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VETERINARY  
Physician and Surgeon.

Medical and Surgical treatment of diseases and accidents of all domestic animals.  
Special attention to Castrating and Spaying. Appointed agent for testing of cattle and horses and veterinary inspection work.

F. W. CHANDLER,  
Builders' Finish!  
I will furnish DOORS and WINDOWS of any size or style at reasonable prices.

Also Window & Door Frames.  
It is not of any kind of finish for inside or outside work, and in your order, the frame and sashes on hand cheap for cash.

Planning, Sawing and Job Work.  
Matched Pine Sheathing for Sale.

E. W. CHANDLER,  
West Sumner, Maine.  
A. C. LORD,  
15 years expert Watchmaker with Bigelow, Kennard & Co., Boston.

All Work Guaranteed.  
A little out of the way but it pays to walk.

GEMS, WATCHES, CLOCKS  
AND JEWELRY.  
With Hobbs' Variety Store, Norway, Me.

HILLS,  
Jeweler and Graduate Optician.

Lowest Prices in Oxford County.

NORWAY, MAINE.

REMEMBER  
THIS

You do not have to buy your groceries at the place all of the time unless you want to. I can fill your orders with first quality groceries. I will fill them right now, and deliver them daily; and my prices are as low and sometimes lower than you would expect.

A. H. JACKSON,  
Market Sq., South Paris.

Eastern Steamship Corporation.  
Maine Steamship Line  
FARE REDUCED  
Portland and New York \$3.00.  
Steamers leave Franklin Wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 p. m.

Boston and Portland Line  
Steamers leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, week days at 7:30 a. m. Returning leave Boston week days at 7:30 a. m. Steamships leave Boston at 7:30 a. m.

Between Portland and Boston  
Portland and New York \$3.00.  
Steamers leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, week days at 7:30 a. m. Returning leave Boston week days at 7:30 a. m.

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## AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPREAD THE WORD."

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is solicited. Address all communications in care of this department, *Box 100, South Paris, Maine.*

Good Reasons for Cow Testing.  
From correspondence with members of cow testing associations the following good reasons why every dairy farmer should commence and continue the system have been classified:

## INDIVIDUAL COWS.

1. Cow testing enables one to find out the poorest cows, those not paying for their feed, so that they may be gotten rid of.

2. In many cases one-quarter of the cows in the herd have been discovered to be not worth keeping, in some cases half the herd and even as high as three-quarters have been turned out.

3. Cow testing shows that many cows considered only average are really the best in the herd.

4. Cow testing points out definitely which cows are the best producers, both in milk and butterfat.

5. Cow testing proves that many cows considered the highest in test are really the lowest in the herd.

6. Cow testing helps to discover the great difference in persistency of flow.

7. Cow testing helps to increase the yield of milk and fat from the same number of cows.

8. Cow testing brings in larger returns from fewer cows.

9. Cow testing helps to build up a profitable herd quickly because heifers can be selected from the best cows.

10. Cow testing allows more discrimination in feeding, apportioning the grain according to the yield of fat.

11. Cow testing emphasizes the benefit of liberality in feeding succulent, digestible food.

12. Cow testing abundantly proves that it pays handsomely to give dairy cows the best of each kind of feed.

13. Cow testing shows that cows which are early in the fall, protection from cold rains, spraying to protect from flies and about the same attention to cleanliness, light and ventilation in the stable.

14. Cow testing demonstrates that many good cows can be kept at smaller cost of feed. This is not at all surprising, but it is a fact.

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## Importance of Good Seed.

The Maine Seed Improvement Association was organized in 1910 for the purpose of improving the yield and quality of the crops grown in Maine.

The question was one of profit. The greater the yield and the better the quality, the greater amount of product we have to feed or to sell and the higher price we shall receive.

Each year the membership and interest have increased until now it is estimated that there has been a greater or more far reaching effect on Maine agriculture than improved seeds. We will take one example; the average yield in Maine is 31 bushels per acre, yet many men in the state are raising an average of 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

Now is the best time to select our seed for next year's crop. It is natural that potatoes from a good seed source will be a large crop of smooth potatoes of the best size and shape, growing under a plant with vigorous top and strong roots.

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The Americans  
In PanamaStory of the Panama Canal  
From Start to Finish

By WILLIAM R. SCOTT

Published by the Statler Publishing Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
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CHAPTER IV.  
The French in Panama.

THE independence of Panama from Spain by a bloodless revolution in 1821 had placed the isthmus in a new position for other European governments and the United States to negotiate terms for concessions. The American people were jealous of foreign activities, but not aggressively active themselves in concrete efforts toward a canal.

The French were the first to secure a concession to build a canal, allowed it to lapse. It is significant that this French failure was followed, as in the case of trying to dig a canal, by a successful attempt by the Americans.

Three Americans—William H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens and Henry Chauncey of New York, taking advantage of the opening made by the French failure—obtained a concession from the Bogota government in 1849 for building a railroad across the isthmus at Panama, with the important provision that no canal could be constructed there without the company's consent.

Their concession was for a period of forty-nine years after the completion of the railroad, but Colombia reserved the right, twenty years after its completion, to purchase the road for \$500,000.

Luckily for the American promoters the discovery of gold in California in 1849 came just as they were seeking to raise money for the project. The isthmus route was the only one which was heavily traveled, and the eyes of the world were turned to the United States. The French were again fastened upon Panama.

The addition of the territories of Oregon and California to the United States still further emphasized the need of quick communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. The Panama railroad, therefore, took hold upon the popular imagination.

Aspinwall and his associates pushed the construction of the road under James L. Baldwin, an American civil engineer of uncommon ability. Labor of a desirable kind was not obtainable. Many nationalities were tried, with the result that the failure of the Chinese, who seemed unable to face the terrors of the jungle. The life cost of

the Panama railroad in the five years it was building has been estimated at 6,000 persons.

The route selected started at an island near the coast on the Atlantic side, the site of the city of Colon, crossed the hills into the valley of the Chagres river and followed that valley to the continental divide, over which it passed with a maximum elevation of 298 feet above sea level, and thence down to Panama on the Pacific side.

Treacherous swamps, almost impenetrable jungles and formidable streams and mountains necessitated a long and continuous work of the road from 1850 to Jan. 23, 1855, when the first train reached Panama from Colon. The line was forty-seven miles long.

The line was built on a gauge of five feet.

The standard gauge in the United States is four feet eight and a half inches, so that all locomotives and cars used on the Panama railroad have to be specially built with wheels set farther apart.

The total cost had been \$7,407,553, or about \$158,000 a mile. Divisions were paid every year from 1853 to 1892 and from 1901 to 1908, when it became United States property.

The great prospect of the railroad suffered a serious setback with the completion of the California overland railroad in 1869. Thenceforward the valuable bullock shipments avoided the isthmus route, as well as passenger and freight business. The business shows a steady decline from that year.

Colombia turned to the French after negotiating fruitlessly with the United States over a canal concession, and the company headed by M. de Lesseps was granted a right of way. It bought the road for \$18,000,000 in 1881, paying considerably more than it was worth—\$250 a share for sixty-eight sevenths of the capital stock.

The French neglected the commercial possibilities even more than the Americans had, though dividends were earned during the life of the first company. When the United States bought the interests of the French company in 1904 the Panama railroad was one of the properties transferred. It was badly run down, but under a modern equipment and operated system, though subordinated as a commercial proposition to the construction of the canal.

Passenger rates dropped from \$25 a one way ticket in 1885 to \$2.40 for the American tourist. The trip from

Colon to Panama was two hours and a half, and the coaches are painted yellow because that color best stands the isthmian climate.

An effort was made by the French company in 1898 to interest the United States government in the enterprise, provided permission could be secured from Colombia. But this failed, and the plan in 1908 for turning the property over to the United States was its successor.

CHAPTER V.  
The Roosevelt Impetus.

ALTHOUGH active in Panama were watched, officially and unofficially, by the Americans with profound interest and with the desire that the construction of a canal should be the work of the United States. The thought of communication between the oceans being in European hands was distasteful to our statesmen.

In 1852, when the Panama railroad was being built, a captain of a company in the Fourth regiment of infantry, Ulysses S. Grant, crossed the

Ferdinand de Lesseps and his Panama career vindicated strikingly the truth of the adage that nothing succeeds like success. The French Panama canal company was founded on the strength of his achievement in cutting a sea level passage from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, thus making an island of Africa.

When he turned his attention to Panama as a new field for glory the French people enthusiastically recognized his audacity and, what is more significant and substantial, invested, first and last, \$205,000,000 in the enterprise.

The French were theatrical in their plans for launching the enterprise. A world congress of engineers was invited to assemble in Paris in May, 1879, to decide upon the type and cost of the canal. M. de Lesseps presided and guided the decision to a sea level type, the Americans in the assembly, the extent of American interest.

Under the stimulus of these proceedings the new company's stock was oversubscribed by the admiring courtiers of the great De Lesseps, the first issue being for \$30,000,000. M. de Lesseps then made a spectacular trip to Panama, arriving at Colon on Dec. 30, 1879.

The first blast of an explosion in the construction of the isthmian canal was set off by one of the young daughters of M. de Lesseps at Colon on Jan. 10, 1880. After several weeks of banqueting Count de Lesseps left for the United States to stir the imagination of the Americans over the feat he had performed. The only result was to attract the attention of some contractors to the work.

Operations went ahead rapidly from 1880 onward, the method being to let contracts for the different phases of

the work. The canal started near Colon, in Limon, and followed the valley of the Chagres river for about thirty miles, thence through the continental divide to the Pacific, three miles west of Panama, about where the canal begins.

By 1885, however, extravagance and the government to consider other things, President McKinley recognized the isthmian canal commission which he had appointed in 1887 with the following personnel:

Admiral John G. Walker, chairman; Samuel Pasco, George S. Morris, Lieutenant Colonel O'Connell, Ernest U. S. A.; Colonel P. C. Hains, U. S. A.; Lewis M. Haupt, Alfred Noble, William H. Burr and Professor Emory R. Johnson.

This commission was appointed in March, 1898, with instructions to investigate all Central American routes.

The Walker commission unofficially asked the French company what its property might be bought for, and when quoted a price of \$101,411,500. The report made on Nov. 18, 1901, by the commission frankly stated that the Panama route was preferable, but the price asked by the French company was prohibitive. The commission dropped the remark that \$40,000,000 was about what the French holdings were worth to the United States.

When it had agreed to the commission's valuation the report to the president was promptly revised in favor of the Panama route.

Theodore Roosevelt upon assuming the office of president promised to carry out the policy of President McKinley, and so far as the canal policy is concerned, he succeeded so eminently that a deliberate judgment, formed from a perspective view of the whole undertaking, warrants the assertion that his energy, decision and sound judgment made an intermediate canal possible in this generation.

The moment his dynamic personality got behind the idea it received an impetus, and he bucked the line of the Panama route in the path of the project until he retired in 1900, when the enterprise was advanced beyond the possibility of failure.

It was to President Roosevelt that the Walker commission reported in November, 1901. His first message to congress urged immediate action, and after a good deal of wrangling over the Hepburn act in favor of Nicaragua the Spooner act was passed on June 28, 1902.

The Spooner act, written by Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, provided for an isthmian canal commission of seven members and authorized the United States to buy the French property could be bought for \$40,000,000 and a right of way could be obtained from

Colombia. In the event such conditions could not be met it authorized the Nicaragua route and seemed to lean toward a lock type canal. An immediate appropriation of \$100,000 was made available for preliminary expenses.

President Roosevelt now had the authority he desired for going ahead with the project. Secretary of State John Hay and the minister from Colombia, Jose V. Concha, immediately began corresponding over the granting of a strip of territory in Panama for the construction of the enterprise.

Minister Concha drew up a treaty, which was presented as a memorandum to Secretary Hay on April 18, 1902. This treaty, as well as the Heran treaty, with a possible extension of twelve years, everything to revert to Colombia if the canal was not begun within five years and completed within twenty-five years. Colombia was to receive \$7,000,000 in cash and \$10,000,000 in bonds.

Colombia sent a new minister, Thomas Herran, in 1903, who negotiated a treaty along the same lines, except that Colombia was to receive \$10,000,000 instead of \$7,000,000 for the canal zone. Had the treaty been adopted it is a safe conclusion to draw that an interminable and exasperating friction would have developed between the two countries over an extension of the isthmus canal to give an adequate idea of how essential it has been to the United States to have absolutely a free hand in the canal zone.

President Roosevelt, however, in 1902, asked the United States to maintain uninterrupted passage over the Panama railroad during a serious revolution in the province of Panama. The United States had performed our part of the agreement and now looked to Colombia to perform her part.

President Marroquin was in good faith, but factional fighting in the congress of Colombia, with his enemies in the minority, showed that the chances of a treaty to be dubious.

On Aug. 12, 1903, the senate of Colombia killed the treaty after the house had passed it. President Marroquin had expected the United States to take the treaty, doubtless sensing the quality of the man in the White House, but to no avail, and another way out for the canal project was already taking form.

In the summer of 1903 some leading Panama citizens conceived the idea of a revolution from Colombia and the forming of an independent republic. The revolution was started on Nov. 3 in the city of Panama, and troops sent by Colombia to put down the rebellion were not allowed to cross the isthmus by United States marines.

On Nov. 6 President Roosevelt recognized the independence of Panama, and on Nov. 18 the new republic concluded a treaty with our government which gave us a strip of territory ten miles wide across the isthmus as a canal zone. The United States paid Panama \$100,000 in cash and, beginning in 1913, an annual rental of \$250,000 for this territory.

May 4, 1904, that the American flag was raised over the canal zone.

CHAPTER VI.  
The Geography of Panama.

IN area the republic of Panama is about 20,000 square miles, slightly smaller than the state of Indiana. On the Atlantic side it is 375 miles long and on the Pacific side 375 miles by the coast line. The population, native and foreign, is 400,000.

Our treaty with the republic of Panama ceded us a strip of territory ten miles wide from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The area of the canal zone is 448 square miles. While within the limits of the canal zone, the cities of Panama and Colon, at the terminals, remain under the sovereignty of the republic of Panama.

Some confusion is caused by the fact that the isthmus of Panama runs north and east and west instead of north and south, as might be imagined, at the point where the canal traverses it. Buffalo and is southeast of Colon, the Atlantic terminal. The canal route, therefore, runs in a southe











## Fresh Tobacco Never Bites; Dry, Cut-up Tobacco Does

Only when the natural moisture dries out of tobacco can a "bite" get into it. In the Sickle plug, all the moisture, flavor and fragrance are pressed in and kept in by the natural leaf wrapper. Every pipeful you whittle off the plug is fresh—so you always get a slow-burning, cool, sweet, satisfying smoke.

If you want your tobacco already cut up for you, in packages, you have to be content with dry tobacco, that burns fast and hot, and bites your tongue.

That's why experienced smokers cut up their own tobacco, from the Sickle plug. They get more tobacco, because they don't pay for a package—and better tobacco, because it's always fresh.



## FULL LINE OF Fall Millinery

MRS. L. C. SMILEY,  
Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
BOWKER BLOCK, SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

## Cut Flowers and Plants

At the Greenhouse,  
E. P. CROCKETT, - FLORIST.  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

## Fall Machinery

WE HAVE THE  
BLIZZARD and CYCLONE ENSILAGE CUTTERS and BLOWERS  
Nothing Better Made.  
You can get a CORN or GRAIN BINDER any day; we carry them all the time, call and see us before buying.

## A. W. WALKER & SON,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.



## William Tell Flour

A King Kineo Range Free!



The person bringing the largest number of this entire advertisement, cut from the Oxford Democrat, to

HOBBS' VARIETY STORE, NORWAY,

on or before Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1913, at 2 P. M., will receive free a No. 8-20 King Kineo Range valued at \$80.00.

Included in the above, for each purchase amounting to 25 cents from either HOBBS' VARIETY STORE or S. J. RECORD & SON, a receipt or coupon will be given valued at 5 of the advertisements, to be counted as such in the final count.

## NEARLY 1000 PEOPLE

Have Written to Us.

In the past few years telling how much benefit they have received from the True "L. F." Atwood's Medicine.

"My husband is taking 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine for loss of appetite and finds it excellent."

Mrs. Hiram Burgess, Belfast, Me.

"I was very dizzy headed. I took 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine and am better since."

Helen Oldham, East Peru, Me.

"I am taking the 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine for liver trouble and am feeling much better."

Mrs. C. H. Austin, Belgrade Lakes, Me.

Buy a 35 cent bottle at your nearest store or write today for a free sample of "L. F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

A modern house situated in South Paris Village, centrally located, all modern improvements, including electric lights, plumbing, sewer connection, and steam heating, all in first class condition. Inquire of

WALTER L. GRAY, South Paris, Maine.

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

is the never-failing remedy. Keep it in your home and be ready for both internal and external ills.

IN USE 103 YEARS  
25c and 50c everywhere

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Boston, Mass.

## Parsons' Pills

relieve constipation and headache

## A WOMAN'S DAY

It begins early, and ends late. It is full of work from sun rise to bed time. Being constantly on her feet, she often has kidney trouble without knowing it. She has backache. It is hard for her to get up in the morning, she is so tired and worn out. She does not sleep well, has poor appetite and is nervous. Her bladder gives her trouble too.

## Foley's Kidney Pills

will cure all that, and make her again STRONG, WELL, and VIGOROUS. Get Foley's Kidney Pills at the nearest drug store and START TAKING THEM TO-DAY. They cost less than the doctor and do more. The genuine Foley's Kidney Pills are sold only in the yellow package.

## SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

You get it when you feed

## Portland Meat Scrap

THE EGGS PAY FOR IT.

Insist on the Brand.

## H. E. GIBSON,

Norway, Maine.

## INSURANCE.

All kinds of insurance placed by

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After July 1, 1913, Stanley M. Wheeler will be taken into the firm of W. J. Wheeler & Co., composed of W. J. WHEELER, MARGARET A. RAKER, STANLEY M. WHEELER.

We thank the people of Oxford County for past favors and solicit continuance of same and shall continue to give them our best efforts, good protection and a good service business deal.

## GRAY'S Business College

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## Pianos

— AND —

## Organs

Second hand Pianos and Organs for sale at a bargain. Two square pianos I will sell at low price. A lot of second hand organs that I will sell at an old price. Come in and see them.

W. J. Wheeler, Billings Block, South Paris.

## HOMEMAKERS' COLUMN.

Correspondence of recipes is invited to the Editor, HOMEMAKERS' COLUMN, Oxford Democrat, South Paris, Me.

## The Culinary Artist.

In song and story and various records women who could cook well in days gone by have been immortalized. In the earliest colonial history of our nation the pioneer mothers and daughters who could concoct appetizing dishes from limited stores were honored and made famous. In the first years of the nation's existence, women of high station, culture and wealth often distinguished themselves by their culinary ability. How and why the art of the South in antebellum days won laurels for themselves because of their ability to burn and bake so as to make eating a feast and a fashion for those they served.

Nowadays we talk a good deal about the "culinary artist" as a rather new thing to the artist in this department of service as the professional cook, "the chef" who dons a white cap and white apron, and the kitchen of the large establishment as an accredited M. M. Master of Mysteries.

To speak of cooking as an art is right, but to think of it as one beneath the dignity or beyond the ability of an intelligent mother or well-to-do wife is a mistake. The preparation of a meal is not only an art, it is a fine art, as worthy in its way as painting and sculpture.

The girl who is ambitious to enter life as a "dish" may very wisely plan to add the culinary art to her list of accomplishments, and to be able to prepare a series of them, scientifically planned, exquisitely cooked and daintily served as she can hope to be of her painting, or music or sculpture.

Would that alongside with art exhibitions, musical recitals and the like, it were more common to have culinary art exhibits in order to give this accomplishment its rightful place in public esteem.

The woman who cooks well, not merely "fancy dishes," but wholesome, everyday substantial, nourishes herself, benefits those she serves for "nothing is more important in the evolution of the race than dietetics." The scientifically "good cook" deals with vital matters. With her lies the possibility of ridding civilized society of dyspepsia, therefore of a good many cranks and those morbidly inclined; of rendering more and more individuals immune to the "white plague"; of preventing the craving that tries to find satisfaction in alcoholic stimulants. The well-fed stomach, the power to handle strength, sanity, happiness, length of days for humanity.

## Recipes.

### FRICASSEE OF PARTRIS.

Scrape partridge and boil in milk until tender. Take out and cut in four pieces if they are of the large variety; add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, also salt and pepper to the milk they were boiled in; thicken with a little cornstarch or flour; put the partridge back in the dressing and let them simmer about forty minutes.

### OSTER CREAM SOUP.

One quart of oysters, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour. Wash and drain the oysters; put over the fire and stir until well boiled. Drain and allow to cool. Chop oysters and mix with the milk. Let boil and add the butter and flour rubbed together. Season and serve with a tablespoonful of whipped cream on each dish of soup.

### HALLOWEEN SALAD.

Select firm, ripe, cheeked apples, as many as are required, hollow and clean, and plunge in cold water. Use the pulp removed combined with nuts for the salad mixture, and bind together with mayonnaise. Line each of the apple cups with a crisp lettuce leaf, fill with the salad mixture and serve. May be served as a salad, or on a platter, garnish each with a slice of citron, and place with a piece of toothpick, and use citron for the handle attached in the same manner. The result is a salad, at once appropriate and attractive. The apple pulp may be combined with popcorn, nuts, walnut, celery, or any other fruit.

### BROWN SAUCE FOR MEATS.

Two tablespoonfuls of fat, also two of flour, and the water in which the meat was cooked. Cook thoroughly, and add a little nutmeg and salt, and pour over the meat and cook together.

### BRANDED BEEF.

Cut three pounds steak into two and one-half inch squares; dredge with flour and brown in hot fat. Turn into a kettle in which a finely chopped onion has been browned in butter. Cover with hot water and simmer for two hours. Drain off the water and use for the brown sauce with which cover the meat and cook fifteen minutes.

### SAUTED OYSTERS.

Drain large, plump oysters and season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Dip in crumbs, egg and milk, and fry in melted butter until nicely browned. Serve with thin brown-bread sandwiches.

### CABBAGE PICKLE.

Take a large white cabbage and chop it fine, add two cups of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves, cinnamon, allspice, and mace, tied in a cloth, and one tablespoonful of salt. Soak the mixture in a porous cloth for five minutes. Then put away in jars.

### RUSSIAN SALAD.

This is a practical salad for Sunday night suppers. Cut cold roast beef in small cubes; mince crisp fried bacon. Mix the two meats, add a hard-boiled egg, half a cup of cold boiled green peas with vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Dress with mayonnaise.

### SALAD DRESSING WITHOUT OIL.

One egg, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one and one-half cups of weak vinegar. Boil all in double boiler until thick. This will keep and can be thinned with cream when wanted.

### TURNIP CROQUETTES.

Quarter, pare and wash the turnips. After steaming until tender, mash, pressing out all water possible, which is best accomplished by wringing in a cheese cloth. Season one and one-fourth cups with salt and pepper, to which add the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten. When cool shape into croquettes, dip in crumbs, eggs, crumbs again and fry in deep fat.

### CORN CROQUETTES.

Cut into dice two small slices of salt pork and cook slowly in a stewpan until crisp and brown, then add four potatoes and two onions sliced with a pint of boiling water. Boil for half an hour, then add one quart milk and salt and pepper. Boil one hour and serve very hot.

### BEAN GEMS.

Gems are according to the following recipe an excellent solution of the problem of constipation. Two eaten with breakfast will ordinarily effect a cure. In severe cases, however, add these the molasses and milk, beat well and eat at least three times a day. Bake in gem pans.

### CREAMED EGGS.

Make a thick white sauce, pour one-half of it in a baking dish, break into it three fresh eggs, cover with remainder of sauce, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake for ten minutes.

### OSTER ROLLS.

Very thin slices of bacon are required, with the rind cut off. Four two drops of molasses and one drop of vinegar, four drops of lemon juice, a very little cayenne pepper and roll each oyster in a piece of bacon. Run a toothpick through each and fry them. Serve while very hot.

## Neglected Neighborhoods.

You can find in almost any town a "neglected neighborhood." The earliest thing to do with such a neighborhood is to keep on neglecting it. It is no easy feat for us to study these topics as if they were about other places and people than ourselves and our homes. Is there a neglected corner in your town or in your county? If there is, what are you going to do about it? Not "What have you been doing about it?" or "What ought you to do about it?" but "What are you going to do about it?"

If you can't get the committees interested do something yourself. Do not be afraid.

The thing is to get started. You see, as soon as you have started something the neighborhood is no longer neglected. And then it will be an easier matter to get some one to come in and help.—Christian Herald.

## The Passing of a Type.

The hard contemporary fact is that the gloriously named authors are becoming sadly rare, even rare. The long-haired, bearded, and the long-haired musician is still with us, though one of the most eminent masters of the pianoforte has yielded something to the shears. Individual age is a potent influence—age, or the getting through with things. What a wonderfully picturesque person Dickens was at twenty-five! And how matter of fact at forty! Browning suffered a similar influence, and an averaging of feet. The same thing is true of many other figures in that period, and it is not easy to guess whether the changing fashion set in during their middle years or whether advancing age would have effected the same change in any case.—Atlantic Monthly.

## The Swiss Navy.

Centuries before Germany was to be reckoned with as a sea power Switzerland possessed a fleet equipped for warfare. Eight hundred years ago, on all the larger Swiss lakes, armed galleys were maintained by the rival cantons. Skilled shipwrights had to be imported from Genoa for the construction of these vessels, some of which carried crews of 500 men or more. The largest of these flotillas was maintained on the lake of Geneva, when the inhabitants of Geneva were at war with Savoy. Since the neutrality of Switzerland has been guaranteed by the powers there has been no need for war vessels on the lakes. The Swiss, however, possess a mercantile navy which carries a considerable amount of trade over the 842 miles of navigable waterways in the republic.

## Berry for the Overworked Artist.

"Henry," said his sister at the breakfast table the morning after, "you shouldn't ask that young artist to work so hard when he and a party of your other friends visit you."

## A Complex Problem.

"Do you think worry makes a man bald headed?"

"It's hard to say," replied the man who gives every question cautious consideration, "whether you get bald because you worry or whether you are getting bald because you are getting bald."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Suspicious.

Ted—You don't seem to be as friendly with him as you used to be. Ned—No; I'm rather suspicious of him. He borrowed some money from me the other day and paid it back.—Judge.

## Will G. Richmond, a resident of Ingleside, Cal., will answer any inquiries about Foley's Kidney and Tar Compound.

He says further "Foley's Kidney and Tar Compound has greatly benefited me for bronchial trouble and cough, after I used other remedies that failed. I used it until I felt better, and now I feel like a new man. I don't accept a substitute. A. E. Shurtliff Co., South Paris; S. E. Newell & Co., Paris.

## My daughter says you kissed her, sir, without notice.

"Well, sir, did she want me to serve a subpoena on her?"

## QUICK HELP TO BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM.

The man or woman who wants quick help from backache and rheumatism, will find it in Foley's Kidney Pills. They act so quickly and with such a sure effect that weak, inactive kidneys that do not keep the blood clean and free of impurities, are toned up and strengthened by the healthy action of Foley's Kidney Pills. Good results follow their use promptly. A. E. Shurtliff Co., South Paris; S. E. Newell & Co., Paris.

## B. A. de Gree—My stomach's out of order, doctor.

Dr. Ship—Have you tried home cooking?"

B. A. de Gree—No, that's not the reason.

The changeable weather of early fall brings on coughs and colds that have a weakening effect on the system, and may become chronic. Use Foley's Kidney and Tar Compound. It has a very soothing and healing effect on the irritated and inflamed air passages, and will help very quickly. It is a well known family medicine that gives results. A. E. Shurtliff Co., South Paris; S. E. Newell & Co., Paris.

## Reggie—If pa was to die, ma, would he go to heaven?

Ma—Hush, hush, Reggie! Whoever has been putting such ridiculous thoughts into your head?

## FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS SUCCEEDED.

Because they are a honestly made medicine that relieves promptly the suffering due to weak kidneys and painful bladder action. They offer a powerful help to nature in building up the true excreting kidney tissue, restoring normal action and relieving bladder discomforts. Try them. A. E. Shurtliff Co., South Paris; S. E. Newell & Co., Paris.

## Housekeeper—Why do you charge so much for your lot?

Joeman—Well, mum, the water was high when we cut it.

Henry A. Johnston, a business man of L'Anse, Mich., writes: "For years, Foley's Kidney and Tar Compound has been our family medicine. We give it to our children, who like it on account of its pleasant taste. It is a safe cure for coughs and colds." It comes in capsules.

## Don't you believe every woman should have a vote?" asked the sweet young thing.

"No," replied the young man, "but I believe every woman should have a voter."

## HOME-KEEPING WOMEN NEED HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

The work of a home-keeping woman must be constant call for her strength and vitality, and sickness and weakness, kidneys and bladder often than she knows. Foley's Kidney Pills will invigorate and restore her strength and health, nervousness, aching joints and irregular bladder action will all disappear when they take Foley's Kidney Pills. A. E. Shurtliff Co., South Paris; S. E. Newell & Co., Paris.

## Small Boy (handing drugist half dollar)—Five five-cent cigars, and give me the change, please.

Druggist—But, Bob, your father always smokes ten-cent cigars.

"Well, he isn't going to this time."—Life.

## An Old Time Warning.

An amusing and detailed account of a merman seen in the Atlantic, written apparently in good faith, ends with the following description of the monster, which may possibly have been a seal or a sea lion. "That monster is about eight feet long, his skin is brown and tawny, without any scales or scales, and is like those of men, the eyes are a proportionate size, a little mouth, a large and flat nose, very white teeth, black hair and chin covered with a mossy beard, a sort of whiskers under the nose, the ears like those of men, fins between the fingers of his hands and feet like those of ducks. In a word he is a well shaped man. Which is certified to be true by Captain Oliver Morin and John Martin, pilot, and by the whole crew, consisting of two-and-thirty men." (An article from Brest in the "Memoirs of Trevoux." The monster was mentioned in the Gazette of Amsterdam Oct. 12, 1726, where it is said, it was seen in the ocean in August of the same year.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## How to Read the Moon.

Few people can tell at a glance whether the moon is waxing or waning. Here is a whimsical rule to remember by. It is very simple to those who know Latin and is not difficult to those who do not. The first thing is to notice whether the moon is like a D or a C. If it is like a D, it is waxing; if it is like a C, it is waning. The left side of the moon shows a D that naturally stands for decessit. "It wanes."

But then comes the great principle "The moon is always deceitful," and one has to understand the opposite of what the moon says, so that a moon which shows a D is a warning moon, while a waning moon is like a C. Those who have no Latin will not doubt look to see whether the moon says it is "decreasing," in which case they will understand that it is waxing, while a waning moon will deny that it is "decreasing."—New York Sun.

## Cost of First Class Traveling.

While on the Pacific coast I met a life insurance man who told me that he traveled constantly and that his expenses, including a hotel, averaged \$1 a day. He kept no expense account, he said. At the end of the year he charged the company \$1 a day for expenses, and that was almost exactly what he spent. I made a calculation and found that the present trip had cost us \$11 a day, each, almost to a penny.

If you want to know what traveling costs, here is an estimate you may depend upon. This means rapid travel, by railroad and steamship, and sightseeing in the towns with the assistance of a guide. The estimate includes the purchases a traveler is compelled to make and cannot be reduced much unless you travel second class and deny yourself many things.—Ed W. Howe in His Travel Notes.

## The End of the Earth.

The ancient Persians believed in the renovation of the earth. A comet in the course of its travels would strike the earth and set it on fire. Rivers of molten metals will flood down the mountains and deluge the valleys. All men must pass through these streams. The good will find them like baths of life. The evil will find them like torrents of lava, but they will be purified thereby and finally will join the good upon the new earth and sing praises to the eternal source of all life. This belief was held also among the American Indians and the Hindus. The Egyptians believed that the earth would be destroyed by fire and water. The Chaldeans said that when all the planets met in the sign of Capricorn the earth would be overwhelmed with a deluge of water, and whenever they all met in Cancer it would be consumed by fire.

## Shells in Scotland.

The custom of sleeping in one large shell, dubbed at the foot, seems to have been peculiar to Scotland and to have made special impression on more than one English traveler. Pynes Morrison, writing in 1808, says, "They used to sleep in one shell, open at the sides and top, but closed at the feet and so doubled." And John Ray, the naturalist, who visited Scotland about 1682, remarked that "it is the manner in some places there to lay on one's back as large as two or three men from the feet upward." The practice, I imagine, was continued until recent times, and I have, when a boy, slept in a sheet of the kind. Such pieces of linen were turned "shells," per se, and hence, the strange coverings which are now used being called "half sheets."—London Times.

## His Morning Duty.

Ministerial duties and increasing dignity have not robbed a certain minister of his cherished boyhood accomplishment of making fritters. He frequently exercises this skill at breakfast time, much to the delight of the younger members of the family. Even the four-year-old daughter, recently took tea with a member of the congregation. After the silent grace the little one, looking at her unmarried hostess, remarked with pity: "You don't have any one to pray for you, do you?"

## Said one of the ladies present, smiling:

"I suppose your papa prays for you three times a day."

"Oh, no he doesn't!" was the innocent and earnest answer. "He fries in the morning and prays in the afternoon!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Common Weakness.

An interesting light is thrown on the purely human side of the late Edward VIII. of England by a story told of his inability to resist the temptation to appropriate a particularly good anecdote. Some one told a delightful story to one of his majesty's young nieces. "That is capital," she said. "I must tell it to the king."

## Information Wanted.

Simmons had returned from his vacation. "I certainly enjoyed the hunking bees," he said to the young woman. "Were you ever in the country during the season of hunking bees?"

## "Eating bees" exclaimed the girl.

"How do you hunk a bee, anyway, Mr. Simmons?"

## Prophecy.

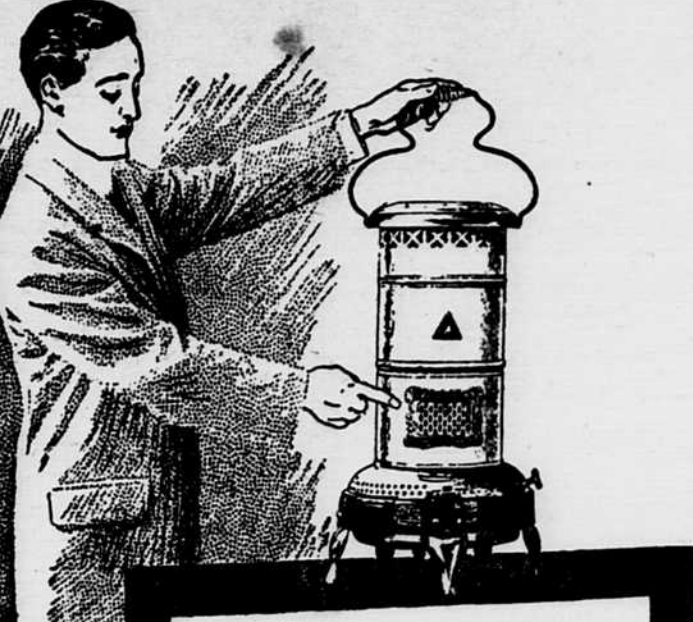
Small Boy (handing drugist half dollar)—Five five-cent cigars, and give me the change, please.

## Her Bad Accident.

"Did you ever have a bad accident?" The lady chaffed her bit her lip. "I met my husband by accident," she admitted.—Exchange.

## Just Too Late.

"When did you learn that he was one of the bank's most trusted employees?" The lady after he absconded with the funds.—Detroit Free Press.



## For Chilly Fall Days

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is the very thing to keep the house cozy and comfortable in the chilly days before the furnace is started.

## PERFECTION OIL HEATER

This year's new model Perfection has many important improvements. It gives more heat, is better made and works better than any other heater on the market.

Easy to rewick—wick and carrier in one; just lift out the old and drop in the new.

Wide, shallow font—holds more oil, and gives full, steady heat whether font is full or nearly empty