WAS COMPELLED TO REHEARSE FOR DEATH

George Peters Captured by Native Filipinos While at Work and Thrown Into a Dungeon.

With a score of savages dancing around him, prodding him with the points of their spears, swinging their machetes dangerously near his head and their battleaxes within a foot of his neck, all the while rehearsing the details of the death which they would inflict upon him in a few short minutes, Artist George W. Peters suffered indescribable tortures in the Philippines. He was sent there from this country to furnish sketches of the Spanish-American war in the islands before the rebellion broke out among the natives against the Americans, and, ignorant of the character of the Filipinos, he trusted himself within reach of their camp.

He was captured and thrown into an impromptu jail, where, in addition to suffering the physical tortures of hunger and bodily pain, he was made to undergo the most exquisite mental agony. He was only rescued from his precarious position by the intervention of a Filipino whose friendship he had earned at Manila by some important services.

Artist Peters is not a delicate man. On the contrary, he is hardy and strong. His physical strength is equal to almost any ordinary test and the dangers and hardships of the American campaign against the Spaniards in the archipelago did not daunt him in the least. He took as good care of himself as the conditions permitted and was not materially affected by the discomforts he experienced.

But mental tortures are too much for any one to undergo without showing the effects of the strain. His face is aged ten years since his experience. There is a tinge of gray in the blond hair that formerly marked him. His eyes are restless, showing that his nerves have not yet recovered from the shock. Physically, he has fallen away greatly, though he says he is rapidly recovering his old self and that his present condition is no circumstance to what he was when rescued from his captivity.

The Spanish-American war had ended and the Americans were in possession of the city of Manila when Peters was sent out into the fields in the vicinity of the Cavite waterworks to sketch. The American occupation of the town without the co-operation of the Filipino forces had given rise to hard feelings in the rank and file of the natives against our men, but as yet there was no open suggestion of trouble between them. Accordingly there seemed to be no danger in the undertaking on which Peters had embarked, and he took no precautions to guard himself. He was idly sitting near the waterworks, sketching it from the north, when he was approached by a party of Filipinos.

They made no hostile demonstration and he thought nothing of them until they approached directly to where he sat. He then glanced up inquiringly, to find them evidently interested in him. Even then no suspicion entered his mind until he found himself seized and hurried off to the Filipino camp.

His vigorous protests received no other notice than to earn him a sound cuff. He accordingly was soon silenced and watched the consultation as to what should be done with him. After a while the question was decided. He was ordered to mount a horse. Guarded by a dozen natives, he rode off in the direction of San Juan del Monti, where he was taken before General Montenegro.

He was charged with being a spy in the interests of the American government. A story was trumped up as to how he had been caught within the Filipino lines trying to sneak away with important papers and documents which he had stolen. He was ordered to be killed, and was hurried away to prison nearby. The next day, however, he was taken away to Caloocan.

Here he remained in jail for more than four weeks. Every day he expected orders to march out to his death. Almost daily he was visited by a savage horde and told how he should die. They thrust him with the points of spears and struck at him with machetes and battleaxes.

Evidently, though at the time he did not know it, some suspicion of the truth had come to the general in command, and he was unwilling to kill the man without more warrant. Day by day the mental torture continued, each thrust of spear or machete seeming to bring the long-expected messenger of death to him. Matters remained thus until a Captain Salceda of the Filipino cavalry happened into the town. He heard of the American prisoner and went to see him, and was astonished to find that it was the American artist who had befriended him when in trouble in Manila. He inquired as to the charges against him, and, learning them, successfully refuted them, explaining the true position of the man. Peters was then released, but was not allowed to go back to the American lines for some time. Eventually he was sent back to execute a commission for the Filipinos. Describing the tortures he experienced, Artist Peters said of the Irgorrotes, into whose hands he fell: "A score of these savages, fully armed, and with their naked bodies painted in various colors, forced their way into my cell in the Caloocan prison, and there for several hours practiced on me the preliminary motions of their favorite methods of putting enemies to death. This was, of course, in the nature of a rehearsal, but there seemed at the time no sufficient reason for believing that the performance would be long delayed. The twenty howling savages danced about for several hours, touching me with the points of their spears, threatening to cut me down with their machetes, and swinging their battleaxes just so as to graze my neck. They followed this with an inimitable representation of thrusting the long point of the ax into my neck and carrying off my head. I thought it was all up with me, but a captain came in and subdued the savages, promising that each should have as many American heads as he wanted just as soon as the war between the Filipinos and Americans was declared. This continued every day or two during the entire time I was in captivity. It was not until I was found by Captain Salceda that I learned that there would be a chance of escape for me. Soon after that I was released. I had scarcely reached the American lines when the first struggle between the Americans and the Filipinos occurred. I thanked my lucky stars that I was not a prisoner then, for I believed no amount of intervention would have saved my life. I would have been tortured as I had been for weeks, till some vicious fellow thrust his spear to good purpose and dispatched me. But I am here alive and I ought not to complain. I would rather be killed a thousand times than go through that terrible ordeal of anticipation that I regularly experienced every day for a month. I have had enough of Filipino captivity." Peters' pluck was demonstrated when he returned to Manila. After his experience and in his weakened condition one would have thought he would have sought to keep as far away from hostile Filipinos as possible. Instead he kept right on the firing line to continue his sketching. There he remained through all the fighting that followed until the California volunteers started for home. He embarked with them and arrived in San Francisco during the past week. He was one of the earliest artists on the scene. He sailed with General Merritt on the Newport last June and was familiar with all the details of the Manila campaign from the time of his arrival until his departure. He personally met Admiral Dewey and all the officers of the American fleet, Admiral Montejo and many of the Spanish army officials. His acquaintance with the Filipino leaders he does not care to renew. His sketches, therefore, have been as realistic as his terrible experience.

FILIPINO SAVAGES REHEARSING THE DEATH TORTURES OF ARTIST PETERS.

WORK OF FISH COMMISSION.

The last year was the most successful in the whole history of the fish commission. A great part of the work has been in the collection and distribution of the eggs and fry of commercial food fish, says the Scientific American. Taking shad for instance, by the systematic collection of eggs, the distribution of shad fry, the last annual catch was 13,000,000, or an increase of 8,000,000 since 1885. At the same time the cost of shad has been decreased to the consumer more than 30 per cent. The value of the catch this year is estimated at more than $800,0000. This result has been obtained by the efforts of the fish commission at an expenditure of only $42,000.

The work of the California stations this year has been chiefly confined to the propogation of the commercial salmon and to two varieties of the trout. Over 40,000,000 eggs have been distributed from these stations. From the five Oregon stations on the Columbia river, 20,000,000 fry have been planted in the Pacific coast streams. In the Rocky mountain region various varieties of the trout were propagated, 60,000,000 fry being distributed.

In the middle section of the United States trout, black bass and crappie were distributed in large numbers. From the stations on the great lakes where the white fish, lake trout, perch, etc., are collected, no less than 750,000,000 eggs of all kinds were taken, and 500,000,000 fry propagated. At the shad stations on the eastern coast 300,000,000 shad eggs were collected and 230,000,000 fry planted.

In Massachusetts there are two of the largest American fish culture stations in the world; here over 300,000,000 cod eggs were collected and from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 fry distributed; over 100,000,000 lobster eggs have been taken, and it is expected that 500,000,000 will be taken before the close of the season.

If the Earth Should Stop.

The stopping of a projectile always results in the generation of heat. The velocity and weight of a projectile being known, the amount of heat developed by its stoppage can be calculated. In the case of large bodies moving rapidly the result of the calculation is something astounding. For example: The earth weighs 6,000 million-million-million tons. It travels in its orbits at the rate of over eighteen miles a second. Should it strike a target strong enough to stop its motion, the heat developed by the shock would be sufficient not merely to fuse the earth, but also to reduce a large portion of it to vapor. It has been calculated that the amount of heat generated by a collision so colossal would equal that obtained from the burning of fourteen globes of coal, each equal to the earth in size. And should the earth after this stoppage fall into the sun, as it certainly would do, the amount of heat developed by its impact on the sun would be equal to that generated by the combustion of 5,000 earths of solid carbon.

The African Lion.

Asiatic lions are smaller and not so fierce as those found in Africa. The latter variety is one of the strongest of beasts. It is usually six or seven feet in length, and about three feet high at the shoulder. The male only has a mane, this appendage being absent in the female; and, although the general color of the beast's body exhibits but one color—usually tawny—the mane is darker and sometimes black. The generally accepted idea that lions are always savage and bloodthirsty has been confuted by close observers, who claim that they are only to be feared when hungry, and that, on other occasions, they shun mankind. Dr. Livingston, the famous African explorer, is authority for the statement that when a lion meets a man by daylight, it will stop a few seconds to look at him, then turn slowly about and walk off a few steps, looking over its shoulder; then it begins to trot, and lastly bounds off like a hare so soon as it thinks it is no longer visible to the man. Of course, this depends upon the man keeping his nerve. If he turns and runs the lion is apt to be after him in a moment. In nearly every case the man provokes the conflict by shooting the lion, and thus arousing its savage anger.

Regarding Human Hair.

According to an authority on the subject, something like five tons of hair are required annually by London merchants, and, although samples arrive from various parts of the world, the bulk is simply French or Italian grown. Naturally the tresses of lovelies who take the veil figure largely in the hair harvest. Some little time ago a convent is said to have sold over a ton of hair for $2,000, while a single convent near Tours recently dispatched as much as eighty pounds of hair to a Parisian hairdresser, which would be worth almost as many sovereigns. A merchant revealed the fact recently that $22.50 was an average price for a British girl's head of hair.

Pay of Russian Army Officers.

The pay of a Russian army officer is very small. A general gets from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, according to the length of service; a lieutenant-general from $1,250 to $1,750; a major-general from $780 to $1,240, and a colonel commanding a three-battalion regiment gets $600.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Cucumber Melon Diseases.

The April bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station thus summarizes the report of experiments in the treatment of cucumbers and melon diseases:

The cucumber pickle industry continues to increase in Ohio and the yields of pickles have been more satisfactory for 1898 than for the previous year. The abundant rains, well distributed, and the high mean temperatures for the growing months have contributed to this end.

The downy mildew of cucumbers and allied plants, Plasmopara Cubensis, has been fully as destructive to the plants during the season named as in 1897, but owing to the earlier harvesting of the crop the actual reduction of yields has been only about one-half as great from this cause.

Anthracnose of cucurbits, Colletotrichum Lagenarium, has increased in abundance and destructiveness. A belt of cucumbers and muskmelons referred to a species of Fusarium, has also prevailed, besides the usual wilt disease. Phyllosticta Cucurbitacearum and Cercospora Cucurbitae have also been found spotting cucumber leaves as well as Cercospora Citrullina upon watermelon foliage.

Co-operative spraying experiments upon a commercial scale have given an increase of seventy-five bushels per acre upon sprayed, compared with unsprayed, cucumber pickle vines, attacked by downy mildew. The profits from this treatment were not so large as would have accrued from similar work in 1897, for reasons pertaining to earliness of crop.

The practicability of saving the late crop of cucumbers from downy mildew, by use of Bordeaux mixture, is fully demonstrated by the experiments made. Spraying for this purpose need not be begun earlier than July 25 to August 1. If a crop of pickles or cucumbers is harvested by August 15, spraying for downy mildew is not required.

Spraying of anthracnose, downy mildew and leaf blight of muskmelons is still recommended, although some failures are recorded.

Previous recommendations as to the treatment of late tomato plants with Bordeaux mixture to prevent tomato leaf blight, Septoria Lycopersici, are again repeated.

Stock for European Plums.

In some notes on plum culture published in a recent bulletin issued by the Colorado Experiment Station, Professor Charles S. Crandall says:

For the European plums such as Lombard, Green Gage, and Bradshaw probably no stock is better than seedlings of some variety of the species from which these varieties came—Prunus domestica. These have been in common use for many years, but in recent years have been in some degree superseded by Myrobalan stocks (seedlings of Prunus cerasifera, a species of European origin). Myrobalan stocks are in common use in European countries and have rapidly grown in favor with our nurserymen, not because better trees can be grown upon them, but because it is easier to secure good Myrobalan than good domestica stocks. Seeds of domestica varieties that will produce an even stand of stocks is difficult to obtain, and the Myrobalan, which is easier to grow and less liable to injury from parasitic fungi, offers an acceptable substitute. Some nurserymen import the seeds and grow their own stocks, others find it more profitable to import the seedlings. They are usually received during the winter, planted in nursery rows in spring, and budded in July and August. In the south the stocks in common use are the Marianna plum and peach, and very diverse opinions as to their relative merits have been expressed. Probably the differences arise from varying local conditions, for the testimony at hand indicates that on the light and dry soils the peach stock does best, while the Myrobalan is better suited to the heavier and more moist soils. Even at the north the peach meets with some favor as a stock for plums on light soils, but it is too tender for districts where severe winters are common. For the native varieties, Wolf, Weaver, De Soto and other derivatives of Prunus Americana, the natural inference is that Americana stocks would be best seems to be borne out by experience, but the degree of success may depend in a measure upon the seed used. The species is extremely variable in general habit and rapidity of growth as well as in the fruit produced.

Study the Soil.

For the economical application of fertilizers it is necessary to make something of a study of the soil. Clay soils as a rule contain sufficient potash but they are likely to need either nitrogen or phosphoric acid and are usually benefited by both. Complete fertilizers should not be applied by the farmer without reservation. They are only complete as they meet the requirements of his soil. On clay soils bone meal is usually a very effective fertilizer. It supplies phosphoric acid and potash and also lime, which usually exerts a beneficial mechanical effect on clay. Acid phosphates or South Carolina rock acts in the same way except that it contains no nitrogen. The average sandy soil is always deficient in all of the three principal fertilizing constitutents. It is not only necessary to supply the soil therefore with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash but organic matter will prove beneficial as well. If barnyard manure is not available plowing under green crops will serve the result. By a systematic method of rotation and pasturage together with the use of commercial fertilizers, sandy soils can be brought to the highest state of productiveness. In the determination of what kind of a fertilizer and how much shall be applied to a particular soil the farmer must be his own guide—he must make his own field experiments and profit by them from year to year. Field experiments conducted in his same locality but on a heavy black soil, whereas his might be a light sandy soil, would be of little or no benefit to him. In general clay and sandy soils are leachy and non-enduring while clay soils are of an enduring fertility, mainly because they do not wash excessively nor allow the water to leach from them the plant foods which they contain.

New Outlet for the Potato Crop.

Miners who have passed the winter in the Klondike refer to a brand of evaporated potatoes sent from Canada which have proved very satisfactory as a substitute for fresh vegetables, says the Rural New Yorker. We learned that the Canadian company has various factories in this country and in Canada. One factory is run at Mayville, Mich. It started last fall with evaporated apples, and has been making apple cider and apple jelly. When the apple season was finished, they began evaporating potatoes and kept at it nearly all winter, through the very coldest weather. The same company, we are told, evaporated peaches in Georgia earlier in the season. Some of our friends in Mayville gives us the following information about this business:

"How are potatoes canned?"

"They are first washed and then put in a large vat or steamer and steamed just enough to loosen the skins. Then they are taken out and peeled by women and girls. After this they are cooked until thoroughly done, and then run through a machine shaped like a colander. They come through this in long, white strings very much resembling long worms or shredded cocoanut. After this they are evaporated and put up in tin cans and sealed air tight."

"About how many potatoes were canned during the season?"

"Last year's run was about 5,000 bushels."

"Does this make any difference in the potato market for the neighboring farmers?"

"Yes, I think it does, although the farmers have no trouble in selling all the potatoes they grow, to the shippers. The canning factory helps to raise the price. Last winter, when the factory first started, the shippers were paying only 20 to 22 cents a bushel for potatoes. The factory's first contract was for 3,000 bushels at 25 cents. Of course the canners want the highest quality of potatoes. It is understood here that the factory had a contract with the United States government for all the potatoes that were canned last winter."

Value of Oats.

It seems to me that the value of oats as a hen food is not as fully appreciated as it should be, or more people would write about it and recommend it more instead of so many of the things that are hard to get and costly in price, writes Mrs. May Taylor, in Journal of Agriculture. For several years I have advocated a liberal ration of oats as an egg food, and it is good for the little chicks, too, if it could be had chopped finer than the ordinary chop which we get at the mill. I don't know that the real grain of the oat ought to be chopped any finer, but the husk should be; it ought to be cut and not crushed and ground; there is too much waste about it as it is prepared now. The steel-cut oats and the rolled oats are all right, but the farm flock don't get any of it; it makes things about the place too much out of tune for the farmer to sell good oats for 25 cents per bushel (sometimes more), but very often considerably less) and buy it back at three pounds for the same price. For a cooked food for hens we have never tried anything better than to make the bulk of the mash of boiled oats, and for growing chicks we believe there would be nothing better if it could be had in shape to be easily prepared, as it is too coarse as it comes from the mill, to make good "Johnnie cake" or "pone," and to feed it dry or mixed with water and fed raw; there is too much waste about it. Hens that eat very much uncooked oats must have plenty of sharp grit—the raw husk is very sharp and unyielding.

American Horses in Cuba.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record writes that journal from Washington: "American horses do not thrive on our new possessions. It takes them a long time to become acclimated. The heat, the malaria and insect pests are more of a trial to horses than to men. Texas ponies or bronchos, however, do very well in Cuba and Porto Rico, and 800 have been shipped over to Cuba since the close of the war. Three or four hundred have been shipped to Porto Rico. Any man who will go down into Cuba and raise mules and ponies will make a fortune, because the draft animals have almost been exterminated during the war, and a great many are needed upon the plantations as well as by the military forces. The best stock for that climate is the hardy little horse that is found in Texas and New Mexico." That is a point we called attention to a year ago, when the war broke out. The climate of Texas, and the conditions surrounding horses in that state, would naturally enable them to become more easily acclimated in Cuba and Porto Rico than northern horses.

A New Ramie Plant.

The Agriculture Ledger of Calcutta, India, announces the discovery for the government of a plant described as similar but superior to ramie. Ramie furnishes an extremely fine, strong and valuable fiber, suitable for making fine, high-class textile goods, and the only thing which has operated to prevent its culture extensively in this country is the fact that it has to be degummed, which is always a costly process. This new kind of ramie, if it can be so called, is free from gum, and therefore does not, in its production, present that difficulty. The department of agriculture is investigating the subject, and is arranging to procure seed for trial and distribution. Mr. Jared G. Smith of the department states that a ramie which does not require degumming would, in all probability, prove a highly valuable acquisition, and its introduction might be the means of starting a new line of industry in the United States. Such a plant, he says, might to some extent replace hemp.

After forty, men have married their habits, and wives are only an item in the list, and not the most important.

GIVES FREELY TO CHARITY.

Portugal's Queen Devotes Her Time and Money to Doing Good.

From Harper's Weekly: We hear less about Portugal than about Spain at any time, and of late have heard less than usual. The queen of Portugal is a sovereign deserving a long mark for her interest in hospitals and hygiene, and also in the welfare of the children of poverty. At Alcantara she founded, in 1893, a dispensary peculiarly for meeting the demands of childish invalids, as pleasantly situated as possible, and spaciously planned, combining a diet kitchen, consultation rooms, surgical halls, and much of the departmental work of a hospital. Almost every day the queen herself goes to the establishment and takes a personal share in the labors of the charity, now assisting in the kitchen distributions, and again assisting at surgery. Several well-known women of her court are equally practical. The general charge of it is committed to a religious order, a favorite of the queen's, but the eminent Portuguese physician, Dr. Silva Carvalho, heads the staff of medical workers. In one year (1895) there were given to the building 8,558 consultations, 63,704 rations from the diet kitchen, 32,521 bandages, 76,480 prescriptions and 470 vaccinations. The milk and vegetables are furnished gratis by the queen, and the medical supplies are also defrayed by her. Fifteen hundred babies are also treated in one twelvemonth. It is said that there is not any royal charity of the sort in Europe so efficiently managed, with the additional active co-operation of the founder.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The census report for 1900 of the great lakes fisheries is expected to contain surprises in respect to the extension of the fisheries during the past ten years in the great lakes of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. From 1880 to 1890 the number of fishermen actually engaged in these waters increased 53 per cent. The capital invested during the same period increased 110 per cent, and the fish taken increased from 68,000,000 to 118,000,000 pounds, or 70 per cent. Lake Ontario was the only one to show a loss. In fact, the great lakes fisheries are now the fisheries of the great lakes to the west of Buffalo and Lake Ontario is no longer a factor in the matter.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The skirts of chance are often a good bit frayed about the edges.

How few persons realize how much their little means to others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The only wholesome part of an old-fashioned doughnut is the hole.

Hush! Don't You Hear the Baby Cry?

The only safe medicine for sour curd colic in nursing babies is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Make mother's milk mildly purgative. 10c., 25c., 50c.

Saving money means saving trouble, but by no means laying it up.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

He who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.

"Summer Complaint" was a terror to children until Brown's Teething Cordial was found to cure it.

The devil seldom makes any fuss over a death bed repentance.

Love of money is the root of all evil—and of much waste.

A Letter to Mrs. Pinkham Brought Health to Mrs. Archambo.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 42,395]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For two years I felt tired and so weak and dizzy that some days I could hardly go around the house. Backache and headache all the time and my food would not digest and had such pains in the womb and troubled with leucorrhœa and kidneys were affected.

"After birth of each child I grew weaker, and hearing so much of the good you had done, I wrote to you and have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Lozenges, one box of Liver Pills, one package of Sanative Wash, and today I am feeling as well as I ever did. When I get up in the morning I feel as fresh as I did when a girl and eat and sleep well and do all of my work. If ever I feel weak again shall know where to get my strength. I know your medicine cured me."—MRS. SALINA ARCHAMBO, CHARLEMONT, MASS.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women a year. All women who suffer are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which will be promptly given without charge.

Ayer's Pills

Look at your tongue! If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your stomach, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the moustache. Sold by all druggists.

ROSA BONHEUR'S VANITY.

She Insisted on Having Her Feet in the Portrait Because of Their Small Size.

Nobody who ever saw Rosa Bonheur's picture would believe her guilty of any personal vanity. A blue jean blouse and breeches are not the dress of a woman who thinks much about her looks. But the painter was proud of her feet. Once an English artist painted her portrait. She was satisfied with it, but noticed one detail with disapproval. "But my feet," she asked "where are they? You must put my boots in because I have such small feet." They were small in reality, but in the general carelessness of the artist's attire they did not come in for much attention. She was as proud of her Legion of Honor medal as of her feet, and it always had an especial value in her eyes, because she got it from the Empress Eugenie's own hand. Most of the women in Paris who have the order are in religious life. One is an actress. This is Marie Laurent, said to be the oldest actress on the French stage. She received the medal, not for her achievements as an actress, but as the head of the Actors' Orphanage, a home for the orphan children of actors left without means.

A Vienna engineer named Pollak has made a discovery which seems to have solved the question of the rapid transmission of telegraph messages. By a process only requiring the use of a simple apparatus Herr Pollak is able on the same telegraphic line to wire 60,000 words an hour. The details of this remarkable invention have been bought by a stock company, which states that up to the present they have met with great success.

A man naturally looks pall after kicking the bucket.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

PENSIONS JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

CARTER'S INK —None so good, but it costs no more than the poorest.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets REGULATE THE LIVER

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES. TO SATISFY. If I could have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.

Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you direct, postpaid, on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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Fits any Frame.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Send us $1 and we will pay postage, and send you a Union Twilled Silk "Adjustable Roof" 26-inch, $1.25; 30-inch, $1.50. If the "Roof" is not all you expected, or hoped for, return it at our EXPENSE and get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

WHAT TO DO.—Take the measure (in inches) of your old umbrella. Count the number of outside ribs. State if the centre rod is of steel or wood. Tell whether you want the handle straight or crook. We will be sent, with orders. Our special price list of different sizes and qualities mailed on request. Send for our free book "Umbrella Economy" anyway. Your umbrella will wear out some day, and you will be glad that you knew about

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