

RHEUMATISM CAN NOT BE RUBBED AWAY

It is perfectly natural to rub the spot that hurts, and when the muscles, nerves, joints and bones are throbbing and twitching with the pains of rheumatism the sufferer is apt to turn to the liniment bottle, or some other external application, in an effort to get relief from the disease, by producing counter-irritation on the flesh. Such treatment will quiet the pain temporarily, but can have no direct curative effect on the real disease because it does not reach the blood, where the cause is located. Rheumatism is more than skin deep—it is rooted and grounded in the blood and can only be reached by constitutional treatment—IT CANNOT BE RUBBED AWAY. Rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood, brought about by the accumulation in the system of refuse matter which the natural avenues of bodily waste, the bowels and kidneys, have failed to carry off. This refuse matter, coming in contact with the different acids of the body, forms uric acid which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body, and Rheumatism gets possession of the system. The aches and pains are only symptoms, and though they may be scattered or relieved for a time by surface treatment, they will reappear at the first exposure to cold or dampness, or after an attack of indigestion or other irregularity. Rheumatism can never be permanently cured while the circulation remains saturated with irritating, pain-producing uric acid. The disease will shift from muscle to muscle or joint to joint, settling on the nerves, causing inflammation and swelling and such terrible pains that the nervous system is often shattered, the health undermined, and perhaps the patient becomes deformed and crippled for life. S. S. S. thoroughly cleanses the blood and renovates the circulation by neutralizing the acids and expelling all foreign matter from the system. It warms and invigorates the blood so that instead of a weak, sour stream, constantly depositing acid and corrosive matter in the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, the body is fed and nourished by rich, health-sustaining blood which completely and permanently cures Rheumatism. S. S. S. is composed of both purifying and tonic properties—just what is needed in every case of Rheumatism. It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE

It contains no potash, alkali or other mineral ingredient, but is made entirely of purifying, healing extracts and juices of roots, herbs and barks. If you are suffering from Rheumatism do not waste valuable time trying to rub a blood disease away, but begin the use of S. S. S. and write us about your case and our physicians will give you any information or advice desired free of charge and will send our special treatise on Rheumatism.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Eye of the Crook.

Now you may or may not know it, but the confidence man of tip-top attainments cultivates the control and expression of his features with as much care as does the professional beauty—for the reason that his looks are among his most valuable assets. For the first stage in "turning a trick" whether this be done in a Broadway hotel or a down-town office building, is for the operator to get a hold on the confidence of his victim by impressing him with his, the former's, frankness and honesty through the medium of his steady gaze, cheery smile, and sincerity of expression in general. But "wise" people are not taken in by these things. Apart from all else, those who have had much to do with criminals—whether mugged or unsung—will tell you that there is such a thing as the "crook eye" which inevitably gives its owner away. It is, as I once heard a clever detective put it, "an eye behind the eye"—a something sinister peeping out from the bland and child-like gaze which the "con" turns on his prospective gull.—*Joshua Flynnt in Success Magazine.*

These Dear Friends.

Nan—Jack seemed crazy last night. He tried to kiss me.
Fay—He certainly was crazy if he thought any effort on his part would be needed.

Impossible.

"Percy, papa says you mustn't come to see me any more."
"Why, Aggie, how could I? I'm already coming seven times a week!"

Valuable Now.

Customer—"This steak has an old taste about it."
Waiter—"Sorry, sir, but we can't help it. There have been several burglaries in this neighborhood, and at night we have to put our porthouse steaks in the safe, you know."

Her Little Fiat.

Mrs. Noobridge—"Yes, dear, I was married last month. I'd like you to call on me and see the pretty little fiat I have."
Miss Jelluso—"I've seen him, my dear!"

Hooster Wonder.

Indians claim among its other human peculiarities a 3-year-old boy who can read Shakespeare.

But why should he read Shakespeare and neglect home talent—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

Three of the commenters in the

columns of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" are in the right of it.

RESTOCKING THE RANGES.

Serious Problem as Viewed by State Veterinarian of Washington.

During the past few weeks Dr. S. B. Nelson, state veterinarian of Washington, has spent considerable time in Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties, examining many bands of sheep that are kept in these counties, as to their general health, with particular reference to "mab." Recently, in discussing things of interest he had observed in going from one sheep camp to another, Dr. Nelson came to the problem of "restocking the ranges," which is now so absorbing to stockmen.

"One of the serious problems now confronting the stockmen of this state is the question of restocking the ranges with the original bunch grass," said Dr. Nelson. "Old settlers tell us that when they came here forty years ago, the bunch grass was from two to three feet tall, and very heavy. The present condition of the bunch grass is a problem to which the agricultural departments of various institutions have given a great deal of attention."

"Some seven or eight years ago I rode over these same ranges and found the bunch grass practically all gone in many places. This condition could be observed for miles and miles as the ranges were ridden over. Recently I was very much astonished in passing through these same regions to find that thousands of acres had been fenced, while equally large tracts were not fenced, but were held as summer range by sheepmen who practically controlled them. I observed that these ranges, base several years ago, were, at the time of my visit, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, standing from eighteen to thirty inches high. In places the grass was so heavy that it could not be mowed for hay. I was also much surprised to see that in places that had been protected for a number of years, the heavy bunches of grass were scattered, and between the big bunches, bunches from two to three years old were well started. It was very easy to pick out a bunch of two-year-old grass from among a number of the older bunches. In looking into this question I discovered how it was that these ranges had been restocked."

"The sheep are kept on these winter ranges from the time they come out of the mountains in the fall, during September and early October, until after lambing, and a short time the following spring. Early in the spring the sheep eat the young, tender bunch grass, but the sheep are well scattered (a good herder nearly always keeps his sheep scattered) the bunch grass as it gets older becomes tougher, and the sheep do not like it so well. By the latter part of April and early in May, the sheep prefer the many weeds, especially sunflowers, never touching bunch grass at all. Many times during my trips through these counties, I saw bands of sheep from fifteen to twenty-five hundred sheep grazing in bunch grass from one foot to eighteen inches high and never touching it. They were picking out the little weeds in between the bunches of grass, and wherever there were areas of sunflowers, they would eat the flowers perfectly clean wherever they went."

"From the first to the fifteenth of June the sheep are taken into the mountains and kept until the latter part of September. Now when the sheep are brought back in September, the bunch grass has seeded, the seed being scattered over the ground. The fall rains seem to soften the bunch grass, making it tender, so that the sheep eat it greedily. In this way, by eating the early shoots before the grass goes to seed, and then eating this mature, semi-cured grass after it has gone to seed, the seed is saved on the ground and reown, and the stand of bunch grass is continually increased."

"This has demonstrated to me very strongly, that if men owning large areas of grazing land expect to keep their ranges up to the present standard, or even to increase the stand of bunch grass, that they must of necessity protect the bunch grass at least every other year, during its seeding time; that is, from the time the seed begins to form until the mature seeds are shattered on the ground. I am convinced that the problem of restocking the ranges may to a very large extent be solved by fencing the grazing lands, and, at intervals, resting them."

EXCELLENT GOAL PROSPECTS.

Much Interest Aroused in Deposits Around Ashland.

The recent work in developing the various coal prospects found in the vicinity of Ashland, Oregon, has met with so much success and has attracted such widespread attention that it promises to insure sufficient permeance in work along this line to determine the real extent of the coal deposits which, beyond doubt, exist in this section. There is no question about the coal being found and the quality of it, but there are skeptics as to the extent of the deposits. The scarcity and high price of wood for fuel has prompted and encouraged the coal prospecting to a large extent, and the opening up of coal beds of ample extent would be a welcome solution of the fuel problem, which is a serious one, and promises to be more serious before another winter is over. The inability to secure woodchoppers during the past year or two has greatly curtailed the wood output and has resulted in soaring prices.

Recently no less than two representatives of the Harriman railroad interests have been in Ashland looking up the developments of coal prospects in the immediate vicinity of Ashland, and have made a personal investigation to report to headquarters, which shows the general interest that is being felt in local developments.

WRITES OF OREGON.

Sidelights on Beaver State by Professor of Cornell.

In his recent book on "How to Choose a Farm, with a Discussion of American Lands," Professor Thomas F. Hunt, of Cornell university, devotes several complimentary paragraphs to farming conditions of the Pacific Northwest and to the resources of Oregon in particular. Professor Hunt's accomplishments his descriptions with tables of statistics which throw several interesting sidelights on the conditions existing in the Beaver State.

"This region is characterized by its immense forest resources, its fishing industries, and the high production of wheat by dry farming in the eastern part of Washington and along the Columbia river in Oregon," writes Professor Hunt of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. "One-third of the area is covered by forests of immense commercial value, while at least one-fifth more is covered by trees of less importance. In Western Oregon and Washington are to be found millions of acres of the densest forests, with coniferous trees of great height, and large diameters, of which the Douglas fir and the red cedar are perhaps the most important. It is not uncommon for five acres of land to cut a million feet of lumber."

"Wheat and hay constitute about one-third the value of all crops. While general farming is somewhat more developed than in the Rocky Mountain states, the grazing of livestock is still one of the principal industries. Certain areas in Oregon, Washington and California furnish ideal conditions of soil and climate for the production of hops. These three states produce two-thirds of the product of the United States."

thickly populated. Upon the western coast, owing to the Japan current, the temperature is the most equable in North America. The climate is more like England than that of any other part of the United States.

The soils are mostly of a volcanic origin and are unusually fertile and enduring. The prairies consist of an expanse of rolling hills. The layout of the farms and general aspect of the improvements are similar to those in the newer portions of the North Central states. The people are mostly native-born Americans from the older settled states. There is a general air of hopefulness and prosperity among them.

"There are still 30,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands ready for entry in this region. While some of this is forest land and some is arid, this region probably contains the best large body of public yet open for settlement in the United States."

Oregon, Washington and Idaho are credited with about 90,000 farms. The area in farms is about 25,000,000 acres, the improved area being about 9,000,000 acres for the three states. The average size of the farms is a trifle over 250 acres, and the average size of improved farms is nearly 100 acres. The state of Oregon alone has about 11,000,000 acres of land in farms and ranches, which is estimated to be worth about \$13 per acre.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HYBRIDS.

Pullman Station Develops New Varieties of Wheat.

The Washington State college experiment station at Pullman has brought a line of experiments with Little Club and White Track wheat to a point where definite statements concerning results can be given. These hybridization experiments were begun in 1899 by Professor E. E. Elliott. One long-headed variety which is now growing in the eighth generation produces more straw than any other hybrid heretofore grown on the station farm. Because of this and that it will withstand cold nearly as well as Jones' File, the station staff believes it will be well adapted to the dry section included in the greater portion of the Big Bend country. A length of six inches and 100 grains to the head is not unusual in this variety.

Another hybrid is remarkable for the stiffness of the straw. On the farm a plot of Red Russian and Arcadian were the hybrid variety was left unharmed. The stem grows too short to be suitable for dry land, but it is the most stable variety yet produced and in several instances produced 80 bushels per acre.

A long stem hybrid has the peculiarity of growing with surprising uniformity of height, and the staff say this wheat should be well adapted to threshing with a combined harvester. The evenness in length, and the fact that it shatters but little, makes it one of the most desirable hybrids brought out on the college farm.

EXCELLENT GOAL PROSPECTS.

Much Interest Aroused in Deposits Around Ashland.

The recent work in developing the various coal prospects found in the vicinity of Ashland, Oregon, has met with so much success and has attracted such widespread attention that it promises to insure sufficient permeance in work along this line to determine the real extent of the coal deposits which, beyond doubt, exist in this section. There is no question about the coal being found and the quality of it, but there are skeptics as to the extent of the deposits. The scarcity and high price of wood for fuel has prompted and encouraged the coal prospecting to a large extent, and the opening up of coal beds of ample extent would be a welcome solution of the fuel problem, which is a serious one, and promises to be more serious before another winter is over. The inability to secure woodchoppers during the past year or two has greatly curtailed the wood output and has resulted in soaring prices.

Recently no less than two representatives of the Harriman railroad interests have been in Ashland looking up the developments of coal prospects in the immediate vicinity of Ashland, and have made a personal investigation to report to headquarters, which shows the general interest that is being felt in local developments.

True Politeness.

"Shopkeepers could learn a few lessons in politeness from those on Halsted street," said the woman who lives on the ragged edge of the West Side. "I was in a delicatessen store the other day when a woman came in and bought a cent's worth of pepper, and the clerk politely rolled up and gave to her with a smile. Then another woman asked the price of eggs."

"They are cheaper now," the clerk told her. "You can get a very good egg to-day for 2 cents. You can get the best."

"I'd like one," she said, and the clerk put the egg in a paper bag, took the two cents, then opened the door with a bow and a smile, and showed her out."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Feckless Cobby.

"Keb" called the cobby, at the Twelfth street station. "Keb, sir? All the comforts of home. Steam heat, electricity."

"Bath?" asked the new arrival.

"No, sir," replied the cobby; "no bath."

"Nothing doing, then," said the new arrival as he hopped on a car.

Additional Particulars.

CHEERFUL MR. SAUGINTUM.

Finds This a Pleasant World to Live In, Even Without Great Wealth. "I haven't much money," said Mr. Saugintum to a New York Sun man. "But thank heaven, I have a cheerful disposition, and I don't know but what I can more fun out of life than I would if I had to hire a man steady to keep my coupon sharpener."

"As it is I don't have to worry for I haven't any to lose. When I read that the boll weevil's in the cotton, and the cow's in the corn, I don't have to fret and lie awake nights for fear the short crops will cut off the railroad freights and depress stocks and reduce dividends, because I haven't any stocks."

"When my house burns down I never am the least bit afraid that I won't get the insurance, because I haven't any house. Banks may burst, but no financial cataclysm upsets me. My automobile never blows up and leaves me stranded on the road; my steam yacht doesn't break down and keep me rolling in a seaway till a clumsy tug comes along to tow me in."

"My valuable horses don't pick up nails, my butter doesn't run away with the silver and finally I don't have to regulate my life by the lives of others and I don't know but what that last is the best thing of all."

"I don't have to follow the fastidious and so I don't have to worry myself for fear that I may be a little bit off in some detail, while my friends are putting me to shame by being absolutely correct. And I don't fret because Jones, being richer, has a bigger, finer, more luxuriously furnished house than mine, and so I am not a bit ashamed, as I might be if I pretended to wealth, when our friends come from Jones' house into mine."

"Our crockery may be from Stone-chinaville instead of Sevres, but we don't worry over that. Which is to say that we don't worry the least bit because we're not in the procession, but, on the contrary, we are glad we're not in it."

"We don't have to put on a shining uniform and have it all just so, and then be satisfied with, and see only, just the part we play in it, too. We can stand in the street and see the whole procession go by, see it all, and really, I'd rather be spectator than player."

"So we don't worry because we're not rich and in it, not a bit. No, sir, I wouldn't want to be dreadful rich, anyway, and I find the world a very pleasant place to live in, even as I'm fixed."

Feet of a One-Armed Man.

Quite a pretentious two-story house stands at Rochester, England, as a monument to the industry of a one-armed man named Simpson, who is connected with the British postal service. The man has for many years been employed on one of the rural routes and as his time is not wholly taken up by his labor he spends a large part of each day at work on a farm which he owns and operates. Having a few spare minutes left each day, he thought of himself to him to build a residence for himself. He gave the matter some thought and finally drew the plans, which were submitted to the local authorities and duly approved by them.

He commenced the work of foundation laying and for ten years he gave the project what time he had after attending to his other duties and at the end of this period the house was complete in every particular. The interior woodwork was all in place and the walls and ceilings properly decorated and all of this was done by the one-armed Handy-Andy during his spare time. The cart in which the bricks and lumber were hauled was also constructed by the remarkable workman. In the rear of this building all work was done by his hands, or rather his hand.

Mr. Simpson's arm was shot off by the accidental discharge of a gun when he was a lad of 12 years, but notwithstanding this handicap he has more to show for his industry and perseverance than most persons with the usual number of arms.

Wigs Made of Spun Glass.

The enormous feminine demand for artificial coils and toupees is leading to a famine in human hair, says the London Daily Mail. Formerly Swiss, German, and Hungarian girls supplied the world of fashionable women with luxuriant tresses of all tints. But the government of many countries are now making it illegal for a girl to sell her hair or for an agent to buy it. The supply is consequently running short, and the prices of real hair are trebling.

A series of successful experiments point to spun glass as the most effective substitute for human hair. Wigs made from spun glass are wonderfully light and fine and the texture soft and beautiful.

It is easy to produce any shade desired, while curls and waves can be manufactured at will to suit the fashion of the moment. The imitation is so realistic and true to life that it is impossible to detect the difference between it and real hair grown on the head.

Nero and Big Noses. Nero never liked a person with a large nose. He flippantly told the sorrowing relatives of Plautus—who, it is alleged, he killed—that it was only on inspecting the corpse that he discovered that Plautus had so large a nose, and if it had been pointed out before he would have certainly spared his life. "Life with such a nose," coolly added Nero, "would have been ample penance for any crime."

Her Methods. "How does Gertrude keep up her influence over the other girls?" "By her temper. They are all afraid of her."

"So she keeps them in order by storms?" "Yes; that's how she manages to reign."—Baltimore American.

Not Cool—Very Hot. Boy Baseball Fiend—I tell you it was warm out at the baseball game yesterday. There was just a crowd of fans.

Fond Auntie—How nice! Were they electric?—Baltimore American.

Bird Fans Now the Rage in Paris. Parisians own their latest and most original fancy in fans to the gallantry of a well-known dramatist. One of his friends, Countess —, famous sports-woman and capital shot, sent him a pheasant of unusually beautiful coloring. This prize bird the playwright, who is also something of an artist, took to a chic fanmaker, whose jeweled creations of gauze and precious lace complete the court attire of many a royal princess. Under his workman's skilful hands the countess' gorgeous trophy was fashioned into a unique fan which, when shut, looks like a pheasant in repose and when opened like a pheasant in full flight. The wings