

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Effects permanent cures.

"Speak for Yourself."
Lord Leicester of Holkham, nearly a hundred years ago, was a widower, and in the latter part of his life nearly blind. He enjoyed an intimate friendship with his neighbor, Lord Albe-Marie, and had, in his own mind, selected Lady Anne, one of Lord Albe-Marie's daughters, as the future wife of his nephew and the mistress of Holkham.

One day Lady Anne came along to join his morning ride, and Lord Leicester seized the opportunity of asking her:

"Anne, my dear, how should you like to be the mistress of Holkham?"
"There is nothing I should like better," answered Lady Anne, drawing herself up in her saddle.

"Then I shall send by my nephew William to court you."
Lady Anne drew herself up still more, and tightening her rein, replied calmly but very gravely:

"I shall never be mistress of Holkham on those terms."

It was then the old gentleman's turn to rein in his horse. He looked his companion hard in the face, and asked her, "Why, you don't mean to say you would marry me?"

"Yes, indeed I would. And there is nothing I should wish more."
"This was a wording that was not 'long a doing,' and it led to a most happy marriage.

Of Wide Interest.
Breed, Wis., July 18.—Special—Charles V. Peterson, Justice of the Peace for Oconto Co., has delivered a judgment that is of interest to the whole United States. Put briefly, that judgment is, "Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine on the market today."

And Mr. Peterson gives his reason for this judgment. He says: "Last winter I had an aching pain in my back which troubled me very much. In the morning I could hardly straighten my back. I did not know what it was but an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking one box I can only say they have done more for me than I expected as I feel as well now as ever I did before."

Pain in the back is one of the first symptoms of Kidney disease. If not cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills it may develop into Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism or some of the other deadly forms of Kidney Disease.

Two British Authors are at present in the public eye on account of pensions they are receiving. Joseph Conrad has \$1,500 from the British Society of Authors, which generosity is explained by the fact that the author, whose writings are among those in greatest demand by the publishers today, yet seems to have difficulty in providing for his daily wants, says the New York Globe. The immediate reason for the pension, moreover, was the accidental burning of a manuscript, which catastrophe so depressed Mr. Conrad that his friends thought it wise to relieve him from the necessity of anything so humdrum and sordid as looking out for his bread and butter.

The case of Conrad can hardly fail to recall that of Carlyle, who, when Mill brought the disastrous news of the destruction of a complete book of the "Revolution," spent the evening in attempting to cheer the culprit—and then set about the rewriting.

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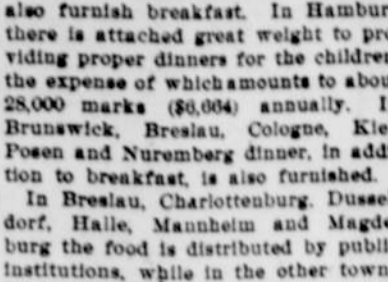
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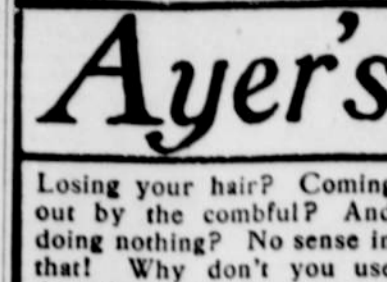
The lake is 330 miles long, and from nine and a quarter to forty miles wide. Its waters are a deep blue, and remarkably clear. There are a number of islands in it; the largest Olkhon, is forty-two miles long. There are numerous hot springs on the shores, and earthquake vibrations are frequent. The annual value of its salmon, sturgeon and other fisheries is about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Fresh water seals are abundant, and they are caught for their fur. It receives the waters of several streams, the main one being the Selenge River, eight hundred miles long. The upper Angara River, also of considerable size, enters its northeastern end. Its outlet is the Lower Angara, on which Irkutsk is situated.

The reason why the Siberian Railroad was not built around the southern end of the lake is that the solid rock of the mountains reaches to the water's edge, and the task would be herculean. Events in the East may compel it nevertheless.

Betting on a Sure Thing.
The magistrate was German, but the prisoner at the bar wasn't.
"You been here before, already," said the magistrate.
"Sure I has," said the prisoner.
"How many times arrested?" asked the judge.
"Aw! I been pinched more times than I got fingers an' toes," said Mr. Plungy, "an' I was always discharged."

The magistrate took a long look at the prisoner. Then, leaning toward him in a confidential way, he said: "I'll bet you \$20 you're not discharged now."
"Put ten on that for me. It's a cinch," said the court policeman who stood near by.—New York Sun.

Consider the other side. You may be unreasonable.



Good Roads

Rural Free Delivery an Aid.
At the recent International Good Roads Convention, at St. Louis, Hon. Frank E. Nevins, of the United States Postoffice Department, delivered an address in which he said:

"The establishment of the rural free delivery of mail throughout the country has produced a marked improvement in the condition of the highways. When there is a prospect of rural free delivery in a community, work immediately begins on the roads. There are now in operation 23,000 rural routes over which carriers travel 350,000 miles delivering mail to about 9,000,000 people. More than 15,000 bridges have been constructed over streams that would not have been built if it had not been for the establishment of the free delivery system. Nearly every portion of the country, where road conditions will warrant it, is now supplied with this service. But in many sections the bad conditions of the roads, or the lack of bridges, prevent the extension of the service. The rural carrier of a standard route is now expected to travel about twenty-five miles each day to earn his salary of \$900 a year. He is required to furnish and maintain his own outfit and team, and to give a bond of \$500 for the faithful performance of his duties. Experience has demonstrated that this distance is too great on account of the bad condition of the roads. So many carriers have resigned, thereby causing much confusion and labor in the department, that the Congress just adjourned has been compelled to add \$170 a year to the salaries of the carriers of the country. This increase of salaries amounts to about \$4,000,000 a year additional that the department has to pay to maintain this service on account of bad roads. Over a good carrier or macadamized pike road a carrier can easily make twenty-five miles a day six times a week. With the roads as they are, it is a question whether the next Congress will not be called upon to add another \$4,000,000 to the salaries of the carriers."

"Under the road laws of most of the Western States at the present time work is done upon the roads in the fall by the various road districts, when there is no work to be done on the farms. In the spring this work disappears. Nothing permanent remains, and the roads are in as bad condition, or worse than they were before. The cost of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile for the construction of hard roads in this Western country is too great, in most instances, for road districts, townships and counties to bear; neither is it right that they should bear the entire cost. The public at large, which shares directly or indirectly in the benefits, should contribute to the expense. There never will be good roads in this country until the National Government takes the initiative in this movement, and the respective States of the Union join in liberal contributions, and this again is supplemented by local enterprise. Continental Europe, England and Ireland are covered with hard broad pikes but at the expense of the governments of those countries. No country in the world ever yet had or ever will have permanent and passable highways constructed and maintained by local authority."

"Sixty per cent of the population of this country lives in the cities and villages; 40 per cent lives in the country. It is not fair or just to place the entire burden of good roads upon the shoulders of the farmer. The general public shares directly or indirectly in the benefits and should bear the expense of an equitable tax for this purpose on all assessable values. The weight of it upon the individual would then be as light as a summer shadow. While this specter of taxation may frighten some of our skittish country friends and cause them to rear and plunge a little, they will find on closer inspection that the goblin is a harmless creature of the imagination. They will get back in benefits ten times more than they will pay out in taxes."

"Why some of our friends spurn Government aid when it is offered, I cannot understand. They claim to be opposed to it on principle, and can see no good in it. There are some people so constructed that when looking into a pool of water they can never see the sky and the clouds above it reflected on its surface, but only the mud at the bottom."

"This Government never fails to do the right thing in the end. It will not fail to do the right thing in this instance. The impetus given to this movement by a few progressive statesmen who introduced measures in Congress last winter authorizing national aid in the construction of highways, will ultimately produce the results aimed at. It cannot fail to do so because the public interest demands it; the progress of the age demands it; the welfare and development of the country at large demand it, and it is bound to come in spite of those who raise their voices in opposition to it."

European Schools Look After the Welfare of the Poor Scholars.
It is the boast of Americans that their public school system is the best in the world, but there is one respect, at least, in which Germany leaves the States far behind. In several cities of the fatherland free meals are provided at the public schools for children needing additional nutriment, the custom prevailing by the report of Consul Warner at Leipzig in twenty-one cities.

With the exception of Berlin, Bremen, Brunswick and Nuremberg, not only the poor but the sick and infirm children were also given breakfast. In Magdeburg food is only supplied in very hard winters. Instead of breakfast dinner is given to the children in Dresden, Munich, Stettin and Strassburg, but in Munich it is projected to

also furnish breakfast. In Hamburg there is attached great weight to providing proper dinners for the children, the expense of which amounts to about 28,000 marks (\$8,000) annually. In Brunswick, Bresslau, Cologne, Kiel, Posen and Nuremberg dinner, in addition to breakfast, is also furnished. In Bresslau, Charlottenburg, Dusseldorf, Halle, Mannheim and Magdeburg the food is distributed by public institutions, while in the other towns it is furnished by charitable societies. The municipal authorities of Danzig, Dortmund, Hamburg, Hanover, Koenigsberg and Posen contribute toward these funds, however.

The breakfast is not always the same; for instance, white bread, dry or buttered, and milk,