

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

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A Farmer's Irrigation.

Under above caption in a recent issue of The Furrow, the following article appeared:

"There is at least one man in the rain belt region of the United States who has solved the drouth problem, and in overcoming his drouth nightmare he has somewhat unexpectedly discovered that every year brings a drouth, to a greater or less extent. 'I have put in, as you see,' he said to me, 'a simple plan of irrigating some of my land from a little stream running through the place which I thought would give me crop insurance during dry years; but it has taught me that never a year goes by that there is not some period or periods of greater or less extent that a watering does not greatly increase the crop. I can observe accurately, because I have my irrigated crops growing practically alongside those which get only rainfall for their watering.'

"This farmer's discovery of the efficiency and ease of irrigating was in a measure accidental. A little stream which showed a capacity—in July—of about six cubic feet per second, or say, 2,500 gallons a minute, which is a much smaller stream than the figures would indicate to the unwary, run with a slight fall through a piece of rich bottom land and at one point near its lower end had been dammed by the boys to form a bathing pool. Several years ago, while in the midst of a destructive drouth which was burning up the crops even on this usually moist bottom land, the farmer raised this dam by throwing in earth with the help of a plow and scoops, and crudely flooded several acres of cabbage, melons and some recently planted late corn. The result was so satisfactory and the idea of overcoming nature so fascinating, that the next year, after the spring high water season, a more substantial dam was put in at the head of the field which enabled the flooding of the entire bottom, with a little rough surveying to find the levels. The yield is stated to have been enormous, and while the farmer's tendency has been to over-irrigate, he is learning more than he ever knew before about the great productive capacity of land which has enough water at the right time, and also the great response which comes from heavily manured soil when

well supplied with water. His dam is a cheap affair, built entirely by labor on the farm, and largely reconstructed each year. It has no storage capacity, the irrigation depending entirely upon the regular flow."

With the loss of no time or labor and at considerably less expense could this farmer have secured the same, and even better, results by the hydraulic ram. It works automatically after once being started, both nights and Sundays, too, just the same as interest and just as safely. It requires no attention whatever, and need not be rebuilt every year as does the dam. It does more than merely to furnish water for irrigating purposes. Pure water for the house and barn is also supplied. Every enterprising farmer should investigate this ram subject if it is only with the view of supplying water to the house to make it easier for his wife.

Didn't Write to Her.

Little Dorothy came hurrying home from school to tell in glowing terms about her new teacher, says the New York World.

"What's her name?"

"I don't know," said Dorothy.

"Why, then, how do you address her?"

"Why," answered Dorothy, "we do not write to her."—New Orleans Picayune.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Indianapolis Banking Facilities.

There are in Indianapolis, where the National Editorial association convenes in June, seven national banks with a total capital of \$5,000,000 and total deposits of \$33,400,000. The total surplus and undivided profits are \$2,725,000. In addition there are six trust companies with a total capital of \$2,475,000; the surplus and undivided profits, \$1,210,000, and total deposits, \$10,300,000. All the banks of Indianapolis are in excellent condition, earning fair dividends and entirely worthy of all confidence.

Queens Taller than Kings.

There is hardly a king in Christendom to-day whose wife does not overtop him by a head.

King Edward is quite six inches shorter than Queen Alexandra.

The Czar is overtopped a full head by the Czarina.

Kaiser Wilhelm is of the medium height, but the German Empress is tall, and that is why the proud Kaiser will never consent to be photographed beside his wife, unless she sits while he stands.

The King of Italy, short and squat, hardly comes up to the shoulders of the tall, athletic Queen Helena.

The King of Portugal, though fatter, is less tall than his Queen.

Even the Prince of Wales is shorter a good four inches than the Princess.

The young King of Spain is several inches shorter than his new bride.

The Queen of Denmark towers above her royal spouse.

Popular Science.

It has been discovered that many of the recent great bush fires in New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, were caused by the phosphorus paste laid down to kill rabbits. As soon as the mixture dries it catches fire under the heat of the sun's rays.

Of the 53,324 square miles of England and Wales, Miss Nora E. MacMunn finds that 26,482 are under 250 feet in elevation above the sea, 16,363 are between 250 and 500 feet, 10,476 are between 500 and 1,000 feet, 4,638 are between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, 300 are between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and four are more than 3,000 feet.

Tantalite, the metal recently employed in Germany for making an improved filament for electric lamps, has found another use. Messrs. Siemens and Halske have produced pens of tantalite which are said to be at the same time harder than steel and more elastic than gold. Tantalite is very resistant to chemicals. It is the intention to employ this metal for the manufacture of various kinds of tools.

To enable people to send their voices to their friends through the mails is the ambition of three French inventors, who have united their ingenuity in the production of a wax-like material called "sonorine," which may be spread upon a post card. Spoken messages may be impressed upon the prepared cards by placing them in a phonographic apparatus, into which the sender speaks, and the receiver of such a card has only to put it through a receiving phonograph in order to hear the voice of his friend as in a telephone.

One of the strangest cargoes a vessel could possibly have was unloaded at the London docks toward the close of March. It consisted of several sacks filled with dried flies, consigned to a large firm of grain merchants. These flies, exported from Brazil, have been purchased for use in the manufacture of food for chickens, cage birds and the like. They were caught on the River Amazon by Brazilians, who travel up the river in flat-bottomed boats and who are provided with gauze nets with which they capture these insects in millions, as flies hover in dense clouds over many of the swampy reaches of the Amazon. The flies thus caught are killed and dried in the sun.

Neuman Tobias of Kingston, Jamaica, has invented a remarkable lock. The combination consists of four sets of twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which can be set to a sentence in most modern languages. When one letter is used in one alphabet and another in the second set and so on it becomes a very complicated matter indeed. Furthermore, instead of letters, the inventor has employed four sets of numerals. Assuming that the lock is set to a figure in the number of 3,030,303, 030,303,030, it would take any one who undertook the job of unlocking the safe 90,090,278 years 269 days 30 minutes and 30 seconds working at the rate of sixty numbers a minute to arrive at the proper combination. During that time he would have no time for eating, drinking or sleeping.

TALKING OF GRIZZLY BEARS.

Hunter Says Wild Animals Are Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find any kind of savage animals that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Snively of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a 'painter' and killed. There's a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Someone might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it."

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the world and catch you in the rear, for if you are standing to the east of him he is sure to go due west."

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, waiting as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in

on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to shoot. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of anyone being attacked by a wild animal that has been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed even by deer when the brute was driven to desperation."

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their dander up they are savage fighters and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a steady nerve. If you ever get within reach of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand-to-hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets a chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly up our way that the cowboys called 'Big Ben' who killed about 150 steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck with one blow and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet and they can beat any man in a foot race."—Louisville Herald.

A RUDE JOKE.

One can display no greater breach of courtesy than in deriding anything which a people hold sacred, no matter how absurd the object of veneration may seem to the foreign mind. In an incident told in "Temples and Elephants," by Carl Bock, the Siamese audience showed by their silence and restraint a politeness superior to the funmaker in the ring, although the circus men belong to a nation supposed to be more civilized.

The sacred white elephants of Siam are clearly albinos, but they are seldom, if ever, white. Their usual color is a pale reddish brown, although there may be a few real white hairs on the back.

An English circus at one time visited Bangkok, where the performances were witnessed by the king and princes. One day it was announced that a "real white elephant" would take part in that evening's show. The circus was crowded.

After the usual program had been carried out two clowns came into the ring.

"Did you ever see a white elephant?" asked one.

"Oh, yes," answered the other. "The king's got a whole stableful of them."

"No, the king hasn't. They're all chocolate. I will show you the only genuine white elephant in the world."

A small Indian elephant was led into the ring—as white as snow. The audience gave a gasp of admiration and reverence. The animal went through various tricks, tumbling about, grinding organs, and so forth. As it performed the secret of its color gradually leaked out. Whatever the elephant touched became white. Presently the first clown told the second to "rub his red nose on the beast and 'would leave its mark on him."

The audience had been growing very still. They saw that the so-called white elephant had been chalked all over. When the clown made his speech it was received by an ominous silence. Their religious belief was being ridiculed.

With admirable restraint, they left the circus without any sign of annoyance; but once outside, they expressed their confident belief that the proprietor would be punished by Buddha. Curiously enough, not many days after, the trick elephant was killed, and not much later the circus proprietor died. When the Siamese heard of the calamities, they declared that it was a just manifestation of Buddha's wrath for the disrespect shown to the sacred animal.

Not to Be Put Down.

A parish clerk who prided himself upon being well read occupied his seat below the old "three-decker" pulpit, and whenever a quotation or extract from the classics was introduced into the sermon he, in an undertone, muttered its source—much to the annoyance of the preacher and amusement of the congregation. Despite all protests in private, the thing continued until one day the vicar's patience being quite exhausted he leaped over the pulpit side and impulsively exclaimed: "Drat you, shut up!" Immediately, in the clerk's usual sententious tone, came the reply: "His own."

Ancient, but It Goes.

Feebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawem—Certainly, if you wish it, but—

Feebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

There is usually but one end to a woman's line of talk—and that is the beginning.



Soup Without Meat.

Four ounces of butter, two slices onion, two heads of celery, two lettuce, a small bunch of parsley, two handfuls of spinach, three pieces of bread crust, two blades of mace, salt and pepper to taste, the yolks of two eggs, three teaspoonfuls of vinegar, two quarts of water. Melt the butter in a stewpan, and put in the onions to stew for three or four minutes, then add the celery, spinach, lettuce and parsley cut small. Stir the ingredients well for ten minutes. Now put in the water, bread, seasoning and mace. Boil gently for one and a half hours, and at the moment of serving beat in the eggs and the vinegar, but do not let it boil, or the eggs will curdle.

Cup Omelet.

An odd dish that will be found very appetizing for breakfast is a cup omelet. Butter six custard cups and fill lightly with soft bread crumbs and any nice cold meat; chopped fine, with plenty of savory seasonings, such as the family like. Beat three eggs; add one cupful milk, pour gradually into the cups, using more milk if required; set the cups in a pan of water and bake (or steam) until firm in the center. Serve in the cups, or turn out on a platter. These savory custards are delicious made entirely out of bread crumbs and seasonings, omitting the meat.

Gluten Bread.

Into a pint of cool, fresh milk stir an equal quantity of boiling water, then stir in a teaspoonful each of salt and butter melted. Dissolve a quarter of yeast cake in lukewarm water, and when the milk has reached the same temperature stir into it the dissolved yeast cake, one beaten egg and gluten flour to make a thin batter. Set aside in a warm place to rise and, when light, work in enough gluten flour to make a dough, taking care not to have this at all stiff. Knead thoroughly, form into loaves and set to rise. Bake for a long time in a steady oven.

Orange Pudding.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water. Set the cup in a pan of hot water to dissolve it. Add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, stir until melted, and mix it with the juice of six large oranges. Let the pulp of the oranges, broken up and minus fiber and seeds, remain in, also a light grating of the orange peel. If liked, substitute the diluted juice of one lemon for two of the oranges, and as soon as it is partly jellied, whip it with the egg beater until it is like beaten egg. Turn into a mold to harden.

Creamed Liver.

Use what cold fried liver and bacon you have over, not forgetting the bacon. Chop it fine and mix with a white sauce. Add two or three hard-boiled eggs cut up in little pieces, a little grated onion, salt, pepper, a dash of nutmeg, and lemon juice if wished. Or stir until they bubble, a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour. Add a cupful of tomato, and when thick add your cold chopped liver and bacon and hard-boiled eggs. Season with salt and paprika.

Canned Grapes.

This will make excellent pies for winter use. Pick the fruit from the stems, and seed it by pressing between the thumb and finger. Put the pulps thus obtained into a porcelain kettle and boil until soft. Cool and pass through a colander to separate it from the seed. To this juice add the grape skins and a one-third part of elderberries nicely picked over. Boil until thoroughly cooked, and can in new tin cans. Keep in the cellar.

Potato Puffs.

Two cupfuls mashed potatoes put into a saucepan. Add to this the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cream, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Stir constantly over the fire until the potatoes are very light and hot.

Take from the fire and stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Put the potatoes carefully into greased gem pans and bake in a quick oven until brown.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.

Crop one small onion, and fry it slowly in two tablespoonfuls of butter; when slightly colored, add about three cupfuls of cold potatoes, sliced or diced; sprinkle over them a little salt, pepper, a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and lemon juice. Stir carefully with a fork till all the potatoes are buttered and hot, but not browned.

Warm'd Over Meat.

Take cold roast beef or mutton, chop fine and put in an earthen dish with a little Worcestershire sauce. Cover with mashed potatoes and bake.

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