungry eggs are boiled, potatoes and corn roasted, and occasionally in the day time the woods are foraged for toothsome gray squirrels or partridges.—M. O. Poore, in Rural New Yorker.

Get Ahead of the Weeds.
In attacking the weed problem do not wait till the enemy is in possession and then try to drive it out. Get in ahead of the weeds with a good seeding of some cultivated crop that will come up quickly and cover the ground well and smother out the weeds. Buckwheat is one of the very best crops for this purpose, because the first pair of leaves that comes up forms a canopy that completely covers the ground and so doesn't give anything else much chance to grow. Almost any grain or cultivated crop heavily seeded down with grass or clover will have a very good effect in killing out weeds.—Prairie Farmer.

LOCUSTS RESTORE SOIL.

Tennessee Farmer Claims That Planting Trees is Surest Way of Fattening Land.

In almost any section of the hill country one can see old hillsides worn and washed and gullied until they are past all hope of yielding profitable crops without remedial treatment. Often they are left to become poorer and more hopeless with each passing year, while again they will be in a state of more or less doubtful reclamation. This process of restoration is in most cases slow and expensive, requiring a large outlay of time and patience if not of money; and sometimes the question of how to go about it is equally important and difficult.

In many instances the surest and cheapest way will be found to be the planting of trees. A Tennessee farmer writing in the Farm Stock Journal says: The black or yellow locust is the tree best adapted to this work, as it grows rapidly and on poor soil, and is valuable when grown. By setting out trees two or three years old on such lands and keeping them trimmed up they will in 15 or 20 years—frequently in a much shorter time—be large enough for posts, and the land they occupy will be worth many times what it would have been if left alone.

The locust is noted for its hardiness, and if put out with any care at all will grow almost anywhere. If enough trees are not available to set out all over such a place a few may be scattered about at considerable distances, and then when they have established themselves cut down. This will cause the roots to throw up a great number of sprouts which can be thinned out as desired. Many trees can be grown on a small space; as they should be close together to make them grow straight and free from branches.

The roots of these locusts not only will hold the soil, and stop it from washing, but the land where they are grown will gradually improve, and soon will be in condition for grass. In many cases the grass will come in spontaneously, as the locust is one of the few trees that grass will grow well under. Thus the land will be saved and will be made to yield both timber and pasture.

Stock should be kept off, however, until the young trees have grown out of reach. Cattle and sheep will soon get rid of a patch of locust sprouts. Indeed, pasturing is about the only practicable way of destroying them. After they get high enough to be out of the reach of cattle they will take care of themselves.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

He and His Products Constitute the Reserve Sustaining Power of the Country.

The lucid and simple logic of Secretary Wilson is not needed to convince most men that our national wealth and our prosperity may be traced to the soil. Neither does it require any elaborate argument to show that the American farmer is independent of the stock-jobbing and stock-watering operations in Wall street.

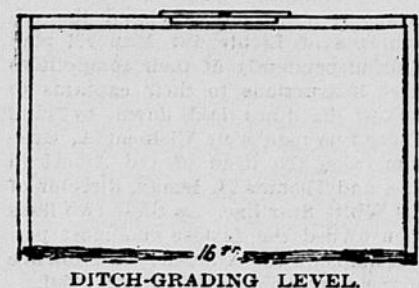
The secretary's observations regarding the important part the farmer is playing in the financial affairs of the nation, however, are always interesting. In a recent interview in the New York Herald he calls attention to the fact, well known to exporters and investors, that it is the farmer who keeps the balance of trade in our favor. In 1903 the surplus agricultural products, which we did not need in this country, and which were sold abroad, amounted in value to \$378,000,000. Excluding the products of the farm, there was during the period from 1890 to 1902 an annual adverse balance of trade amounting to \$62,000,000. Including the farm products this balance is wiped out, and we had left \$275,000,000 to the credit of this country. During 903 there was an unfavorable balance of trade in exports and imports other than those of the farm which amounted to \$56,000,000, but when the agricultural exports are included the balance in our favor is about \$367,000,000.

In these significant figures may be seen the tremendous reserve sustaining power of the farmers of this country.

SIMPLE AND ACCURATE.

For Surveying Irrigating Ditches on a Ranch This Device is Without an Equal.

The little level, shown in the accompanying illustration, I use in surveying irrigation ditches on my ranch. It is very simple and accurate, and first-class work can be done with it. It is



DITCH-GRADING LEVEL.

made of a piece of one by four-inch board, 16 feet long, with a straight edge. On one end nail a leg 1x4x24 inches long flush with the top. On the other end nail a similar piece three-eighths of an inch longer than the other. This makes a good grade. In the middle of the long piece nail on either side short pieces, so as to hold a common carpenter's level. Place the short leg on the starting point of the ditch and move the other end until the bubble is level. In this way you will have a ditch with a three-eighths-inch grade to the rod. Continue this throughout the entire length of the ditch.—Charles C. Haas in Orange Judd Farmer.

ENEMIES ALL RIGHT.

He Was Certain About That and He Took a Sly Shot at Them.

It is related that at a recent sham battle a young lieutenant, posted with his company behind a wall, ordered his men to fire at a detachment of troops who were marching by, says London Tit-Bits. The guns were loaded with blank cartridges, and no harm was done; but the detachment happened to be on the same side of the sham fight as the company which had fired at it.

The commanding officer came riding up. "Why did you fire at those men?" he demanded of the lieutenant, hotly. "I supposed they were the enemy," said the lieutenant.

"And what led you to suppose they were the enemy?" "Because my tailor was at the head of them and I saw my butcher in the ranks. What else could I suppose, sir?"

Dr. Williamson Swears.

Yorktown, Ark., Jan. 18th.—Last week a statement was published from Leland Williamson, M. D., of this place, to the effect that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for all Kidney Diseases and that he uses them with uniform success in his daily practice.

No one who knows Dr. Williamson will doubt for a moment the complete truth of his fearless declaration, but to completely clinch the matter in the minds of those who may not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this celebrated physician, Dr. Williamson has appeared before Mr. H. E. Greene, J. P. of Montgomery county, and made a sworn statement.

In this sworn statement the doctor has cited a number of cases which have been completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Here is case No. 1:

"Henry Hall, Sr., age 48, an American, attacked with Malaria, Haematuria, or Swamp Fever, temperature ranged from 101 to 105, highly coated tongue, constipated bowels, hemorrhage or passage of blood from kidneys, used febrile and Dodd's Kidney Pills to relieve the inflammation and congested condition of kidneys and to render the urine bland and non-irritating. Recovery complete after two months' treatment of the Pills."

Needed Not the Country.

"And do none of you know anything about the country?" asked the teacher, sadly.

"Oh, yes, ma'am, I know," said Eva Gonorowsky. "The country is the Fresh Air Farm."

"Then you've been there," cried Miss Bailey. "Tell us about it, Eva."

"No, ma'am, I ain't seen it," said Eva, proudly. "I'm healthy."—McClure's.

Millions of Vegetables.

When the Editor read 10,000 Plants for 16c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes this offer. This great offer is made to get you to test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds.

They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

Vexing Delay.

"Our new company is capitalized at \$40,000,000."
"Great! Let me see your prospectus."
"Oh, we haven't got out a prospectus yet. The printer—the printer wants his pay in advance."—Fuck.

The Wonderful Cream Separator does its work in thirty minutes and leaves less than 1 per cent. butter fat. The price is ridiculously low, according to size, \$2.75 to \$4.00 each, and when you have 1,000 you would not part therewith for fifty times its cost.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS.

with 5c stamps for postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalogue, fully describing this remarkable Cream Separator, and hundreds of other tools and farm seeds used by the farmer. [K. L.]

No Cause for Alarm.—Lena—"What made Fred act so funny when I accepted him?" Emma—"Oh, he's just in love with you, goosie. He will soon get over that."—Brooklyn Life.

Arid Lands Made Fruitful.

Those parched, dry, arid plains of Mont., Colo., Ariz., Idaho and other dry lands respond quickly and give a big yield when planted to Salzer's Speltz, Hanna barley, Macaroni Wheat, 60 Day Earliest Oats, Billion Dollar Grass and Bromus Inermis. Above seem to flourish and laugh at droughts and arid soils.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS and this notice to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their big catalog and farm seed samples. [K. L.]

Eva—"What a lovely ring! How did he come to propose so quickly?" Edna—"I innocently remarked that diamonds were increasing in value daily."—Town and Country.

Quit Coughing.

Why cough, when for 25c and this notice you get 25 doses of an absolutely guaranteed cough cure in tablet form postpaid. WIS. DRUG CO., La Crosse, Wis. [K. L.]

Good nature and evenness of temper will give you an easy companion for life.—Steele.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Stillness of persons and steadiness of features are signs of good breeding.—O. W. Holmes.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Grumbling puts spurs to the steed of trouble.—Chicago Tribune.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

A good intention clothes itself with power.—Emerson.

MRS. COL. GRESHAM Was Given Up BY THE DOCTORS. Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.

[It was catarrh of the lungs so common in the winter months.]



Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy and President Hernden Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Hernden, Fairfax Co., Va.:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Hernden, Va.
Gentlemen—“I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

“I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by the people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

“It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth.”—Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one-half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions, the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of

the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Peruna is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom of catarrh taken as directed on the bottle.

Peruna is a safeguard, is a preventative, is specific, is a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

If you do not receive 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.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, constipation, and all other ailments of the bowels. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Cascarets kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today, under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

WINCHESTER

“NEW RIVAL” BLACK POWDER SHELLS.

It's the thoroughly modern and scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded “New Rival” Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making “New Rival” shells give them strength to withstand reloading.

BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

A RARE INVESTMENT WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

a small remainder of absolutely secured 4 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, issued for development purposes by A. STROMS, CONSERVATIVE MINING COMPANY, working on the famous **YELLEDING 100 FEE CLAIM** in gold semi-annually. There is a feature of this investment, in addition to the regular interest on the bonds, **WRITE** for detailed information about the above. **ARBUCKLE-GOOD COMMISSION CO., N. E. CORNER FOURTH and OLIVE DEPT. K, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Pain's Master

Every nook and corner of this and other countries has seen embossed the words

ST. JACOBS OIL

Thousands have been cured of every form of pain and chiefly

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

Price 25c. and 50c.