FORESTRY GAIN IN KENTUCKY

BLUE GRASS STATE WAS THE FIRST TO UNDERTAKE FORESTRY WORK.

MUCH HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

Two State Nurseries Established to Supply State Needed Material to Increase Forests of State.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The work of the Kentucky State Board of Forestry is now entering upon the fourth year and it is possible at this time to sum up what has been accomplished and what may be expected in this direction in the future. The bill creating the State Board of Forestry and providing for the appointment of a State Forester was passed in March, 1912. Kentucky was the first state of the real South to undertake organized forestry work, and the work was urged because of the conviction on the part of a few individuals that the forest conditions in the state had reached a point where some active effort should be made for the better protection, management and extension of the forests of Kentucky in order that this resource might continue to play the part in the industrial life that it had heretofore. Accordingly a considerable share of the work of the State Forester's office has been

J. B. Barton, of Frankfort, Ky., State Forester.

an effort to bring to the attention of the people of the state a knowledge of the relation of the forests to the economic life of the state and the necessity for conserving these natural resources. A phase of the work that has been most emphasized has been the matter of forest protection. Prior to 1912 there had been no active effort in the state to protect the forests from fire and other destructive agencies. Such efforts as had been made were local and sporadic.

The State Board of Forestry initiated a definite plan for forest protection, which has been greatly aided by the cooperation possible to the state with the federal government whereby $4,000 annually is made available for use of the state. County forest wardens have been appointed, forest protective associations have been organized among the timberland owners since there has been an awakening within the last two or three years among these to the necessity of protecting their valuable timber resources from forest fires. Such organizations have up to the present time been uniformly successful and there are associations in nine counties and the work is extending rapidly. Another phase in the forest work which has come into prominence in Kentucky has been insect and fungus devastations of various sorts for which methods of control are being sought by the state entomologist in cooperation with the State Forester.

Practically all the timberland in the state was owned either by individuals or companies. Any permanent good to the state must be accomplished through bringing to the attention of such individuals and companies the advantages which might accrue to them through careful management of timber areas and the extension of such areas to land which was patently more suitable for the raising of forest crops than for farming. To make forest extension feasible in the state two nurseries were established for raising forest tree species; one at Louisville and the other at Frankfort, and within a few years these nurseries will be able to supply to the state any amount of material demanded in connection with reforestation of waste areas or the replanting of areas heretofore in forests so that eventually a permanently definite yield of forests within the state may be an assured fact and the forest industries may be as permanent as agriculture.

Fruit Land Survey.

The southern part of Franklin county, west of the Kentucky river and just north of the Anderson county line, is "naturally adapted to fruit, especially apples, peaches and grapes," says the report of the Kentucky Geological Survey on Franklin county just issued. This is the uplands of the county, of an altitude practically on a level with the highest uplands of over 900 feet. The soil is a yellow silt loam and covers an area of a little over six square miles—3,885 acres.

Resigns Judgeship.

E. S. Clark, of Falmouth, who won the Democratic nomination for the court of appeals in the Sixth Appellate district, has resigned as county judge of Pendleton county, and Governor McCreary appointed Guy H. Fossitt to succeed him.

Tuberculosis Reported.

Miss Marian Sager, district nurse, now in Bell county, has reported to the State Tuberculosis Commission the finding of seventy cases of tuberculosis

Tuberculosis Exhibits Reach 17,600.

In spite of bad weather conditions during August, the two exhibits, the institute lecturer and the four nurses on the staff of the State Tuberculosis Commission reached in their educational work 17,600 people in 19 different counties in the state. Miss Jessie O. Yancey, of Maysville, spoke before six teachers' institutes and a number of other audiences during three weeks of the month. The two exhibits worked in Grant, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Henry, Oldham and Jefferson counties. The nurses worked in Menifee, Breckenridge, Muhlenberg and Bell counties; and organization work was begun in Christian county. In addition to the educational work done by the nurses, they reached 68 consumptives and 67 suspected cases of consumption, besides 418 cases of other diseases, many of the latter being trachoma, pellagra and hookworm. Partly as a result of the work in Bell county, the United States Public Health Service had recently a small clinic at Pineville, at which 11 serious cases of trachoma were operated on. These cases, together with about 120 others are being continued on the list of the nurse, Mrs. Marian Sager, and the County Health Officer, Dr. J. G. Foley, who hope to have another clinic later on to care for the other cases. Miss Marian Williamson is doing principally educational organization work in Muhlenberg county, where, during the past month, she has secured cash and pledges totalling $1,140 for the establishment of visiting nursing work on a permanent basis. In addition to the above work, Miss Ida C. Spaeth, the nurse recently established in Union county by the commission, reports 55 active cases of tuberculosis and 29 suspected cases there to whom she has made 109 visits during the last month.

Final Hearing of Injunction Suits.

While Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in his opinion on the final hearing of the injunction suits brought by the Louisville & Nashville, Chesapeake & Ohio, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific and Illinois Central railroads to enjoin the collection of taxes on the increases in their franchise taxes for 1912 and 1913, scaled the assessments down about one-half, the valuations adjudged in his decree increase the assessments for 1912 over 100 per cent above those of 1911, and the 1913 assessments nearly 150 per cent compared to those of 1911. The total increase for 1912 in the franchise valuations, considering the Louisville & Nashville and the Chesapeake & Ohio at the amounts which the judge required them to pay on before being granted temporary restraining orders, was $23,225,680, which nets the state in additional revenue on the tax rate of 50 cents on the $100 valuation $116,678.40, and the counties, cities and taxing districts through which the roads pass probably twice as much.

Ten-Year-Old Charge.

Henry Brirely, 55 years old, of Houston, Tex., accused of having killed Leonard Pollard at Lockport, Henry county, ten years ago, arrived here in charge of Policeman Fred Gordon, and was taken to Henry county for trial. Pollard was in a fist fight in Lockport with Peter Brirely, son of the arrested man, and is alleged to have been killed by the elder Brirely during the fight. Both men made their escape. The younger Brirely was arrested in this city a year later and was sent to the penitentiary for a short term on the charge of having been an accomplice. The elder Brirely went to Texas. It is said that recently he made an unguarded statement regarding his past, and that this statement served as a clew for an enemy to notify the police in this city that Brirely was in Texas.

Urges Change in Bribery Law.

"The 1916 general assembly should lose no time in amending that part of the statute which requires two eyewitnesses in conviction for election bribery," said Circuit Judge J. M. Robertson, of the Pike-Letcher district, who secured the indictments of over 800 people for bribery in Pike county, and then was compelled to desist in his efforts to purge elections by the construction of the statute on appeal from his court. Judge Roberson was at the capitol and said that the evidence piling up in the election contest over the Republican primary in Pike county shows the effect of the information that election bribers in Kentucky are immune as long as they allow no third person to witness the deal.

State Treasury Report.

Outstanding state warrants which amounted to $3,314,968.72 on July 21, were reduced to $3,275,868.65 at the close of business August 31, according to the report of the condition of the state treasury made public. The general expenditure fund shows a deficit of $27,895.64 in consequence of the redemption of warrants and will be covered by this month's receipts. The balance in the state treasury is $830,819.64, as follows: Sinking fund, $60,692.36; school funds, $795,173.40; State University, $2,840.26; less general expenditures, deficit $27,895.64.

Newman Keeping Watch.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, who has recently returned from Chicago, and State Veterinarian S. F. Musselman are watching the foot and mouth disease in Illinois and other states, with a view to preventing further infection in Kentucky, which has been free from it since March 23. Commissioner Newman said around Chicago, where fifteen herds are infected, the authorities have closed the highways to travel past the farms and the state has spent so far $1,000,000 in an effort to stamp out the disease.

Tuberculosis Picture Dates.

The moving picture exhibit of the State Tuberculosis Commission will show at Port Royal, Henry county; at New Castle; at Bethlehem; September 10 at Franklinton; September 11 at Defoe, and September 13 at Eminence. The health exhibit car will make the following dates next week: Valley Station, Monday; Orell, Tuesday; Kosmosdale, Wednesday; Muldraugh, Thursday, and Stithton and Vine Grove, Saturday.

CALLS UPON LANSING

PRESIDENT WILSON DISCUSSES AUSTRIAN ENVOY'S CASE AT CONFERENCE.

FINAL DECISION BY WILSON

Secretary of Labor Refuses Dumba's Request That United States Find Employment for Teutons Who Quit Work in Munitions Plants.

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Wilson has assumed personal direction of the administration's handling of the complications which have arisen through the activity of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, in endeavoring to prevent delivery of American manufactured munitions to the allies.

Issues Are Vital.

The question has broadened so that the issues involved are now vital as affecting the friendly relations existing between the two governments. It is no longer merely whether Doctor Dumba was overzealous. He has taken the position that he was carrying instructions from his home government in seeking to prevent Austro-Hungarian citizens from manufacturing more munitions for Austria's enemies.

Will Shape Final Decision.

The president was closeted with Secretary Lansing for half an hour. On emerging he dealt jocularly with his visit and declared Secretary Lansing would attend to the details of the Dumba incident, but made it plain that he himself would shape the final decision.

It is understood that the president has under consideration the suggestion that Ambassador Penfield at Vienna call the attention of the Austrian foreign office to the fact that the admission by Austria's ambassador that he was trying to tie up industrial establishments in this country has placed Austria in a bad light in American public opinion. The suggestion will be made that a disavowal of any organized attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of the United States has the sanction of the Austrian government.

President Wilson's action in calling on the secretary of state was almost unprecedented. President McKinley being the only executive known to have made such a move. It was learned later Mr. Wilson carried the copy of the Dumba letter cabled from London by Ambassador Page.

Asked specifically about the Dumba case, Mr. Wilson replied: "The secretary is handling that."

Labor Head Refused to Aid.

Meantime Ambassador Dumba had called on Secretary Wilson of the department of labor to seek his aid in getting employment for Austrian subjects who might leave their places in the munitions plants as the results of publication of the Austrian decree threatening punishment.

The labor department was understood later to have vetoed Dumba's suggestion.

"Am Scapegoat," Archibald Says.

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—James F. J. Archibald declared he knew nothing of the contents of the documents taken from him at Falmouth.

"If these dispatches contained anything improper," he said, "Dumba made a scapegoat of me."

Archibald sailed for New York later aboard the steamship Rotterdam.

TRAINS HIT AUTOS; TEN DIE

Mother, Two Sons and Farm Hand Killed While on Way to Church at Chesterton, Ind.

Gary, Ind., Sept. 7.—Four persons riding to church in their automobile were killed when struck by a mail train on the New York Central tracks in Chesterton, Ind., thirteen miles east of here yesterday.

The dead: Mrs. John Teda, sixty years old; John Teda, her son; Peter Teda, sixteen years old, another son; man, name not learned, employed on Teda farm.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 7.—Andrew Brown was killed, Oscar Jensen probably fatally hurt, and Dave Williams and T. R. Veitz seriously hurt when their automobile was wrecked by a St. Paul train two miles from Corliss, near Racine, where all the men lived.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Five people were killed and one man was injured when the automobile they occupied crashed into a speeding Delaware & Hudson railroad excursion train at a grade crossing near Glens Falls.

The dead are: Nelson Norton, sixty-seven; Mrs. Nelson Norton, sixty-two; May Norton, their daughter, twenty; Mrs. John Norton, thirty; Edith Norton, daughter of Mrs. J. Norton, three.

SEVERE FLOODS IN KANSAS

Worst Storm in History of State Does Great Damage—No Loss of Life Reported.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 8.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage is being inflicted by the worst floods in the history of southeastern Kansas. Railroad bridges and houses have been swept away by swollen streams. Reports of loss of life have not been confirmed. A series of cloudbursts struck the district, transforming tiny brooks and creeks into raging rivers more than a mile wide in some places. Hundreds of persons are homeless.

Remedy for Anger.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay; beg anger to grant you this at the first, not in order that it may pardon the offense, but that it may form a right judgment about it; if it delays, it will come to an end. Do not attempt to quell it all at once, for its first impulses are fierce; by plucking away its parts we shall remove the whole. We are made angry by some things which we learn at second hand, and by some things which we ourselves hear or see. Now, we ought to be slow to believe what is told us. . . . If you were about to give sentence in court about ever so small a sum of money, you would take nothing as proved without a witness, and a witness would count for nothing except on his oath. You would allow both sides to be heard; you would allow them time.—Seneca.

Maine Leader in Prohibition.

Maine was the first state which, by an act of its legislature, prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks.

RALPH B. STRASSBURGER

Ralph Beaver Strassburger of New York and Pennsylvania, director of the Navy league and a graduate of Annapolis, has volunteered his services in the new naval reserve and is to take his examination before the board in charge of that branch of the service at an early date. Mr. Strassburger is one of the most prominent men in the national defense movement. During the Roosevelt administration he served at the White House and on the Mayflower. At Annapolis he was famous as a football player and was picked as one of the all-American halfbacks for 1903.

COOPER WINS AUTO RACE ON MINNEAPOLIS TRACK

Anderson Finishes Less Than a Second Behind Teammate—Track Hard on Drivers.

FINISH IN AUTO RACE.

	Time.	Miles per hour.
Earl Cooper, Stutz	5:47:29	86.35
Gil Anderson, Stutz	5:47:29.21	86.35
E. O'Donnell, Dues'b'g	6:20:25	78.86
Tom Alley, Ogren	6:24:44	77.94
C. F. Habie, Seebring	6:38:17	75.33
Billy Haupt, Dues'b'g	6:45:18	75.29

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6.—America's greatest motoring triumph was won by the Stutz team in the first 500-mile race over the new speedway here, when Earl Cooper led his teammate, Gil Anderson, across the finish line by one-fifth of a second. Cooper's time was 5:47:29; Anderson's, 5:47:29.21. The average of both cars was 86.35 miles per hour.

Ed O'Donnell was a poor third, being 42 miles behind when Cooper finished. Strung out behind O'Donnell and hopelessly outclassed from the start were Tom Alley's Ogren, Will Haupt's Duesenberg, O. F. Habies' Sebring and Billy Chandler's Duesenberg.

The Stutz annexed $20,000 of the $50,000 purse, Cooper getting $20,000 and Anderson $10,000. Great as they are as drivers, neither Cooper nor Anderson could stand the punishment meted out to them by the wretched course.

Burman dropped out early with a broken connecting rod in his Peugeot. Resta's Peugeot suffered a broken oil pump. De Palma's Mercedes was eliminated by an oil leak which flooded his magneto and Oldfield's Delage, first with tire trouble and later with defective spark plug, barely was able to finish.

CROP FIGURE SOARS AGAIN

Increase of 15,000,000 Since Last Estimate by U. S. Experts at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Bumper crops of grains and fruits are promised in the production forecasts of the United States government, issued here. Prospects of a billion bushel wheat crop were increased by this report which estimated a total of spring and winter wheat amounting to not less than 981,000,000 bushels based on the September 1 canvass. This is 15,000,000 bushels larger than was predicted after the survey of a month ago. Other farm crops also show important increases not only over last year but above the general average. Statistics on winter wheat are not usually published by the government after August 1, but owing to the wet weather all over the country and the consequent difficulty in harvesting this crop, it was announced another statement would be made.

ROCK ISLAND DIRECTORS QUIT

A. C. James and James McLean of New York Send in Their Resignations.

New York, Sept. 8.—Arthur Curtiss James and James McLean have sent in their resignations as directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, it was said at their offices here. Messrs. James and McLean are members of the Phelps-Dodge company, large copper producers, which acquired a considerable interest in the preferred and common shares of the Rock Island company several years ago.

ANOTHER LINER SUNK

HESPERIAN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE.

THIRTY-THREE LOSE LIVES

Crippled Vessel, Kept Afloat Thirty-Six Hours, Plunges to Bottom—Captain of Boat Says That No Warning Was Given.

London, Sept. 7.—The Allan liner Hesperian, attacked by a German submarine off the Irish coast Saturday evening, sank at 6:47 a. m. on Monday while proceeding to Queenstown.

Captain Main and members of the crew who remained aboard the Hesperian were taken off safely.

Woman's Body Found.

A woman's body has been identified as that of Miss Carberry, probably of Newfoundland.

The American embassy received a telegram from Horace L. Washington, American consul at Liverpool, saying that he had been informed officially by the Allan line that there were no Americans among the passengers, but that no figures were available regarding the number of Americans in the crew.

Another message from Consul Frost at Queenstown to the American embassy said the total loss of life might reach twenty.

Gets Americans' Statement.

Mr. Frost added that he had taken affidavits of the two American stewards on the Hesperian, Barney MacMillan of Grand Rapids, Mich., and a man named Dallas of Buffalo.

Afloat for Thirty-Six Hours.

The Hesperian remained afloat about thirty-six hours after being torpedoed. Captain Main and 20 members of the crew remained aboard. Several steamers were standing by. The captain, hopeful of being able to save his vessel, remained on the bridge almost until the last.

The Hesperian, with 350 passengers and a crew of 300 aboard, was bound from Liverpool for Montreal. It was attacked without warning by a German submarine just as darkness was falling Saturday evening. According to an early statement issued by the company, every person aboard was saved.

Discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the falls of which became jammed, capsized and those in her were thrown into the water. All were picked up, and, with other passengers and the crew, were transferred to the rescue steamers, which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance.

Captain Main made the statement at Queenstown that the vessel had been torpedoed and that no warning was given.

A Queenstown dispatch said the eleven-months-old baby of a Mrs. Jenkins of Birmingham was missing.

About 4,000 sacks of mail went down with the Hesperian. The point at which the vessel sank is about 160 miles west of Queenstown.

Two mine sweepers and two admiralty tugs attempted to tow the Hesperian to port, but the ship, partly filled with water, was so unmanageable and the sea was so heavy that no progress could be made.

Canadians Are Heroes.

Some of the slightly wounded of the Canadian soldiers proved themselves heroes when the two boats capsized, according to passengers landed at Queenstown. They dived from other boats and rescued women and children struggling in the darkness.

The sea was calm, but for a time there was danger that one of the boats would sink, according to some of the passengers. Leaky seams were plugged with stockings and pieces of women's skirts. While the rescue ships were drawing near the passengers kept up their courage by singing "Tipperary."

U. S. in Doubt as to Torpedo.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Officials of the state department admitted that the element of doubt in the circumstances of the sinking of the Allan liner Hesperian removes it from the category of acute or dangerous diplomatic incidents. The state department indicated that it is not yet convinced that the Hesperian was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine, or by a mine.

Total Dead Now 33.

Liverpool, Sept. 8.—The passengers from the torpedoed Hesperian arrived in Liverpool. It is officially announced that eleven passengers and twenty-two members of the crew are missing, making the total death list 33.

DANVILLE SALOONS LEGAL

Council Must Issue Licenses to 84 Bars While Law Remains, Says Judge.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 8.—Judge Dearin of Kankakee denied to the Anti-Saloon league an injunction asked against 84 saloons now operating. The judge held that unless the city council wanted to issue saloon licenses it must repeal the ordinance; that so long as the ordinance remains on the books and the saloonists comply with all requirements it is mandatory in the council to issue licenses. The decision is a victory for saloons, since the council stands 8 to 6 against saloons, and it takes 10 votes to repeal an ordinance.

Baron Von Forstner Slain.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—Lieut. Baron von Forstner, who gained notoriety as a result of the Zabern incident, has been killed in action.

Escaped Disease.

Typhus, which under the name of "prison fever," was once rampant in England, held no terrors for John Howard, the prison reformer. While in a cell he would hold to his nose a phial of aromatic vinegar, and, on going home would wash and change his clothes, though even these precautions he later abandoned. People thought his powers bordered on the magical, pressed him for his secret, and refused to believe his explanations that his immunity was due to fearlessness, cleanliness and temperance. He ate no flesh, and very little of anything; he drank neither wine nor spirits, and went to bed early and rose early. And his asceticism enabled him to let light into the most noisome dungeons and to live to the age of sixty-four years.

Suppressing Free Speech.

It is a happy fact that attempts to interfere with freedom of speech always produce a tremendous volume of it.—New York Evening Post.

CONSTANTIN DUMBA

Constantin Dumba is the Austrian ambassador to America who is endeavoring to explain the documents sent by him to his home government and taken by the British from his messenger, J. F. J. Archibald.

GENERAL FUNSTON STOPS FIRING OVER THE BORDER

Commander in Texas Puts Curb on Rangers and Others—Many Troops Guard Line.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 9.—The United States army took the most important step it has yet made in the border complications of the lower Rio Grande valley when an order was issued here giving to army officers command over the actions of the civilians on the river bank in case shooting across the international boundary is resumed.

Curbing of the zeal of the Texas rangers and the sheriffs and other local officers in shooting down Mexicans was started by the army officers. It is said that orders came from Washington that unless the slaughter of Mexicans found wandering the country, and merely suspected of being "bad men" stopped, this country would be involved in serious difficulties.

An order was issued by Maj. W. A. Hey, chief of staff for Gen. Frederick Funston.

Two Mexican bandits have been caught and killed about twenty miles north of Brownsville. An American who was caught and held prisoner by the same bandits who killed two Americans last week identified these two Mexicans.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 8.—Possibility of drastic action by the United States government in dealing with the Mexican border situation is emphasized by the news received here that 24 carloads of United States troops with 14 cars of equipment and 10 cars of horses would pass through Houston en route to Fort Sam Houston.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 6.—Two Mexican bandits were shot by American soldiers returning fire across the Rio Grange at Cavazos Crossing.

Major Hay, chief of staff for Major General Frederick Funston, arrived from San Antonio and was followed by several troop trains, the beginning of a troop movement which will put the weight of five thousand regulars in the lower Rio Grande valley to help maintain peace.

A Carranza official was killed in the fighting at Cavazos Crossing, it was learned.

AVIATOR DIVES INTO CROWD

Many Persons Hurt When Machine Descends at Washington, Ind.

Washington, Ind., Sept. 7.—Three persons are dying at the Daviess County hospital and six others are injured, two seriously, as a result of an accident when an aeroplane descending from a flight at a Labor day celebration here bounded into a crowd at the fair grounds.

The aviator was unhurt. The injured are: Joseph Singleton, eleven years old; Mrs. Vincent Jones, fifty-five years old; Miss Mabel Taylor, seventeen years old; Mrs. A. J. Hart, serious; George Batchelor, seventeen years old; Mrs. Joseph Yeager, fifty years old, and Miss Hazel Ballard, nineteen years old.

Oscar Cook of Chicago made a perfect flight, rising to a height of about 5,000 feet. When he landed the machine swerved, crashed through a refreshment stand and landed in a crowd. Many children were in its path. Cook was still in his seat when the aeroplane halted.

BELIEVE LINER HIT MINE

Message From Berlin to Von Bernstorff Says It Appears Hesperian Was Not Sunk by U-Boat.

New York, Sept. 9.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, received a wireless dispatch from Berlin from the German foreign office, in which the statement is made that it appears improbable that the Hesperian was torpedoed and that it was much more likely the boat ran into a mine.

RECALL AUSTRIA AMBASSADOR

PLANS OF DR. DUMBA ARE REGARDED TO BE IMPROPER.

Captain Von Papen Incurs Disfavor By Designs Aimed to Cause Strikes.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Secretary of State Lansing cabled Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, to inform the Austro-Hungarian government that Ambassador Dumba no longer would be acceptable as an envoy to the United States. Ambassador Penfield was requested to ask the Austrian foreign minister to recall Dr. Dumba. Secretary Lansing gave out the following statement: "The department has instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to deliver to the minister for foreign affairs the following note: 'Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached this government through a copy of a letter of the ambassador to his government. The bearer was an American citizen named Archibald, who was traveling under an American passport. The ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official dispatches from him to his government.'"

HUNTING IN NATIONAL PARK.

Tacoma, Wash.—According to news from a forest ranger received here, Sluiskin, a famous chief, and a party of about 20 Indians are hunting in the eastern valleys of Rainier National Park, contrary to law. The ranger visited their camp and told them to move out, but Chief Sluiskin, who is 82 years old, produced a treaty made with Isaac Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory, in 1854, which gave the Indians the right to hunt anywhere in this section. The National Park authorities have telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

CRUISER TENNESSEE RETURNS.

Philadelphia.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, in command of Captain Benton G. Decker, returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard from Haiti, completing what is believed to be a record for ships of her class, of almost 28,000 miles covered within 13 months. The Tennessee's 28,000-mile record began with her departure for Europe August 6, 1915, with gold for Americans stranded abroad. The cruiser on August 2, last, started to Haiti with marines, returning here and starting with a second force.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 1 white 77½c, No. 2 white 77@77½c, No. 1 yellow 78½c, No. 2 yellow 78@78½c, No. 1 mixed 78c, No. 2 mixed 77½@78c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $17.50, No. 2 $15.50@16, No. 3 $13.50@14, No. 1 clover mixed $14.50, No. 2 $12.50@13, No. 1 clover mixed $14.50, No. 2 $12.50@13, No. 1 clover $12.50, No. 2 $10.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 44@45c, standard white 41@42c, No. 3 white 36@45c, standard white 41@42c, No. 3 white 36@38c, No. 4 white 32@33c, No. 2 mixed 33@34c, No. 3 mixed 32@33c, No. 4 mixed 30@31c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $1.05@1.09, No. 3 $1.02@1.06, No. 4 91@97c, sample red winter 78@85c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 25c, firsts 22½c, ordinary firsts 20½c, seconds 18c.

Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 14½c; under 1½ lb, 15c; fowls, over 4½ lbs, 13c; under 4½ lbs, 13c; roosters, 9c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 14c; 3 lbs and over, 12c; ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 12c; white, 3 lbs, 11c; white, under 3 lbs, 10c; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 17½c; tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 17½c.

Cattle—Shippers $6@8, extra $8.15@8.40; butcher steers, extra $7.50@7.90, good to choice $6.40@7.40, common to fair $4.65@6.25; heifers, extra $7.25@7.50, good to choice $6.35@7.25, common to fair $4.25@6.25; cows, extra $6.25@6.50, good to choice $5.75@6, common to fair $2.75@4.75, canners $2.50@3.50, stockers and feeders $4.50@7.50.

Bulls—Bologna $5@5.75, extra $5.56, fat bulls $6@6.50.

Calves—Extra $11.25@11.50, fair to good $2.50@11.25, common and large $5.25@10.75.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $7.25@7.75, good to choice packers and butchers $8@8.10, mixed packers $7.95@8.05, stags $4@5, common to choice heavy fat sows $5.25@6.60, light shippers $8@8.25, pigs (110 lbs and less), $5.75@8.

Sheep—Extra light $3.30@3.40, heavy $5@5.25, good to choice $4.35@5.75, common to fair $2.60@4.65, stock ewes $6.25@7.

Lambs—Extra $9, good to choice $7.75@8.90, common to fair $5@7.50, culls $4@4.75.

PLOT TO BLOW UP LAPLAND.

New York.—Three torpedo boat destroyers were sent from the Brooklyn navy yard to convoy the White Star liner Lapland into New York. The hurried departure of the destroyers followed the circulation of a report that a plot had been discovered to blow up the Lapland off this port. The Lapland has on board a number of distinguished French and British bankers who expect to arrange a loan of possibly $500,000,000 to aid the cause of the allies.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

London.—The Zeppelin raid on London resulted in the death of 20 persons and the injury of 86 others, according to official announcement made. This makes a total of 33 persons killed and 129 injured in the raids of two successive nights. This fact is not contained in the meager accounts of the raid issued by the Official Press Bureau, and, as heretofore, the newspapers are allowed to publish only such information as is

CZAR AND CZAREVITCH IN UNIFORM

New photograph of the czar of Russia and his heir, the czarevitch, garbed in the uniform of officers of the Russian army. The young man seems to have outgrown his invalidism.

FIGHT LIKE DEMONS

Bernhard Kellermann Describes Trench War at Souchez.

Roads and Paths for Miles Around Under Fearful Fire—Little Hamlet Now Is Marked for All Time.

By BERNHARD KELLERMANN.
(International News Service.)

On the Western German Front.—I have seen them and talked to them, the men fighting out there in the trenches of Souchez. Just now they are resting, but tonight they will be fighting again like demons. The roads and paths for miles around are under a fearful fire. Almost every second a shell bursts with a deafening roar. Through this inferno they must pass. Then they will be in Souchez.

What is Souchez? A small village which nobody knew a few months ago and which now will never be forgotten again. The little hamlet is marked for all time, like Gravelotte and Woerth. If hell keeps books the name of Souchez must be entered in large letters.

There is nothing left of the village but a heap of ruins. The trenches are a few hundred yards from the village, behind a curtain of fire. Through this curtain our boys in gray must pass. There are no communicating passages—the French artillery on the heights of Loretto does not permit them. The trenches can only be reached over the open field, through the unceasing hail of French shells.

But our men are fearless. Their uniforms were all field-gray at one time, but nobody is able to distinguish their color now. Only the first sergeant looks as if he just came from the tailor shop. His uniform is spotless and his hands are carefully manicured.

With the long nails of his little finger he traces the position on the map. Before the war he was a high school professor, but now he is a soldier every inch of him.

"This is our trench," he said, explaining the map to me. "Over there on the heights the artillery of the enemy stands.

"Yesterday we were under heavy fire from seven o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night. The trench was destroyed and we were buried.

"About nine o'clock in the evening the shells began to fly over us. The enemy was trying to drive back a relief column and to storm what was left of our trench. Our lieutenant shouted a command and in a moment our trench resembled an ant-heap. We dug ourselves out. Most of our guns had become useless, but we had hand-grenades.

"The French swooped down upon us, but we sent a couple of dozens of grenades into their ranks. The smoke was so thick that we could not see each other.

"For a moment the enemy recoiled, but then believing us finished, he advanced again, as he had received reenforcements; yelling, singing and laughing we threw still more grenades.

"At the same moment we noticed that the Frenchmen were also beginning to attack from one of their trenches at our right, in the direction of the sugar refinery. Like peas from a barrel they came pouring out of the smoke. The lieutenant shouted: 'One man to the front with grenades!' A single soldier advanced and started to throw bombs. Who was it?"

"I did it," answered one of the men, a farmer from Silesia. "I took an armful of grenades and fired away at random, but the bombs hit their mark. The Frenchmen fell back. When they advanced again I had no more grenades and had to run. They sent volleys after me, but I safely reached our trench again and jumped into one of the craters."

Then the noncommissioned officer continued:

"The Frenchmen believed themselves sure of their success, but our lieutenant was ready for them. He sent eight men ahead into the craters and the fire of this little detachment mowed the enemy down when he came on in close formation. In the meantime our machine guns had been brought into action and the French were driven back in front and at our flank.

"But the section of the trench for which we fought had become useless to us. We gave it up and slowly retreated, keeping the enemy at a respectful distance by a heavy rifle fire.

"For a short while the enemy took possession of our destroyed ditch, but he could not hold it. When we retook it by a counter-attack we found it filled with the bodies of dead French soldiers. We quickly dug ourselves in again, but tomorrow the repaired trench may be in the hands of the enemy once more. Then we will have to retake it again, and so it goes on."

QUEEN OF BULGARIA

The most recent photograph of Eleanore, queen of Bulgaria, which was made on the porch outside the royal palace at Sophia, shows her wearing the simple native costume of her subjects. The queen before her marriage to the Bulgarian king was the Princess Eleanore of Reutz-Kostritz, a favorite at the Russian court. She is distinguished for her work in the Red Cross field, having been head of one of the largest Red Cross hospitals during the Russian-Japanese war. She may be called upon soon, should her country be drawn into the present war, to again do the effective Red Cross work for which she is noted.

Confederate Twins.

Pittsboro, N. C.—Messrs. James and John Burns of this county are twins and are probably the oldest twins in this state, being over seventy-seven years old. They recently had their photographs taken together for the first time in their long lives. They were both Confederate soldiers.

FARMER FOOLS HOLD-UP MAN

Palms $80 When Ordered by North Dakota Highwayman to Hold Up Hands.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Jerry Fitzpatrick, a wealthy farmer of Euclid, Minn., palmed $80 successfully a few nights ago when accosted by a highwayman near this city.

[...] searched his victim and found less than one dollar.

Fitzpatrick had feared trouble and had been walking with four $20 gold pieces in his right hand, and when his hands went up the money went up with them.

20 Miles in Bathtub.

Greenville S. C. — The three wise men who went to sea in a bowl had [...] mile cruise in the Tar river in a bathtub. Attired in a bathing suit, he launched the tub here, after sending his clothes by express to Washington, N. C., twenty miles down the Tar river, and set forth on his long voyage, arriving safely at his destination.

CHIVALRY NOT DEAD

Old Spirit of Knighthood Maintained Among Aviators.

British and German Air Raiders Notify Enemy of Fate of Rival Aviators—Flyers Are Type With Marked Characteristics.

By FREDERICK PALMER.
(International News Service.)

British Headquarters, France.—"Though it has been repeatedly stated that chivalry does not exist in this war," said a British aviator, "this does not apply to the British and German aviation branches. Whether it is the individualism of our work and its novelty, or whatever it is that is responsible, something of the old spirit of knighthood maintains among the flyers of the air. When a British aviator has to descend in the German lines, whether from engine trouble or because his engine or his plane has been damaged by antiaircraft guns, the next day the Germans notify us his name and whether he survives, and if so, whether he is wounded. We always do the same. It has come to be a custom."

The reports are made in a manner worthy of airmen and they are the only communications that ever pass between the two foes, which watch for heads to snipe at from their trenches. What is called a "message bag" is dropped over the British lines by a German or over the German lines by a British aviator—sometimes when he is in the midst of bursting shells from the antiaircraft guns. Long streamers are attached to the little cloth bag. These, as they pirouette down to the earth from a height of seven or eight thousand feet attract the attention of soldiers in the neighborhood and they run out to get the prize when it lands.

It is taken to battalion headquarters, which wires the fact on to the aviation headquarters, where the fate of a comrade may be known a few hours after he has left his home aerodrome; and, in another few hours someone in England may know the fate of a relative.

"That is one of the advantages of belonging to the flying corps," say the British aviators. "It may be weeks before his relatives and comrades know whether a man who is missing after a trench attack or counter-attack is a prisoner or dead. Such little kindnesses as this don't interfere with you fighting your best for your cause; at the same time they take a little of the savagery out of war. Of course, the rule could not apply to prisoners taken in trench fighting—only to airmen. There are relatively few airmen on either side and only an occasional one ever comes down to the enemy's lines."

With the first flush of dawn the British planes rise from the aviation grounds. All day they are coming and going, and in the dusk of evening they appear out of the vague distances of the heavens returning home to roost.

The flyers become a type with certain marked characteristics. No nervous man is wanted; and it is time for any man who shows any sign of nerves to take a rest. They seem shy, diffident, men of the kind given to observation rather than talking; men who are used to using their eyes rather than their hands. It is a little difficult to realize that some quiet young fellow who is pointed out has had so many hairbreadth escapes. What tales worthy of "Arabian Nights" heroes who were borne away on magic carpets they bring home, relating them as matter-of-factly as if they had broken a shoe lace. Up in their seats, a whirr of the motor, and they are away on another adventure. They shy at the mention of their names in print; for that is not considered good for the spirit of this, the newest branch of the service of war. Anonymity is absolute. Everything is done by the corps for the corps. Some members have luck, as they put it, and some do not. L——'s name may not be given, but his is the most dramatic of recent experiences.

He was a pilot flying in Belgium, far away from the British lines, when an antiaircraft shell mashed his leg, which was hit by fifty bullets and fragments, the doctor estimated, as the story was told to the correspondent. He collapsed in his seat unconscious. His machine dropped at right angles to the line of flight, with the concussion. The observer who was with him managed to hold on by clutching at the machine gun.

They were careening down to the earth, with the observer helpless from his position to do anything, when L—— recovered consciousness and mustered strength and presence of mind enough to right the machine and to turn it round in the midst of a cloud of shrapnel smoke. He was not going to be taken prisoner, despite his shattered leg, when he found that the shell which had so nearly done for him had not injured the engine or the plane. So he made for the nearest aerodrome.

There he managed to land safely. But, as he said, he did not dare to get out of his seat until the doctor came, for fear that his leg would fall off. He will get well.

Saw Far Ahead.

Wichita, Kan.—Mrs. Clara Fay, seventy-seven years old, who died here recently, had prepared for her demise, leaving nothing undone in funeral or burial arrangements.

Jailed for Spanking His Wife.

Logansport, Ind.—Charles Shuey will spend the next 435 days in the [...]

EFFICIENT TRAP NEST IS A NECESSITY

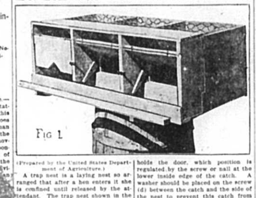

Fig 1

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A trap nest is a laying nest so arranged that after a hen enters it she is confined until released by the attendant. The trap nest shown in the accompanying illustrations is used with good results on the government poultry farm and is quite similar to the nest used at the Connecticut state experiment station. It is very simple and may be built at a small cost.

The use of trap nests is essential in breeding poultry for both egg production and exhibition, where pedigree records are used in selecting either the males or females, and has a place in mass selection for increasing the egg production. Trap nests are of value in weeding out poor layers and increasing the average egg yield of a flock by selecting and breeding, but are not extensively used on account of the large amount of labor required to operate them. Some poultry breeders trap nest their pullets during their first six months of laying and use this as a basis in selecting their breeders for egg production.

One trap nest (Fig. 1) should be provided for four to five hens kept in flocks of fifty or more, while more trap nests per hen are necessary in smaller flocks. The hens are banded with numbered bands, and a record is kept of their egg production. The nests should be visited at least three times daily, and preferably four or five times, frequent trips being especially necessary when the hens are laying freely and during hot weather.

This trap nest may be attached to the under side of the dropping board, with the front facing the pen and arranged so that it can be easily removed, or it may be placed on the walls of the pen. If the nest is placed under the dropping board, the latter will serve as a top for the nest, and the rear of the nest may be of wire to allow good ventilation in warm weather. If the nest is placed on the wall, slats or wire should be inserted from the front of the nest to the wall at a sharp angle to prevent the hens from roosting on the nest.

When the hen enters this nest her back raises the door (c), which releases the catch or trigger (a) and allows the door to shut. The catch should be set so that its edge just holds the door, which position is regulated by the screw or nail at the lower inside edge of the catch. A washer should be placed on the screw (d) between the catch and the side of the nest to prevent this catch from sticking. The guard (b) around the catch keeps the nestling material away from the catch. The length of the catch which supports the door and the triangular notch in the door may be varied slightly for very small or very large hens.

Constructing a Three-Compartment Nest.

Cut four seven-eighth-inch boards for ends and partitions, 12 inches wide by 19 inches long, enough one-half-inch boards 39½ inches long, laid lengthwise, to cover the top, back and bottom, and one strip 39½ inches long and one and one-half inches wide for the front of the nests. Cut three pieces of one-half-inch boards 12 inches long and three inches high to insert in the nest to hold the nesting material away from the door.

Nail the top, back and bottom to the ends and partitions (see Fig. 2), insert the three-inch strips in the nests, and make the guard (b), nailing it to the left side of the nest. Bore a hole in the catch (a) large enough so that the catch will move freely when screwed into position on the side. Place a washer on the screw between the catch and the side of the nest. Place a screw at the lower edge of the catch to stop it when set, so that the catch will just hold the door.

Make the doors (c) of seven-eighths-inch material, 12 inches by six inches, and cut a triangular notch in the center four inches wide. Put two screw eyes in the top of the doors and bore holes in the front of the nests two inches below the top (inside measurement), through which a three-sixteenth-inch wire is run to support the doors.

Attach a narrow strip to the front of the nests for the hens to jump upon when entering the nests. Place a button or block of wood on the front of each partition to hold the door when the nest is closed.

If the nests are to be placed directly below the dropping board, a wire top should be used on the nest, except for a five-inch strip of wood on the front edge of the top to stiffen the nest.

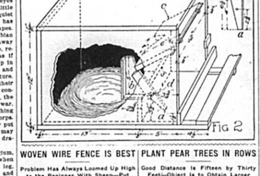

Fig 2

WOVEN WIRE FENCE IS BEST

Problem Has Always Loomed Up High to the Beginner With Sheep—Put Barbed Wire on Top.

The fencing problem has always loomed up high to the beginner in raising sheep. It is not, however, a very difficult one if it is undertaken in an intelligent manner. It does not require heavy fence to hold sheep, but barbed wire will not make satisfactory sheep fence.

Most sheep raisers use a fence constructed of woven wire from thirty to forty-two inches high with from five to nine horizontal wires and sixteen to twenty stays to the rod. Any fence coming inside these limits if put up with a post each fourteen to sixteen feet will prove satisfactory for sheep.

If a thirty-inch woven wire is used, it should have at least one barbed wire on top of it. It usually pays to put one or two barbed wires on top of the woven wire, however, as this will make a fence that will turn horses and cattle as well as sheep.

Care for Overheated Horse.

If one of the horses stops sweating or is overcome with the heat, get the animal into the shade at once and remove the harness. (This includes the bridle.) Sponge the horse all over with cold water and throw water on the legs. Cool the head with cold water or chopped ice if it can be had. Give two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia of two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre. Even a cup of hot coffee will help if nothing else is available.

Lighten Horse's Burden.

Make it as easy as you can for horses that are to be kept tugging on the cultivator all day. Lighten the harness, for one thing. About all that is needed for a common one-horse cultivator [...]

PLANT PEAR TREES IN ROWS

Good Distance Is Fifteen by Thirty Feet—Object Is to Obtain Larger Yields of Fruit.

A good distance for planting standard pear trees is 15 by 30 feet; that is, the rows are 30 feet apart and the trees 15 feet apart in the rows.

The object of this method is to obtain larger crops of fruit from the same ground until the trees become large enough to interfere with each other; then each alternate tree in the row is cut out, leaving the trees in the entire orchard at a distance of 30 feet each way.

This system has the advantage of more fully utilizing the land for fruit production until the thinning out becomes necessary.

Another plan is to plant the trees 20 feet apart each way. This distance will afford free circulation of air and abundance of sunlight, both of which are essential to well-developed and highly colored fruit.

DIFFICULT PEST TO CONTROL

Squash-Vine Borer Can Only Be Eradicated by Cutting Out the Affected Parts of Vines.

The squash-vine borer, which destroys melons, cucumbers, squashes and pumpkins by boring through the stems of the plants, and through the leaf stalks, is a hard pest to control. Spraying does no good. About the only way to get rid of it is to cut out the affected parts of the vines. If your crop is injured this year, plant vines in a different place next year. Harrow the infected fields lightly in the fall, and then plow at least six inches deep in the spring. Or you may cover the vines with earth here and there, while growing, so that new roots will put out, and if the borer [...]

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Sept. 13, 1914.

Germans repulsed at Nancy and Luneville, and driven from Amiens, Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi.

German forces occupied prepared positions along the Aisne.

Heavy fighting at Louvain, Malines, Bortzy and near Thann.

Russians gained victories west and northwest of Lemberg.

Germans occupied Karangu, British East Africa.

German cruiser Hela sunk by British submarine.

Sept. 14, 1914.

Amiens reoccupied by French.

Battle of the Aisne began, Germans repelling all attacks.

Fort of Troyon relieved.

Germans laid waste Senlis.

Russians crossed the San.

Germans were defeated near Mlawa and sent re-enforcements to Memel.

Japanese flanked Kiaochow.

Germans occupied Fanning island and cable station.

Anti-Austrian demonstration in Rome.

American Red Cross steamship Red Cross sailed from New York.

Sept. 15, 1914.

Battle of Soissons fought.

German crown prince's army driven back to the Orne.

French reoccupied Reims.

La Ferte ransacked by Germans.

Franco-Belgian forces won at Alost and Rousbrugge.

Russians occupied Grodek.

Germans reported defeat of Russian armies of Vilna and Grodno.

Serbs invaded Hungary.

Japanese cavalry captured Chimo.

British defeated Germans in Namaqualand.

Artists protested to kaiser against destruction of Louvain.

Sept. 16, 1914.

Belgian commission presented to President Wilson list of alleged atrocities by Germans in Belgium.

New battle begun from Noyon to Verdun.

French army from Rouen circled Von Kluck's corps.

Germans advanced on Antwerp.

Montenegrins defeated Austrians near Koulilovo.

John Redmond called on the Irish to enlist.

German government notified China that Germany reserved right to deal with China as she saw fit because of breach of neutrality.

Pro-ally war riots in Italian cities.

Sept. 17, 1914.

German army strengthened between Berry-au-Bac and Argonne.

French advanced in the Woevre district.

Belgians repulsed attack on Termonde.

Austrians fled before Russians toward Cracow.

General Rennenkampf blocked flanking movement by Germans.

Austrian warships shelled Semlin and Belgrade and were repelled by Serb artillery.

German fleets in Baltic fired on each other by mistake.

Prize courts established in England.

Sept. 18, 1914.

Germans destroyed Termonde.

Reims bombarded by Germans and famous cathedral damaged.

Battle of the Aisne continued, allies' left advancing and Germans gaining in center.

Germans intrenched on the Sambre.

Russians took Siniava, Sambor and Kazeshow.

Germans advanced against Russians in Suwalki province.

Germans defeated by garrison of seven British at Nakop, Africa.

Bombs dropped on Antwerp by German air craft.

President Wilson received appeal from women of all nations and from the general conference of Friends.

One on the Wife.

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."

It Is With Most of Us.

Little Ruth had not been feeling well for a few days, so her mother called in the doctor. He prescribed a large dose of castor oil. "Oh, mamma," cried Ruth, "that's my favorite hate."

Daily Thought.

No one is so completely disenchanted with the world, no one knows it so thoroughly, nor is so much disgusted with it, but that when it begins to smile upon him he becomes partially reconciled to it.—Leopardi.

FLIPPANT PHILOSOPHY

When some persons aspire high they never get any farther than the height of folly.

Two things are very difficult—to properly [...] leisure and money at the same time.

Some persons save up frantically for [...]

IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling fine. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter. There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine."—Mrs. J. F. Johnson, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.

Experience of a Nurse.

Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I certainly think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it when passing through the Change of Life with great results and I always recommend the Compound to all my patients if I know of their condition in time. I will gladly do all I can to help others to know of this great medicine."—Mrs. Horace Newman, Poland, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

Some Refreshment.

Rear Admiral Fletcher during the maneuvers off Newport told a story at a garden party.

"The navy is as abstemious from ethical reasons," he began, "as old Stingee was from miserliness."

"Old Stingee was entertaining a boyhood friend one evening at his shore cottage. After a couple of hours of dry talk, the old fellow said genially:

"'Would you like some refreshment—a cooling draft, say—George?'

"'Why, yes; I don't care if I do,' said George, and he passed his hand across his mouth and brightened up wonderfully.

"'Good!' said old Stingee. 'I'll just open up this window. There's a fine sea breeze blowing.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Cheering for Mr. Slimpurse.

Mr. Slimpurse (feeling his way)—Your charming daughter tells me that she is an excellent cook and housekeeper.

Old Lady (calmly)—Yes, I have had her carefully taught, for I have always held that no lady who does not understand housekeeping can properly direct a retinue of servants.—New York Weekly.

Tired of Him.

He—I always pay as I go.

She (yawning)—I don't think you'll ever become bankrupt.—Judge.

Always use Red Cross Ball Blue. Delights the laundress. At all good grocers. Adv.

A tug is the only animal that always has its tows behind.

Backache is Discouraging

Nothing is more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awaken, pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work or to rest. Backache often indicates bad kidneys. If the urine is disordered, passages too frequent or scanty, there is further proof. Delay is dangerous. Prompt use of Doan's Kidney Pills now may spare you serious trouble later. Doan's is the world's best-recommended kidney remedy.

A Kentucky Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

E. G. Evans, Depot St., Nicholasville, Ky., says: "I had severe attacks of backache for years and sometimes the pain was so bad that I could hardly move or take a deep breath. My bladder was inflamed and the kidney secretions were scanty and terribly painful in passage. Doan's Kidney Pills corrected all these ailments and proved effective in every way."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

For Hay Fever
There is nothing like KOLOX

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM