

A QUICK RECOVERY.

A Prominent Topeka Rebecca Office Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills for It.

Mrs. C. E. Bumgardner, a local officer of the Rebeccas, of Topeka, Kans., Room 10, 613 Kansas Ave., writes: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills during the past year, for kidney trouble and kindred ailments. I was suffering from pains in the back and headaches, but found after the use of one box of the remedy that the troubles gradually disappeared so that before I had finished a second package I was well. I therefore, heartily endorse your remedy."



(Signed) Mrs. C. E. Bumgardner. A FREE TRIAL—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

JEST AND JOLLITY.

"Mr. Bliggins seems very affectionate toward his wife in public."
"That isn't affection," answered Miss Cayenne. "That's discipline."

Edyth—Jack proposed last night, and after I accepted him I thought he would never stop kissing me.
Mayme—How nice of him! But then that's the way he always does.

"Did you ever hear about that tax collector's hard luck?"
"No. What was it?"
"He called on a mesmerist. She hypnotized him into the back yard and made him beat carpets for five hours."

"Great Scott!" cried the head clerk, "does it take you four hours to carry a message a mile and return?"
"Why," said the new office boy, "you told me to see how long it would take me to go there and back, and I did it."

"Frankly, madam," said the honest outfitter, "I wouldn't advise you to take that dress."
"Why not?" asked the woman.
"It doesn't match your complexion," he explained.
"Oh, well," she replied, carelessly. "I can change the complexion."

"I see by this paper that the scientific sharps say that a feller ort ter wash his hands every time he handles money," said Dodger Wark, looking up from the paper he had begged from a passing stranger.
"I allus wash me hands after handling money," said Will Knott Toyle, gazing at his fingers.

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric. "In this essay you have written: 'Her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness.' How could her sight 'break upon' a landscape?"
"She might have dropped her eyes!" timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.

HOME REMEDIES.

A fig split open makes a good poultice for a boil. It is especially useful for gum-boil. A split raisin is also good.

In severe paroxysms of coughing, either in coughs, colds or consumption, one or two tablespoonfuls of pure glycerine, in pure rye whisky or hot rich cream, will afford almost immediate relief; and to the consumptive a panacea is found by daily using glycerine internally in the proportion of one part powdered willow charcoal and two parts of glycerine.

CHANGE FOOD

Some Very Fine Results Follow.

The wrong kind of food will put the body in such a diseased condition that no medicines will cure it. There is no way but to change food. A man in Mo. says:

"For 2 years I was troubled so with my nerves that sometimes I was prostrated and could hardly ever get in a full month at my work."

"My stomach, back and head would throbb so I could get no rest at night except by fits and starts, and always had distressing pains."

"I was quite certain the trouble came from my stomach, but two physicians could not help me and all the tonics failed and so finally I turned to food."

"When I had studied up on food and learned what might be expected from leaving off meat and the regular food I had been living on, I felt that a change to Grape-Nuts would be just what was required, so I went to eating it."

"From the start I got stronger and better until I was well again, and from that time I haven't used a bit of medicine, for I haven't needed any."

"I am so much better in every way, sleep soundly nowadays and am free from the bad dreams. Indeed, this food has made such a great change in me that my wife and daughter have taken it up and we are never without Grape-Nuts on our table nowadays. It is a wonderful sustainer, and we frequently have nothing else at all but a saucer of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast or supper." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Good food and good rest. These are the tonics that succeed where all the bottled tonics and drugs fail. Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts will show one the road to health, strength and vigor. "There's a reason."

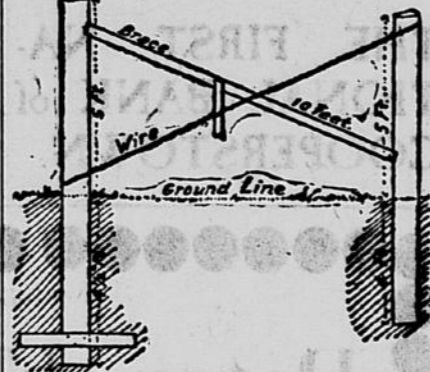
Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

A SUGGESTION FROM OHIO

Durability and Usefulness of a Wire Fence Depend on the Bracing of End Posts.

The matter of putting in end posts is a very important factor in the construction of wire fences. On passing along different farms in observing fences, as a general rule, you will see that the anchors have been pulled up by the drawing of the fence, or are leaning. I present a plan which I have used and find it to be very satisfactory. The posts that I have used have been white oak and walnut, having secured them from the farm. Posts are about ten inches in diameter. The main post, as will be seen by cut, is placed in the ground four and one-half feet and two two-by-fours spiked across the bottom. I then fill with



BRACING END POSTS.

dirt to the top of these two-by-fours and tamp in solid. I then fill in about one foot of small stone. Dirt is then put in and tamped solid to the top. The other post is set in the ground four feet and dirt tamped solid around it. The brace is put in about one foot from the top of the back post, and about the same distance from the ground on the front post. Wire is then placed around posts as seen in the cut and twisted tight. If the posts are put in in this way and the fence is drawn tight, there is never any danger of the posts pulling out or leaning, and the fence will always be tight. In connection with building fence I conceived the idea of using the bars of section knives for supports for fence. Of course it may not be easy for every one to secure these, but I think they can be purchased from almost any junk dealer.

The bars with the projection where the pitman fastens are from five and one-half to seven feet, depending on length of cut of the mower or binder. The knives are removed, and where the pitman fastens I put a bolt or piece of iron about one foot long through hole. I then place this in the ground as deep as the fence will allow. (The length of fence and length of bar determining this.) Then fasten the bar to the fence by wiring through the holes where the knives have been removed. I fasten about three places, top, middle and bottom. This makes an excellent and cheap support, as hogs cannot raise the fence and go under. This may not be a new idea to some, but I have never seen it used elsewhere.—Harry J. Greer, in Ohio Farmer.

USING THE DISC HARROW.

A Very Efficient Implement, But Only When Handled in Just the Right Way.

The disc as a form of soil cultivator is becoming constantly more popular; but it must be used right to be effective. An expert with the disc harrow says: I want to say an encouraging word for the disc harrow. Not all soils are adapted for its use—exceedingly stony and ill-fitted for its use, nor perhaps the heavy, sticky clays. But upon loamy soils that are loose and upon which sod quickly forms after seeding there is no tool to compare to the heavy disc. It seems a waste of money to buy the small light machines. Farmers often say: "My team is light, I cannot draw those big 20-inch discs, weighted." All right, then you won't do much business. These small teams always mean poor cultivation—upon these heavy sods there must be given the draft of three or four horses of good weight—not less than 1,200 pounds. Upon the machine besides the driver may be added an extra load of stone to put the discs down at least five inches, and if the sod is not torn up go deeper. The field may look uneven when finished, but a spring tooth or smoothing harrow will do the evening and the soil will have been thoroughly mixed and the cultivation if prolonged for two weeks will approximate the old-fashioned summer fallow. And if carried along periodically for four to six weeks it will reduce the stubborn quack grass. Cheap disc sharpeners are upon the market costing not more than \$2.50 to \$3 that will do the work effectually. These sharp discs will do more work with less weight and somewhat reduced draft.

Farmers Were Buncoed Badly.

The farmers in several states tried to get laws passed last winter to protect them against reckless automobile drivers, but in nearly every case were sold out; for the laws that were enacted were actually dictated by auto makers, in their interests. In some states the country road speed limit was raised from ten miles an hour to 20, and farmers' hands were tied so they can do nothing. In short, the rural people were buncoed.—Farm Journal.

WORN-OUT FARM RESTORED RARE COINS ALL CORNERED

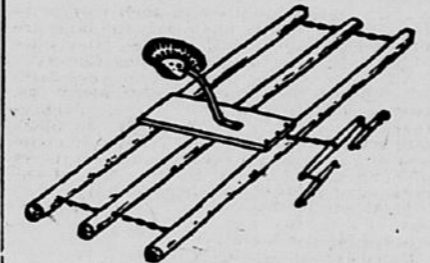
How a Pennsylvania Farmer Secured Fair Crops from Soil That Had Been Exhausted.

Many indeed are the means which the careful and intelligent farmer may use to keep up and increase the amount of plant food in his soil, and at the same time secure abundant harvests therefrom. Several years ago, a hard-working and economical man lived upon a very poor Kentucky farm; but he lacked the one accomplishment of looking to the welfare of his land. By and by it would no longer produce sufficient for a living, and he sold out to a Pennsylvania Dutchman. The neighbors felt sorry for the new comer, for he was a very clever man, and they were sure that he too would starve out. Well, having no interest in the summer's crop, which was about made, he immediately set to work and hauled out all the manure about the barnyard—a great lot for sure, which gave him a fine start toward fertilizing an old field long ago abandoned. Then the mound of rotten chips from the woodyard went next. People thought he was then at the end of his row, so to speak, but he thought differently. He made some stout wooden rakes and taking all the children large enough to help, raked the leaves in the adjoining woods, hauling them and piling in little piles thickly on the remainder of the field. Finally the job was done and time for plowing had arrived. Again the children were called out and the bottom of every furrow in the portion where leaves were used for fertilizing was filled with them. Already far on way to decay, they were fairly well rotted when wheat was sown, and the next year that field came up with a good yield of wheat all over. Other fields were pastured, and whenever broken, as much green manure as could be secured was turned under. Insects did not bother his crop so badly as those of the neighbors, because the trash in the fence corners and near-by woods was all cleaned away and plowed under. Neither were grain crops of the same kind raised in the same field for two years in succession. To make a long story short, he made a good living, and in a few years his farm compared favorably with any in the neighborhood.—D. B. Thomas, in Epitomis.

AN EFFECTIVE POLE DRAG.

For Some Kinds of Work It Is More Serviceable and Useful Than the Roller.

A very serviceable implement on my farm for years has been a pole drag. I find it better than a roller for some work, because it will level and pulverize without cracking the soil. The one I have is like the cut, made of three hardwood poles, six inches in diam-



HOME-MADE POLE DRAG.

ter and seven and one-half feet long. These are fastened together about one foot apart by means of short pieces of chain. Bolt a piece of board to the middle of the first pole and allow it to extend slightly beyond the last one. Do not fasten board to second or third pole. Fasten on this an old mowing machine seat. This holds the seat in place and allows the poles to work independently. Seat and board may be removed to store poles in close quarters.—Farm and Home.

Electricity in Farm Work.

In the application of electricity to everyday work Germany has gone further than any other country. How to adapt electricity to plowing has been the most difficult problem in this new branch of agriculture. The commonest form of automobile plow has a series of knives that cut into the soil and turn it over. The towing system, however, has given most satisfactory results. The plow is drawn across the field by a cable and drum, while the operator, mounted on the fore part of the instrument, regulates it to suit himself. Both surface and subsoil plows are operated in forward and backward gangs, cutting the soil from a few feet to 20 or more in width.

The Reclamation of Soil.

As an aftermath of the flood conditions that prevailed so extensively last year, the government experts are studying the best methods of rehabilitating the fertile fields that were overflowed. Some of these areas were covered with mud and others became badly water-soaked, and it will take years of reclamation to regain their original fertility. Special fertilizing crops are suggested, and where some return must be made quickly the planting of trees for posts is recommended. For this purpose catalpa, black locust, osage orange and Carolina poplar are recommended.

Profit in Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are a profitable crop in many places and can be set up to July 1 with hopes of a fair crop. The land should be broken rather early and allowed to settle well, and it is not advisable to plow too deep. The plan of growing in low ridges, about three and one-half feet apart, is the one in most general practice. Throw up the ridges with small turning plow, following with hoe and smoothing the top of the ridge a little. We never wait for rain to set sweet potatoes, but puddle the roots in a mixture of fresh cow droppings and loam before setting.—Farmers' Voice.

It Is Only the Burglars That Keep Any of Them in Circulation.

The passion for making collections of articles of various kinds, and particularly stamps and coins, is like hope. It springs eternal in the human breast, says the New York Sun.

"You would be surprised," said a professional collector of coins and stamps, "to know how many utterly worthless specimens are brought to me by persons who perhaps have treasured them for long and then, needing money, have come to me expecting to be handsomely paid for an article that really has no commercial value whatever. Sometimes, indeed, I have paid good prices for worthless articles of no use to me at all, to save their owners from the disappointment which I could plainly see a refusal would cause them."

"Why, I handle on an average pretty nearly 500 specimens a day, both of stamps and coins, brought in here by people who expect them to be literally worth their weight in gold. Yet in spite of the great number of specimens coming into my hands in this way every year, it's only about once in three years that I find anything of real value."

"You see, it's just this way. Hardly any good rare coins or stamps are circulating at large. Almost everything has been picked up by collectors; and if you follow up any rare issue, you can place almost every one—either find the owner or account for the issue."

"And you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you that we are indebted to burglars for most of what we do find. One of the light-fingered gentry lifts some rare old coins; he has no sentimental fondness for them based on age and possible associations, and he is unable to make any use of them. So he hides himself of the worthless and possibly dangerous and incriminating articles; and in that way they drift into our hands."

"Not long ago a child went into a candy shop with a nickel she had found. The old woman who kept the shop took the nickel without noticing its queer appearance, but later she saw that it was not as other coins are, and she brought it to me."

"I found it to be a nickel of 1856, of which only a few were issued, as an experimental form. I gave the old woman \$5 for her five-cent piece, and she went away rejoicing."

KILLING PRAIRIE WOLVES.

Indian Boy, Imitating Their Cry, Brings Them in Range of His Rifle.

We struck out across the sandy bed of the lower end of Death Valley toward a low range of blue-gray hills, where Bob said there were lots of coyotes and foxes. It was at least three miles over to the hills and the shadows of night were falling when we dropped down behind a huge lava covered boulder in the head of a little draw down which the wild dogs were said to come, says a writer in Field and Stream.

Midway down the shallow canyon was a patch of green grass, fed, I suppose, by some thermal spring that rose almost to the surface and then sank away again into the myriad underground streams that sap this whole section. Perhaps 15 minutes passed and there came, wind-borne and weak, from far across the valley, the call of a wandering coyote—and then happened one of the most utterly novel things I have ever known. Putting his hands to his lips, Bob let go a perfect imitation of the coyote's cry; a moment passed, and from some closer point than the last one another little wolf answered him. Again and again he called, and again and again came the answer; then another and yet another joined in, until a perfect circle of the wild dogs were crying around us, and still they did not discover the deception.

I began to fear it was some trick to decoy me into the hands of a band of Piutes, but just then a shadow, only the least bit less black than the surrounding night, swung suddenly around a huge stone some 30 feet beyond Bob, and neither seeing nor smelling us, the timid little wolf stood for an instant as if carved in stone. Silent as a snake in the desert grass, yet with a deadly certainty of his prey that made me shiver, the half-breed turned over so as to get his right arm free to act. For a moment's space there was a silence, then ever so light a sound, and, although I saw nothing, heard not to nothing, the coyote leaped into the air with a wild cry, turned over once and fell to lie silent in his tracks.

Attracted by the cry, another of the band trotted out into a little patch of light cast by the now rising moon, just in time to stop the bullet from my rifle. Of course, the report of the gun stopped the sport for the night in that locality, and so we moved over nearer to camp, where Bob, with his bow, killed another coyote, and I, with the rifle, a fox.

Brave Man.

Hicks—Bjorkins is a courageous man, isn't he?

Wicks—Courageous! His courage is something wonderful! Why, Watkyns stopped him yesterday on the street to tell him some of the bright things that the little Watkyns boy has been saying lately, and Bjorkins said right away that he hadn't any time to wait and hear them.—Somerville Journal.

Move to Be Guided.

Prof. Karl Pearson says that he notes decadence of character and loss of intelligent leadership alike in the British merchant, the professional man and the workman. There is not only a paucity of the better intelligences to guide, but "of the moderate intelligence, to be guided." Dr. Pearson attributes it to race suicide.

It would help some if the Japs and Russians would fight a battle now and then at some place that is marked on the map.—Rochester Post-Express.

"Sometimes," said the moralist, "friendship is only skin deep." "And most of the time," replied the cynic, "it's only a deep skin."—Philadelphia Ledger.



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—Miss GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your wonderful remedies enough, for they have done me more good than all the doctors I have had. For the last eight years and more I suffered with female troubles, was very weak, could not do my housework, also had nervous prostration. Some days I would remain unconscious for a whole day and night. My neighbors thought I could never recover, but, thanks to your medicine, I now feel like a different woman."

"I feel very grateful to you and will recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all. It has now been four years since I had the last spell of nervous prostration. I only weighed ninety-eight pounds at that time; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-three. I consider your Vegetable Compound the finest remedy made. Thanking you many times for the benefit I received from your medicine, I remain, Yours truly, Mrs. J. H. FARMER, 2809 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo."

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. She speaks from the widest experience, and has helped multitudes of women.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Wabash LINE.
"Banner Blue Limited"
BETWEEN
ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO
The Finest Day Train in the World.
Leaves St. Louis Union Station 11:00 a. m.
Leaves St. Louis World's Fair Station 11:14 a. m.
Arrives Chicago 7:00 p. m.
Leaves Chicago 11:03 a. m.
Arrives St. Louis World's Fair Station 6:49 p. m.
Arrives St. Louis Union Station 7:03 p. m.

GALL-STONE CURE. "Craemer's Calculus Cure"
Is a Certain Remedy FOR GALL STONES. Stones in the Kidneys, Stones in the Urinary Bladder or Gravel, Biliousness, Sallow Complexion, Jaundice and all Stomach Troubles resulting from Biliousness. Write for particulars. If your druggist does not keep it, order from us. WM. CRAEMER, 4108 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo. DRUGGISTS—WE SUPPLY YOU DIRECT.

HARD WORK MAKES STIFF JOINTS
PUB. WITH **MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**
GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM OR INJURY TO MAN OR BEAST
THAT IS CURABLE BY A LINIMENT
RUB IT IN HARD