

# Cuticura SOAP

## For the Complexion

To purify and beautify the skin and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, sallowness, yellow, oily, flaky skin, itching, tan, sunburn, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

## For Red Rough Hands

Soak the hands, on retiring, in strong hot water, and rub with CUTICURA SOAP, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, and feverish palms, chapped nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

## For Hair and Scalp

Shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, first with warm water, dry and apply CUTICURA SOAP, light dressing of CUTICURA, purifier of emollients, and finally rub into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and invigorating treatment will soothe itchy and irritated scalp, stimulate the hair follicles, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and restore with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow, when all else fails.

## For Sanative Uses

Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, purifying properties, derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant the use of CUTICURA SOAP, in the form of baths for pruritic eruptions, inflammations, and chafings, for too free or offensive perspiration, and also in the form of internal washes and solutions for ulcerative diseases, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers. The use of CUTICURA SOAP with CUTICURA SOAP will also be of advantage in the severer cases.

## Completes External and Internal Treatment of Every Humor.

CUTICURA, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA Cream, is a complete skin cure, and cleanses the blood. See CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA Cream, and how to use them. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

## FRUIT AND FLOWERS

### JAPANESE PLUMS.

They Thrive From Canada to the South and From Ocean to Ocean. "The Japanese plums have come to stay, but they have come without accurate descriptions and with confused nomenclature," says Dr. L. P. Roberts of the Cornell University station. For five years and more the Japanese plums have been the subject of careful study at Cornell, and Professor Bailey now makes a fourth report upon them in bulletin 174, which is truly illustrated and valuable to any one interested in the claims of this type of plums. Among other things, he says: We are still convinced that the Japanese plums are a very important addition to our orchard fruits. They will not drive other plums from the field, but they have attributes which make them an excellent supplement to the

commercial nutting business is assuming greater proportions every year in this country, and the farmers are planting nut trees for profit along with their apple, peach, pear and plum trees. A nut orchard properly attended to should be a source of profit.

### One of Lamb's Pranks.

A pretentious poet got his verses submitted to Charles Lamb by a friend just before the poet was to meet Lamb at dinner. Lamb found the verses to be feeble echoes of other poets, and when the author arrived he was seen to be as empty as his verses. This awakened Lamb's spirit of mischievous waggonery. At dinner he said in the course of conversation: "That reminds me of some verses I wrote when I was young," and then he quoted a line or two which he collected from the poet's book to the latter's amazement and indignation. Lamb was diverted immensely, but kept perfectly serious and quoted more lines in connection with another remark, beginning the company to remember how young he was when he composed them. The author again looked daggers at him.

Lamb capped all by introducing the first lines of "Paradise Lost" ("Of man's first disobedience, etc.") as if written by himself, which brought the poet to his feet, bursting with rage. He said he had not by any means advanced his own "little verses" to be appropriated without protest, but when he saw Milton also being pilfered from he could sit silent no longer. Lamb revelled in telling this story. —Rev. David Macrae in "English Humor."

Indefatigable Cautious by Ozone. On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet it disappeared as if by magic.

It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, for the wind, but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. It is worthy to be noted that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences.

Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say when one "catches" cold. It certainly cannot always be located as to the exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extreme caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health. —Popular Science.

### Two Eating Stories.

At Somersby we used constantly to meet Tom Price, a great friend of the Harrington family, a fine rider and very greedy. One day, eating a good dinner, he said: "This is my idea of heaven."

"Yes," said a neighbor, "such a dinner as this without money and without pain!"

He always reminded me of the greedy man who, coming down stairs in the morning before breakfast, said: "Food has not passed my lips since last night, and tomorrow will be the third day." —Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

### DAIRY TYPES.

#### Do You Keep Cows That Are Bred For a Purpose?

The general purpose now is one of those will-of-the-wisps that have led many dairymen astray, says L. W. Lighty in The National Stockman. Candidly, this controversy about the special purpose cow and the general purpose or dual purpose cow, as a western professor lately styled her, would have been at an end this long while if only men who keep best cows for profit and know they are making a profit would have participated. The cow always decides the case, theorists to the contrary notwithstanding. In the dairy only a first class dairy cow makes a profit, and such a cow does not have the build or make up to be profitable for the butcher. She has formed the habit not to lay on flesh from her youth up, and the "twigs" bent the tree's inclined." She and her progenitors have been bred and selected with this particular end in view. She is capable of transmitting this trait to her progeny. She has the capacity and the power to use up a large lot of cheap, rough material grown on the farm and to convert it into milk. She has learned to do one thing well, and it is really the only thing she can do.

Some people think that scrubs are general purpose cows, but, as a rule, they are good for nothing and kept at a loss. They were bred that way. The good, profitable beef animal is the animal that has been fed and selected for years to most economically transform our abundant grasses and grains into the best and choicest meats. When we come to the market with these choice specially bred animals specially prepared, we can almost dictate prices; but come with the general purpose, for this purpose, all purpose, no purpose in particular stock, and the butcher will give you what he pleases, as no one cares to have them.

#### Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters gets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters gets at the seat of strength and vitality, and restores vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeiters when buying.

#### Spreading Happiness.

"I have but one rule that I follow absolutely in this life, and that is to make other people as happy as possible." "What?" he replied, "I ought to be gratified then at what I heard a young lady say the other day?" "What was that?" "She said that whenever she saw you dancing she had to laugh." —Chicago Times-Herald.

#### An Embarrassing Situation.

DiBbs (facetiously)—This is a picture of my wife's first husband. Dolbs—Great snakes! What a brainless looking idiot! But I didn't know your wife was married before she met you?

#### "The Strength of Twenty Men."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to a lady, all-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

#### The Non-irritating cathartic—Holl's Pills.

"Pay Good Taxes in Cash. The proposition to pay road taxes in cash met with little favor in the beginning. Farmers were moving, as might reasonably be expected, to pay their road taxes in cash instead of in work. But sentiment is now largely the other way among intelligent farmers, since experience has shown that more can be accomplished with \$1 of tax paid in cash than \$2 or even \$3 of tax worked out on the highway. Where the system has been fairly tried farmers have found it by no means the burden expected, since they may still be hired by the road officers to run the machinery over!"

#### For Over Fifty Years.

An old and well tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

#### Wonders of a Twining House.

The happiness of twining houses is pronounced by a writer in The Scientific American dangerous from a twofold point of view, first and primarily in itself and second, because of the long life which it infuses to the elements of contagion and infection. It is as certain that the miasma of typhoid fever remains alive for three days, that of diphtheria a month and that of pneumonia from 15 days to three weeks. Contrary to the traditions of the "elegance" of dwellings, which causes the walls to be covered with tapestry or paper in imitation of it, scientific experience would now advise the employment of stucco or good varnish as being best from a bacteriological point of view, both because they are easily washed and because they possess the property of cleansing themselves promptly and spontaneously of pathogenic germs which become lodged in them.

### Old as the Hills

on the pains and aches of

#### RHEUMATISM

#### NEURALGIA

#### SCIATICA

None as taxes is the cure of them by

### St. Jacobs Oil

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### High Prices for Wool

An era of substantial and lasting prosperity for sheep breeders.

Extremely prosperous conditions exist in the wool market, and optimists in the trade are positive that higher prices and an increased demand will continue this year. There has been a steady rise in the prices of all grades of the finer wools and in many of the wools which are known as "medium" during the last 12 months, says the New York Evening Post. At the close of August, 1906, wool was cheaper than it had been for nearly 20 years in the markets of America. On the 1st of January, 1906, Australian combing, which is, all things considered, the finest commercial wool grown, had advanced from 42 to 65 cents, a gain of

more than 50 per cent. At the beginning of last December, according to thoroughly authentic figures, the same wool was quoted at 85 cents, a gain of over 100 per cent.

This is against a price of 70 cents a pound which existed at the beginning of 1905. "It was considered the 'boom' period by wool men. On the prices of 'Kentucky quarter blood, clean,' which is the staple among what are known as the 'medium' wools of American origin, prices were as follows: January, 1903, 40 cents; August, 1906, 25 cents; January, 1909, 37 cents; Dec. 1, 1909, 44 cents, a gain of 60 per cent. It will be noted in this case that the wool has not yet reached the figures which it commanded in 1903, a fact which serves as a text for the bulls of the wool market.

The situation shown by these comparisons is due to a curious combination of circumstances which, according to a local wool dealer who has seen 35 years of wool trading and is therefore qualified to speak understandingly of the past, is practically unique. The chief governing factor is the situation abroad. The gain in the price of wools in the last London auction was about 20 per cent on the average over previous quotations. Fine wools, such as are produced in Australia, South Africa and South America, showed the heaviest gain, on account of the extreme scarcity of the supply. The shortage in production in Australia last year was estimated at 143,000,000 pounds, due principally to droughts. Incidentally it is asserted by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers that there will be a further shortage this year of over 100,000,000 pounds. In South America there was a shortage of about 107,000,000 pounds

last year.

The American clip last year was 272,000,000 pounds, or 53,000,000 pounds less than it was in 1904, and the best estimates made for this spring show a probable increase of only 10,000,000 pounds, so that there will be very little gain here to offset the foreign shortage.

The second important condition and the one which makes the situation of a peculiar one is the heavy demand for goods which is beginning to be apparent and which will undoubtedly be the leading feature of the spring buying. A successful manufacturer of woolen goods recently in the city said that after a thorough canvass of the jobbing and manufacturing markets he was convinced that the country is practically bare of heavy weight woolen goods. This is the class of goods which the mills are about to begin work upon and of which the heaviest orders are registered about this time. It is extremely improbable that American mills will be able to manufacture more than 65 to 75 per cent of the wools which will be called for.

A manufacturer of clothing, when questioned about possible advances in price, said that there might be a saving effected by the use of shoddy and other substitutes for wool, but he thought this would not be feasible, because it was becoming harder every year to sell anything but all wool goods to the average American. In time shoddy clothing and shoddy piece goods would become important articles of export, but the tendency now on would be to do away with them as articles of merchandise for domestic consumption.

The Hair Is the Watch.

Superior hair ornaments are unpopular with women, especially when they take the form of intricate tangles. Men, as a rule, are not so sensitive, but a hairy individual, who must have been a final descendant of Esau, inasmuch as he actually had whiskers growing out of his ears, had a rather harrowing experience in a fashionable Chestnut street jewelry store. He wanted to buy a watch, the best in the place, and a very elaborate timepiece was shown to him by the salesman. It was said to be an excellent timekeeper. "We have had it in stock for quite awhile," explained the salesman, "and can guarantee that it won't vary a fraction of a second. We've never allowed it to run down."

The prospective purchaser, who looked like a prosperous mine owner from the west, had been examining the works and casually placed the watch to his ear. "Never run down, hey?" he ejaculated. "Why, it's stopped now." "That's very strange," said the salesman.

The man again placed the watch to his ear to make sure, and then the truth became apparent. The hair which protruded from his ear had intruded into the works and stopped the delicate mechanism. The salesman didn't like to explain matters, and his delicacy cost him the sale of the watch.—Philadelphia Record.

### Cause for Suicide in China.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the cause of suicide in China are not as in Europe, profound melancholia, heavy losses or disappointment in love, but chiefly revenge and the desire to inflict serious injury on another. Suicide enables a Chinese to take a terrible revenge, for he believes that his spirit will malignantly haunt and injure the living, and the desire to save a suicide's life arises in most cases not from humanity, but from the hope of averting such a direful catastrophe.

If a master offends his servant or makes him "lose face" or a shopkeeper his assistant or apprentice, the surest revenge is to die on the premises, for it not only involves the power of haunting and inflicting daily injuries, but renders it necessary that the body should lie where death occurs until an official inquiry is made, which brings into the house the scandal and turmoil of a visit from a man in a body of officials and retainers.

It is quite common for a man or woman to walk into the courtyard of a person against whom he or she has a grudge and take a fatal dose of opium there to insure these desirable results.—Mrs. Bishop's "The Yangtze Valley and Beyond."

### Of Course.

Sadie was 11 and Alice was 7. At lunch Sadie said: "I wonder what part of an animal a chop is. Is it a leg?" "Of course," returned Alice. "It's the jaw bone. Haven't you ever heard of animals flaking their chops?" Youth's Companion.

### Faithful Shepherds.

All history, sacred and profane, vouches for the good character and true fidelity of the shepherd, says The Sheep Breeder. "The shepherd loves his sheep," "The sheep know his voice and do follow him." "The shepherd giveth his life for his sheep." This ancient character still appertains to the shepherd. In the recent blizzards which swept through the northwest, mostly in Montana, several shepherds, instead of deserting their straying flocks drifting before the icy blasts and the sweeping snow, perished with their sheep. In one county ten of these faithful herders who staid with their sheep to care for them and protect them gave up their lives in the faithful pursuit of their duty to their flocks. And these were hirelings, but not that kind of whom we read "when the wolf cometh they flee and leave their sheep to the destroyer." One of these heroes—for there are such in ordinary civil life as well as in war, in which the pomp and circumstance may tend to evoke unusual bravery and carelessness of risks—one of these shepherds, returning from a search to his tent at midnight, left a note stating that he was nearly exhausted, but he was going on and would follow his sheep drifting before the deadly icy blasts. And he did, but alas for such a brave hero, his stiffened dead body was found stretched on the snowdrift, with one of his dogs guarding his corpse. Did Hobson or Dewey or any other hero of the late war do as much as this unknown hero? True to duty, careless of risks, even of death, imminent and almost beyond hope, these heroic men in pursuit of duty, as it appeared to them, gave their lives for their sheep. Let there be a monument erected to these dead heroic shepherds, humble in life, but glorious in duty.

### Location of Roads.

Get your location right first. It will be necessary for your engineer to lay out better locations for many of your roads. It would be fully to spend \$2,000 or \$3,000 on a section of road and find that it was in the wrong place when finished. And if an individual loses by being thrown off the highway or by having the road cut through his farm the county will have the power to compensate him out of the county funds.—General Roy Stone.

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