WHITE HOUSE WEDDINGS

Recent Ceremony the Twelfth Held in the Executive Mansion—Twenty Years Since Miss Folsom Married President Cleveland.

President Jefferson's administration was the first that began and ended in the White House. He was a widower, and whatever success his administration had of a social character was due to the presence of Mrs. Madison, wife of the Secretary of State and the greatest social factor of Washington official life.

The election of James Madison brought this most popular of American women to the highest social position in the Republic.

There were two weddings in the White House while she was its mistress. The first wedding to occur in the President's house was that of the widow of a nephew of George Washington—Lucy Payne, Mrs. Madison's younger sister, who was married at the age of 15, in 1792, to George Steptoe Washington, and lived during her widowhood with the Madisons in Washington.

The second White House wedding took place after the War of 1812 was ended. Mrs. Madison gave her consent to a simple but still a large wedding. The bride was a relative by marriage, Miss Anna Todd of Philadelphia, and the bridegroom was a member of Congress from Virginia, John G. Jackson, a great-uncle of Stonewall Jackson.

The third wedding was that of Miss Monroe.

The fourth marriage celebrated in the President's house was that of John Adams, the son and private secretary of President John Quincy Adams. He was married to his cousin, Mary Hellen of Philadelphia.

Andrew Jackson's administration succeeded that of John Quincy Adams, and it is recalled as one during which was as notable an event as the wedding itself.

The wedding of Nellie Grant was the ninth to occur in the White House. It was the first to be celebrated in the east room, and Miss Grant was the third daughter of a President to be married in the Executive Mansion. The first, as has been stated, was Miss Marie Monroe; the second, Miss Elizabeth Tyler.

Miss Grant was 18 at the time, a handsome, happy and affectionate girl. Both on her own account and on account of her father and his position there was immense public interest in the marriage. The bridegroom was Algernon C. F. Sartoris. He was in his twenty-second year and by birth an Englishman.

The wedding occurred May 21, 1874. The bridal party entered the east room through the corridor, the bridesmaids walking in couples. They were the Misses Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Drexel, Porter, Fish, Barnes, Dent and Sherman. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany led the procession, followed by the bridegroom, who was supported by his best man, Lieut. Col. Fred Grant. The bridesmaids preceded the bride, who entered the room leaning on the arm of her father, Mrs. Grant and her two younger sons following.

On a raised platform facing the large east window and under a bell of white flowers the bridal couple stood. The service was that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The bride's dress was of ivory white satin, covered with a skirt of rose point lace. The skirt had a very long sweeping train lined with white silk. The edges of the lace overdress had a fringe of orange blossoms and lily of the valley sprays.

The high corsage was cut square in the neck and filled in with diagonal folds of tulle. Point lace, matching the flounces in pattern, together with orange blossoms, ornamented the bodice and adorned the sleeves. The long veil was of the thinnest tulle, with the faint edge undefined by a hem. The bridal chaplet of orange flowers crossed the front of the coiffure, and was caught at the left side in a cluster.

The wedding breakfast was served in the State dining-room. The gifts came from a great number of donors and were valued at upward of $100,000, a great sum in those days.

The autumn succeeding the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant her brother, Col. Frederick Dent Grant, was married in Chicago on Oct. 20 to Miss Ida Honore, and on Nov. 10 the President and Mrs. Grant gave the bridal pair a reception at the White House.

Col. and Mrs. Grant passed the next three winters in the White House, and it was there that their daughter, Julia Grant, was born in June, 1876. This daughter is now the Princess Cantacuzene, Countess Speransky of Russia.

The first silver wedding to be celebrated in the White House was that of President and Mrs. Hayes. On Dec. 31, 1877, they met their friends in the Blue room. The actual anniversary had been kept on the afternoon of Dec. 30, which fell upon Sunday. The Rev. Dr. McCabe, who had married them, renewed his pastoral blessing in the same words and heard the same pledges that were uttered twenty-five years before.

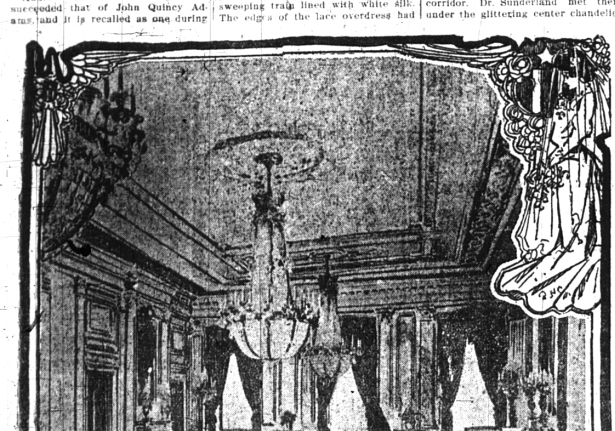
The tenth White House wedding was that of Miss Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, who was married to Gen. Russell Hastings on June 19, 1878. The bride had been to the President and Mrs. Hayes as a daughter, and she had lived in their home for many years, going to the White House with them from Ohio. Gen. Hastings had been a companion in arms of the President, having been the Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which President Hayes was Colonel.

The ceremony was performed in the Blue room by Bishop Jagger of the Southern diocese of Ohio. In deference to the wishes of both the bride and the bridegroom the wedding was a very quiet affair, the guests being limited almost exclusively to family friends and relations.

When next the Blue room was decorated for a marriage ceremony the wedding was that of a President, the first to be married in the White House. President Cleveland was the second Chief Magistrate to be married while in office.

Miss Frances Folsom, the bride, was 20 and was noted as being graceful and winsome. Her engagement to the President was made in the summer of 1885. Soon after she went to Europe with her mother, and remained there until a few days before her wedding. That occurred on the evening of June 2, 1886, at 7 o'clock, in the Blue room.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," played by the Marine Band, the bridal couple, unattended, passed down the stairway and entered the Blue room from the western corridor. Dr. Sunderland met them under the glittering center chandelier



THE EAST ROOM IN IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT WASHINGTON.

which there were three weddings and a wedding reception in the White House.

The next wedding festivity to take place in the President's house was in the administration of President Martin Van Buren. He gave a very brilliant wedding reception to his son, Maj. Van Buren, whose bride was the accomplished Miss Angelica Singleton of South Carolina.

Following the one month administration of President William Henry Harrison, Vice President John Tyler became the tenth President. The year succeeding his incumbency the eighth wedding to occur in what was now styled the Executive Mansion took place. The bride was Elizabeth Tyler, who was married to William Waller of Williamsburg, Va., in the Blue room of the Executive Mansion at Washington on the 31st day of January, 1842. Miss Tyler was in her nineteenth year.

A year later occurred the death of Mrs. Letitia Tyler, the wife of President Tyler, and from September, 1842, until the second marriage of the President, in 1844, eight months before his retirement, the life of the Executive Mansion was not gay. But when President Tyler left Washington early in the morning of June 25, 1844, to be married in New York, Washington society looked forward to another gay season. His bride was Miss Julia Gardiner, a young woman of twenty.

The bridal reception at the Executive Mansion in Washington occurred on the Saturday following and was attended by nearly every official in the city, all the foreign Ministers, army and navy officers and great throngs of women. All Washington, in fact, was represented at that reception.

"Sized Up" by the Waiter.

They were fairly well dressed, and appeared to do as much talking as eating, though they did considerable of the latter. As they approached the close of the meal one leaned over and said something in an undertone to the other. Then they each made a careful search of their persons and brought up a collection of dimes, nickels, pennies and one 25-cent piece. There was another hurried and anxious consultation, during which they counted about at the empty dishes and glasses and counted the "chicken feed." This was succeeded by a look of relief upon the faces of each, and the collection of change having been handed over to the elder of the pair, he called the waiter and demanded: "How much do we owe you?"

The waiter told the tale of their eating and drinking, and the small change was handed to him with a lordly air. He quickly ran his eyes over it and saw that there was a tip of four cents coming his way. As the two passed out he winked knowingly to a fellow-waiter and said: "I am on to those two fellows—poor-box thieves!"—New York Press.

The Mule and the Auto.

Bruddah Persimmon was comparing the mule to an automobile.

"De mule am lak 'an automobile, Bruddah Rabbit."

"Yeas, Bruddah Persimmon."

"Yo' nebbeh know dess which way he am gwine."

"Dat's right."

"En den he's liable to be expensib, an nebbeh en make a lot ob noise."

"Ain't et de truf?"

"En den when he stops all ob a sudden in de road lak an automobile en yo' gits down on yo' knees en crawls unden him to see what's de trouble yo' am liable to find in leaben dess de same ez if de blicha in de automobile had busted."

Large San Francisco Families.

San Francisco is said to contain the largest families in the world. It boasts of having thirty-nine families each having more than fourteen children, and sixty-five families with more than eight children in each.

WILD ANIMALS NEARLY EXTINCT

Colorado the Only Preserve Left, and Game Grows Scarce There.

Among the distinct purposes of the annual meeting of the National Association of Game and Fish wardens and commissioners, held at St. Paul recently, was the elimination of politics from the department in each state; uniform laws for the protection of game and the propagation of fish, says the Denver Post.

Colorado is considered the most important state in the Union so far as the preservation of game is concerned. Big game in all Middle West and in the Northwest is becoming extinct. Some is still preserved in the mountain fastness of this state. Sportsmen, both in and out of office, regard Colorado as the battle ground for the enactment and enforcement of laws that will curb the wholesale slaughter of the distinctly American wild animals.

Colorado is the only state where the elk still survives in his native haunts where there is practically a closed season. The statute permits the killing of this animal between November 1 and 5, but even this provision is suspended until 1907. At the next session of the legislature it is probable that the time for enforcement of the provision will be still further extended, so that the closed season for elk will be made permanent.

ALL BOY COULD REMEMBER.

Memory of Youthful "Improviser" at Fault.

Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, was praising, at a dinner in Boston, an unknown child musician.

Suddenly he paused.

"We remind me of painting the lily," he said, "and of gilding fine gold—well, it was just such a futile task that I once saw this little boy's father try to do.

"The boy plays beautifully the works of others. His father last year announced that he had developed, along with his technical talent, a wonderful skill in improvisation. The man invited a hundred and fifty of the leading musicians an critics of Paris to come to a certain hall on a certain evening and hear the lad improvise.

"We all went. I sat, full of interest, on the front row. The boy appeared, bowed, and took his place at the piano.

"And for two or three minutes he played beautifully. For improvisation, this was unprecedented. The audience glancing at one another, exchanged nods of delighted approval.

"But suddenly the boy stopped. With a puzzled frown he looked at his father. Then he laughed, and in a loud, gay voice he said:

"Papa, I have forgotten the rest."

Turks Rejoice at Patriot's Death.

Says a message from Saloniki, European Turkey, "There is jubilation in Turkish circles at the report of the death of Radnaljovan (Yovan of Radna), who has been a thorn in the side of the Turks for thirty years past. Yovan of Radna took to the hills out of resentment for the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of the Turks. He has often figured in recent years as a kind of Macedonian Robin Hood, protecting the weak against the strong and occasionally punishing by death the Turkish village ruffians of whom his people made complaints to him. When surrounded by the Turks in one of his mountain fastnesses in this fight Yovan was at the head of a band of only nine men, three of whom, with their leader, were killed in the fight, the Turks losing heavily."

The Poet's Dilemma.

I've been for at least ten years, in verse,
Admiring golden curls;
Though the songs were vapid, and oft-times worse,
They filled so many girls
Whose hearts, for the moment, I sought to win—
But I now am confronted with the thought:
For Dorothy's curls are brown.

But Fortune has thrown me down;
It's to Dorothy now that my hopes I pin,
And Dorothy's curls are brown!

I can't insist that I wrote for pelf,
For I've known that my verse rang true—
I'll alienate all of the other girls
If I sing of Dorothy, untold
That hallow a cluster of chestnut curls.
I've said all that of the gold
That in many a ballad is being caught,
And of wearing "a halo crown."
But I now am confronted with the thought:
For Dorothy's curls are brown.

I can't insist that I wrote for pelf,
For I've known that my verse rang true—
Although a court may reverse itself,
I've a hunch that course won't do!
And I'm fearful some verse to her may be shown
(There's scores of them here in town),
Which will say that Dorothy won't undone,
Since Dorothy's curls are brown!
—Roy Farrell Greene, in New York Press.

Changed the Subject.

The young divine touched his glasses nervously and leaning forward took her hand.

"Miss Mildred," he said, "Mabel, I can no longer conceal the sentiment that glows in my breast. The time has come when I must divulge the hope that has long been cherished in the burning deve—"

But at this moment the parrot, trained by the bluff, football playing brother, interupted:

"Cut it out," said the bird. "None of that rot old man."

And the minister, drawing himself up, said stiffly:

"To continue the topic of a few moments ago, I repent, Miss Mildred, that Mommsen's 'History of Rome etc."

Real Cause for Worry.

"Yes, I am concerned about myself. You see, of late I have got into the habit, if one may term it, of talking in my sleep," said the man who had been waiting to see the doctor.

"Ah, yes!" said the doctor. "And you want to stop it in some way? Really, it is not a cause for worry. I should give it no attention if I were you."

"But it bothers me a great deal."

"Tut, tut. You needn't feel any alarm over talking in your sleep."

"But I am afraid my wife listens in her sleep."—Stray Stories.

Situation Had Changed.

Merchant Tailor—I am sorry to say it, Mr. Goodheart, but as this is to be your wedding suit I must demand cash on delivery.

Mr. Goodheart—Eh? Why, I've had an account with you for years, and I've always paid promptly to the hour, sir.

Merchant Tailor—Yes, Mr. Goodheart, but you were a bachelor and had the handling of your own money.

Civilization of the Japs.

"In my presumptuous opinion," writes Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, "the Japanese are just as civilized as would be the Black Prince and his army if, by some miracle, they could now be resuscitated and have a thoroughly good German education grafted on their uniformed medieval minds. Outwardly they are as civilized as we are, only, having got to their goal by a short cut, they have not had time yet to acquire the luxury, sensuality and nerves which, with us, have incensibly grown up with the refinements and mechanical facilities of life."

Prizes for Grain Growers.

A citizen of Colorado has offered $2,500 in prizes for growing an acre of grain from choice selected seed, considering quantity and quality, to the schoolboys and girls of that state under eighteen years of age. The Journal of Education says this is the first offer of this kind, but it is the beginning of a line of inspirational prizes that is likely to become common before long.

GRASSES.

Fowl Meadow Grass. (Poa Serotina.)

This grass is also known as False Redtop. It is very common in the United States and is best adapted to wet meadows and the banks of streams. It is a perennial grass and had its origin in Germany. This grass has been grown in England for at least 150 years. It makes a nice hay and will stand for a long time after being ripe without greatly deteriorating. It never grows so coarse that the stalk is not tender and the hay made from it is eaten without waste. It thrives best when mixed with other grasses. This grass is

most common in the Northern United States. It is particularly good for moist meadows. In some of the western states natural meadows of this grass are now found and are highly esteemed.

Why Soils Fail.

An impression is abroad to the effect that all a man has to do to find out about his soil is to send it to an experiment station and have it analyzed. It is thought that the chemist can put it into some kind of a machine, pass it through some kind of a quick-acting process and be at once able to read the whole story of the soil's fertility. This is not possible. Soil analysis is a long process and also an expensive one, as it takes the time of high-priced men. Often these men are instructors, who have many other duties in addition to those relating to soil analysis. A single experiment station could analyze but few samples in a year, compared with the number of farms in the state. After the analysis, the owner would know little more about his soil than he did before.

The chemical analysis shows what are the constituents of the soil, but it does not show the proportion avail able for plant food. Much of the fertility shown by the analysis was locked up in an insoluble form and would have been released only after long periods of time. Moreover the truth does not come out as to the ability of the soil under certain conditions, nor the amount of humus present. Soils fail to produce crops even when they have in them an abundant supply of plant food. One crop may be a failure because the acidity of the soil is too great, while another crop may fail because the land is too wet. One soil may be unproductive because the humus has been worked out of it in a half century's tillage, permitting the ground to bake hard in the dry time of summer.

The farmer that would make a living off from land that is inclined not to give him large crops, has many problems to study. If he solves the problems aright he may bring his land up to a state of great productiveness.

Potato Raising.

In Whiteside county a good many potatoes are raised, the area on each farm devoted to potatoes being from one to 25 acres. For early potatoes we do our planting about the first to the tenth of April. For late potatoes we do our planting from the 25th of April to the 10th of May. We generally cut our potatoes so that each piece will have two eyes. The seeding is done with a planter and is in drills. I do not know of any being planted in hills here. I have tried using whole potatoes for seed, but the result seems to be that there are too many tops and the tubers grown are too small.

In the preparation of my land I usually plow the previous August and seed rye at the rate of one bushel per acre. In the winter and early spring I cover the ground with manure. This I plow in in early spring as soon as the ground works well and continue to harrow till the ground is well pulverized and smooth.

I consider the selection of the seed very important, and for this purpose I choose only nice smooth potatoes. I am certain that nice smooth tubers cannot be grown from rough cut-of-shape seed. In my potato cellar I have a separate place for my seed potatoes. I pick out my seed potatoes as carefully as I do my seed corn or as I do my bull. I do this work in the winter. In selecting I make it a point to have the seed end of the potato the largest and have all the eyes large but not deep.

We plant with a planter, which leaves a ridge as it covers them. They should be harrowed at least three times before they come up, and I usually harrow them at least once after. Then they can be plowed with an ordinary corn plow until it is time to lay them by or until the tops cover the ground.

I have raised the Early Ohios for a good many years, and by continually selecting the best I now am able to produce some very good, smooth, fair-size potatoes.—J. H. Martin, Whiteside Co., Ill.

Wheat grown in warm countries is

soft and makes sticky bread. It is mild chiefly with hard wheat from colder countries.

WENT THROUGH THE SCENERY.

Distinguished Actors Swung Their Swords to Good Effect.

David Higgins recalls an amusing story of Lawrence Barrett and John McCullough when they were starring together in the west. The manager of some out of the way place in Colorado got them to play an engagement with him for "one night only." The stage of the theater was so small that there was hardly standing room for the company, the flies being about two feet above the actors' heads. The bill was "Richard III.," and by the time they came to the last scene the patience of both McCullough and Barbet was exhausted. But they had their revenge. Just before they rushed on for the "wind-up" between Richard and Richmond, McCullough, who was playing Richard, turned to Barrett.

"How in thunder are we going to swing our swords in that space?" he asked.

"Never mind," replied Barrett, "cut the scenery down." And they did. They went at each other with a vengeance, and with every blow made a gash in the flies or cut a piece out of one of the wings. When the fight was finished and the victorious Richmond stood over his prostrate foe, the flies above him hung in ribbons and the wings were total wrecks.

TERRIBLE SCALY ECZEMA.

Eruptions Appeared on Chest, and Face and Neck Were All Broken Out—Cured by Cuticura.

"I had an eruption appear on my chest and body and extend upwards and downwards, so that my neck and face were all broken out; also my arms and the lower limbs as far as the knees. I at first thought it was prickly heat. But soon scales or crusts formed where the breaking out was. Instead of going to a physician I purchased a complete treatment of the Cuticura Remedies, in which I had great faith, and all was satisfactory. A year or two later the eruption appeared again, only a little lower; but before it had time to spread I procured another supply of the Cuticura Remedies, and continued their use until the cure was complete. It is now five years since the last attack, and have not been any signs of a return. I have more faith in Cuticura Remedies for skin diseases than anything I know of. Emma E. Wilson, Liscomb, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1905."

Woman Expert Chauffeur.

A clever housemaid employed by a family in London who took to motoring, was told by her master that if she proved as good a chauffeur as she was a housemaid he would employ her to drive his car. She took him at his word and learned motor mechanics and now, at a salary of $450 a year, she combines the two posts. She is a capital driver, can do most repairs, and after overhauling her car at the end of a day's run waits at the family dinner table.—London Mail.

Garfield Tea, Mild Laxative.

Nothing has yet taken the place of Garfield Tea, Nature's remedy for kidney and liver trouble, constipation and sick headache. Contains no harmful ingredients, nothing but medicinal herbs. Sold at all drug stores. Send for free sample to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

White Rainbows.

A fine rain and a strong sun are necessary for the formation of white rainbows. The phenomenon is due to the optical principle known as interference. If the drops of water be very small, the interference of the rays causes such a complete overlapping of the colors that the bow appears white. The infinite prismatic colors, instead of being thrown out separately, as in the ordinary prism, are thrown one on top of the other, and the light is cast by the sun on a shed of rain. This result is still more noticeable where a fog takes the place of the rain.

America's "Good" Women.

There are many varieties of good women in the world, some passive and others active, some subjective and others aggressive. The good American woman is the most active and aggressive of her sex. She exercises the strictest discipline over her own family. She has the most decided convictions on social questions. In nine cases out of ten she is an anti-drinker, anti-smoker and anti-gambler.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Imitation Precious Stones.

It is now possible to produce in paste an imitation of almost every precious stone which is capable of deceiving the eyes of all but the most expert. Not only is there a superficial resemblance, but a skillfully prepared "paste" stone exhibits the same luster and high index of refraction and dispersion as would a diamond of the first water.

UNDER WHICH KING

"The More Postum the More Food—the More Coffee the More Poison.

The Pres. of the W. C. T. U. in a young giant state in the Northwest says:

"I did not realize that I was a slave to coffee till I left off drinking it. For three or four years I was obliged to take a nerve tonic every day. Now I am free, thanks to Postum Food Coffee.

"After finding out what coffee will do to its victims, I could hardly stand to have my husband drink it; but he was not willing to quit. I studied for months to find a way to induce him to leave it off. Finally I told him I would make no more coffee.

"I got Postum Food Coffee, and made it strong—boiled it the required time, and had him read the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' that comes in every pkg.

"To-day Postum has no stronger advocate than my husband! He tells our friends how to make it, and that he got through the winter without a spell of the grip and has not had a headache for months—he used to be subject to frequent nervous headaches.

"The stronger you drink Postum the more food you get; the stronger you drink coffee the more poison you get." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

RAISED FROM A DEATH-BED.

Mr. Pitts, Once Pronounced Incurable, Has Been Well Three Years.

E. E. Pitts, 60 Hathaway St., Skowhegan, Me., says: "Seven years ago my back ached and I was so run down that I was laid up for months. I had night sweats and fainting spells and dropped to 90 pounds. The urine passed every few minutes with intense pain and looked like blood. Dropsy set in and the doctors declared I could not live.

My wife got me using Doan's Kidney Pills, and as they helped me I took heart, kept on and was cured so thoroughly that I've been well three years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Chinese Newspaper Specials.

Two Chinese newspapers, published in Shanghai, sent special correspondents to witness the recent army maneuvers in north China. It was the first appearance of the Chinese special correspondent.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Village Blacksmith.

A blacksmith in East Orange has this legend above the door of his shop—"Equine Footwear."

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Aid to Absent-Minded.

A Vienna society has been formed to aid persons with short memories. A card is issued, upon which the purchaser writes the date of an engagement and posts it to the society's office. By the first post on the day of his engagement the card is received by the patron, who is thus reminded of his engagement.

Smallest of Birds.

The golden crested wren is the smallest not only of British but of all European birds. Its average weight is only about eighty grains troy, so that it would take seventy-two of the birds to weigh a pound.

TWITCHING NERVES

A Serious Hereditary Trouble Cured By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Sufferers from ailments that have afflicted in regular succession one generation after another of their family are, as a rule, inclined to submit to them as inevitable. The case which follows proves that such hereditary difficulties are not beyond the reach of curative forces and should inspire hopefulness and a readiness to try remedies that have effected signal cures, such as that which is here given.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rannells, of No. 408 East Seventh street, Newton, Kansas, gives the following account of her ailment and her cure:

"For two years I suffered from a trying nervousness in my lower limbs from my knees down. Also my mother and my grandmother had suffered before me. The situation was for many years accepted as inevitable. The peculiar hereditary. But about two years ago, when my son was realizing benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I thought there might possibly be relief in store for me. My trouble had then become so serious as to make it difficult for me to sleep. I then had to walk the floor in restlessness the whole night. After taking some six boxes the twitching disappeared and I ceased to use the remedy. I evidently stopped too soon for nervousness came back after a month or so and I used the pills again for a short time. Relief came at once but since I stopped using them the second time I have been free from any return of the twitchings or from any interference with my sleep."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the worst cases of bloodlessness, indigestion, influenza, headaches, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, and in the case of girls, weaknesses and the special ailments of girls and women. For further information, address Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS
Save $10.- Per Cow
EVERY YEAR OF USE
Over All Gravity Setting Systems
And $3. to $5. Per Cow
Over All Imitating Separators.
Now is the time to make this most important and profitable of dairy farm investments. Send at once for new 1906 catalogue and name of nearest agent.
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO
74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK

Atlas Engines
Many prospective purchasers of engines and boilers are undecided between the Atlas and other Throttling Engines in at about 25 h.p. and because in is tired with whatever size and a main bearing, such as only Corliss engines and other makers contain, it is necessarily of such price that it is out of reach of the purse. This is not true. An Atlas engine is no higher in price than any other, and is as large, perhaps, more than is made entirely in a casting.
For your information, however, we give for the present an approximate price upon a 12x16 Throttling Atlas Engine, range 43 to 50 Horse Power at
$350.00
This includes engine complete with band wheel, governor, handle valve, and all regular trimmings and represents the price delivered f.o.b. cars Indianapolis, or, if in any of the states named at top of the following points:
Norfolk, Va. Augusta, Ga. Anderson, S.C. Augusta, Ga. Montgomery, Ala. Des Moines, Iowa Montgomery, La. Ft. Smith, Ark. New Bern, N. C. Jacksonville, Fla. Atlanta, Ga.
Greenville, Miss. Omaha, Neb. New Orleans, La. Grand Rapids, Mich. Memphis, Tenn. Minneapolis, Minn. Leavenworth, Kan. Joplin, Mo. Little Rock, Ark.
ATLAS ENGINE WORKS
Building engines in all sizes INDIANAPOLIS