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Boots, Shoes and Harness Repaired.
 John Harding the shoemaker is employed at Haskell's Harness shop.

We also keep all kinds of leather.
 Harness Leather, Sole Leather, Lace Leather, Latigo Leather. All kinds of Spring Leggings. If you want to buy any kind of harness see Haskell.
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Neat and Clean
 The importance of clean, well starched collars will appeal to men who care to look as well as possible. The way we handle them, the clean, smooth finish, and the perfection of the work throughout, is our reason for wanting your next bundle.
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PROGRESSIVE TOWNS.
 They are inhabited by the most kind of citizens.

Every town has the wrong and the right kind of citizens. If the former are in the majority, then the town in which they live is not making much progress. The right kind of citizen is the man who wants to see his town improve and grow. He is the man who does not look across the continent for an investment, but spends his money at home and encourages home enterprises. The right kind of citizen does not grumble about high taxes, because he has sense enough to know that taxes must be high in a growing city and that if low taxes are a desideratum he must go to a place that has stopped growing or that never has grown much.

The right kind of citizen knows the distinction between the virtue of economy which avoids all waste, but spends money freely for public improvements, and the vice of parsimony, that spends nothing unless absolutely compelled to. The right kind of citizen may not be a wealthy man, indeed he is more frequently not one, but he cheerfully helps support the public schools and the churches and he is in favor of the public library.

Well lighted streets and good sidewalks are demanded by the right kind of citizen, for he knows that vice and crime late gaslight and electric light almost as much as they do daylight and that they delight in darkness. He also knows that these things give a good impression to strangers. The right kind of citizen also is fully aware of the fact that no expenditure brings so great a return to the citizen as that which he pays in taxes provided it be honestly and judiciously applied. The wrong kind of citizen sees none of these things and does none of them.

VALUE OF GOOD SCHOOLS.
 Liberal Appropriations For Educational Purposes Should Be Made.

The watchword of every citizen who has the town's interests at heart and wishes to see it grow in size and prosperity should be "I will give every dollar I can possibly afford to our schools." And what is more, he should keep that watchword green in memory when he votes on the annual school appropriation bill. A town that is liberal in its appropriations for educational purposes is a good town every time. Poor schools are good enough for a poor town, but a town that is full of the true essence of "get there" will never have anything in the educational line but the very best thing that money can buy. Benjamin Franklin once said, "A penny saved is a penny earned," but a penny that is saved at the expense of a town's public schools is far from being a penny earned.

One of the first inquiries a manufacturer makes when he contemplates locating in a town is concerning the town's school facilities. In nine cases out of ten he has a family of children, and where his factory is located they must be educated. If the town has schools that are the pride and that have the unstinted praise of every citizen he meets, the fact is often the means of largely influencing him to locate. Good schools are never lights hidden under a bushel. Their brilliance is soon visible for many miles around, and not a year passes that scores of pupils from neighboring towns and from outlying country school districts do not attend, and not only assist in supporting the schools by their tuition, but spend considerable money annually in the stores of the local merchants.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.
 It Attracts Trade and is a Power in Building Up a Town.

The editors of the daily and weekly papers take a greater interest in and do more for the welfare of the locality in which they live than any other class of business men, yet they are no more directly benefited by the results of their public spirited efforts than the merchants and property owners who, perhaps, neglect to have their names on the editor's subscription list or fail to advertise in his paper. In attracting trade to the town in which it is published the immense power of a local newspaper possesses can hardly be estimated. He who will impartially consider this assertion will be convinced of the truth of it. The local paper is very naturally biased in favor of the place of its publication and if given a fair living patronage by home business men will guard well their interests, just as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customer.

But if a niggardly support is doled out to it and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities it cannot in justice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its own town as it otherwise would. Try a system of liberality in the matter of advertising expenditure and mark the result.

FEMININE CHAT.
 Fran Friedrich Materna, the original Brunhilde, has lost all her money and is obliged to give music lessons in Vienna. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's gifts for archaeology and anthropology at the University

RAISING TURKEYS.
 A Few Hints as to Their Proper Care. Information For the Beginner.

It is a mistake to think that a turkey is a bird that is not related to the hen. Never breed turkeys. If you raise any young birds at all from the incubated stock, they will be worthless as breeders for the next season. As to the care of breeding stock, yearling and three-year-old hens produce the most vigorous offspring, and hens of that age will lay more eggs in a season than older birds. Feeding the breeding stock has everything to do with the number of eggs laid and their fertility. Feed very sparingly of grain, as fat turkeys do not lay fertile eggs nor many of any kind. Give little or no corn to the breeders. Buckwheat will keep them in better condition, and cut clover is very good. A head of cabbage is greatly relished by them and is one of the best things you can feed them through the winter months. Give them all the grit they can eat once a week. Keep your turkeys as tame as possible; they are easier cared for and will not wander so far away. Do not keep turkeys with or near other poultry. Do not let them run around the barnyard or farm buildings, and keep them away from stagnant pools of water.

An open shed with wire netting front facing the south and situated in an upland pasture makes an ideal place for raising turkeys. May 15 is early enough to hatch the first poult in the northern states. The ground is generally very cold and damp previous to that time. Feed the young for the first time when thirty-six hours old, and the first food should be grit in some form. Seabells make the best kind of grit for the young, and crushed clam shells are very good when the turkeys are four months old or older. The young should have but very little water until after they are two months old. I have raised 75 per cent of a flock of young turkeys to maturity that did not have a drop of water until they were over a month old. A teaspoonful of Douglas mixture added to every quart of drinking water is very beneficial. It prevents cholera and diarrhea and is a great help in destroying tapeworms. Tapeworms kill more turkeys than most people have any idea of. Ground pumpkin seeds mixed with their food are as good a remedy as I have ever tried for tapeworms. Cleanliness in every way is absolutely necessary. Remove the droppings at least three times a week. Always cover the dropping boards with road dust or dry earth. Have a dust box five or six feet square and a foot deep, with a roof or cover that will keep out all slugs. A good dust box is of untold value in keeping down lice. Lice are sure death to young turkeys, and every means of keeping them down must be used. See that the sitters are free from them, and dust three or four times while incubating with some good insect powder. Remember that you can easily overfeed the young ones, and that menses death to them. In a good dry season insects are always plenty, and the young turkeys need no feed at all after the first week. "H. M. P." in Rural New Yorker.

IMPERTINENT PERSONALS.
 Mr. Schwab seems to be tired of everything but spending money, and even that is becoming a bore.—Buffalo News.

No one can contemplate the profound silence of Chauncey Depew recently and say that marriage is a failure.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

It is said that Count Boni de Castellane has an \$11,000 overcoat. This recalls the cowboy expression, "A hundred dollar saddle on a ten dollar horse."—Denver Post.

Booth Tarkington in Indiana and Winston Churchill in New Hampshire will now proceed to give those commonwealths some novel legislation.—Washington Times.

Dr. Harper may be right in declaring that the church is "alienating the rich," but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is entirely innocent of such folly himself.—Newark News.

General Corbin has decided that girls may marry his bloodhounds, study, old generals, but they must not set their caps for his young officers. Great is Corbin, and he has no prophet.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.
 Dr. Moses Payson Parmelee, the veteran missionary of the American board in eastern Turkey, died recently. He was in Turkey since 1863.

In British Columbia there are more Buddhists than Baptists, more Confucians than Congregationalists and nearly as many pagans as Lutherans.

Bishop John Janssen of the Roman Catholic diocese of Belleville, Ill., has resigned his bishopric at the age of sixty-two and will retire to a Franciscan monastery.

Dr. Oyler, who has preserved his physical and mental vigor to the ripe age of eighty years, says, "I have chewed all indigestible food, stimulants and intoxicants; have taken a fair amount of exercise; have avoided too hard study or serious making in the evenings and thus secured sound and sufficient sleep."

Something New in Town Booming.
 H. E. Bucklen of Chicago has secured in a novel way an industrial enterprise for Elkhart, Ind., his native town, in which he owns much realty, says Success. A telephone supply company, at present employing 250 hands, will be established, under a contract to pay to wage earners at least \$300,000 in six years. When this is complied with, the company is to be given a five acre site and the factory buildings that are to be built on it. The funds to build the structures were raised by the sale of lots adjacent to the factory site to citizens in general. Mr. Bucklen placed the factory site and the lots in the hands of a voluntary corporation, which is to serve without compensation.

Drawback to Their Prosperity.
 The hill towns in New England in most cases have one drawback to their prosperity, says Good Roads Magazine. This is the lack of good roads, whereby they may be reached by the business and professional men from the cities who every year during the summer season are prone to seek the mountains for health and pleasure. As a matter of business such towns should take steps to make their roads so that they may be easily traveled by automobiles, coaches and every other means of transportation.

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INDOO WOMEN.
 Hindoo women are very beautiful, and, like most other women, they like to set off their charms by the wearing of jewels. Those of the rich are often exceedingly valuable, and any amount of them are worn. A Hindoo lady wears a large nose-ring, a number of rings in her ears, bangles galore on her wrists and arms, anklets of silver or gold and a ring on every toe. These ornaments are very becoming to her dark beauty, and naturally they are a great source of pleasure, but unfortunately one which, together with the wearing of colors, is denied to widows, whose lot is a particularly hard one.

Anyhow a Hindoo woman has not a particularly cheerful life, for as she must never look upon the face of any man but her husband it is spent entirely in her home, which, even if she is rich, is not in the least pretty. The rooms are small and dingy, have bare walls, very little furniture, and their only outlook is upon the interior courtyard, which is not made bright and pretty, but is usually without a vestige of tree or flower.

Swinburne's Estimate of King Lear.
 "If nothing were left of Shakespeare but the single tragedy of 'King Lear,' it would be a tragedy that would stand as a monument to his genius. It is now that he was the greatest man that ever lived. As a poet the author of this play can only be compared with Eschylus. The Hebrew prophets and the creator of Job are sometimes as sublime in imagination and in passion, but always quite incomparably inferior in imaginative intelligence.

"That Shakespeare's judgment was as great and almost as wonderful as his genius has been a commonplace of criticism ever since the days of Coleridge, questionable only by such dirty and dvarish creatures of simian intellect and feeblest folly as mistake it for a sign of wit instead of genius and of distinction instead of degradation to deny the sun in heaven and affirm the fragrance of a sewer."

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Proper precaution will prevent illness. You can avoid bad colds by using something to fortify the system against them. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion will do it, the pure article such as is prepared at the Red Cross Drug Store. It not only prevents colds, but stimulates the appetite and aids digestion. It is used universally in all pulmonary diseases, scrofula and all blood disorders by producing a rich pure blood so essential to health and strength. We only recommend first-class preparations.

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Try "Bounds' Sure Thing" hair tonic, 50c a bottle.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE
 The largest sum ever paid for a prescription, changed hands in San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1901. The transfer involved in coin and stock \$112,500.00 and was paid by a party of business men for a specific for Bright's Disease and Diabetes, lithic and incurable diseases.

They commenced the serious investigation of the specific Nov. 15, 1900. They interviewed scores of the cured and tried it out on his merits by putting over three dozen cases on the treatment and watching them. They also got physicians to name chronic, incurable cases, and administered it with the physicians for judges. Up to Aug. 25, eighty-seven per cent of the test cases were either well or progressing favorably.

There being but thirteen per cent of failures, the parties were satisfied and closed the transaction. The proceedings of the investigating committee and the clinical reports of the test cases were published and will be mailed free on application. Address JOHN J. FULTON COMPANY, 420 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

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