

It Pays to Clip

HORSES, MULES and COWS. They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean, look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. Insist on having

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are all file hard and cut from solid PRICE steel bar. They are enclosed, protected and $7.50 run in oil; little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head, highest grade. Get one from your dealer; every machine guaranteed to please.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Wells and Ohio Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.
Write for complete new catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, mailed free on request.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 9-1913.

The average man has a lot more to say about what he is going to do than about what he has done.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

Sometimes a young lawyer makes good because he has a wife who lays down the law to him.

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE? Try Hicks' CAPUDINE. It's liquid—pleasant to take—effects immediate—good to prevent Sick Headaches and Nervous Headaches also. Your money back if not satisfied. 10c., 25c. and 50c. at medicine stores. Adv.

If you would strike a man favorably never hit him in the vicinity of the pocketbook.

He Knew the Kind.

The guide, in referring to the Egyptian pyramids, remarked:

"It took hundreds of years to build them."

"Then it was a government job—eh?" replied the wealthy contractor.—Youth's Companion.

Queen Victoria Detested Tobacco.

The number of smoking rooms now distributed over Windsor castle would considerably astonish Queen Victoria could she but see them. Her late majesty could never bring herself to do more than tolerate the weed in any form, and the smoking room was always relegated to a very distant part of her various residences. Nor were the guests permitted to solace themselves with a quiet smoke in their own apartments, as on their arrival they were specially warned not to do so.

SAME CLASS.



"And do you love your sister, Johnny?"

"Well, I must admit I do, but I can only be a brudder to her—same as you."

GOOD NATURED AGAIN
Good Humor Returns With Change to Proper Food.

"For many years I was a constant sufferer from indigestion and nervousness, amounting almost to prostration," writes a Montana man.

"My blood was impoverished, the vision was blurred and weak, with moving spots before my eyes. This was a steady daily condition. I grew ill-tempered, and eventually got so nervous I could not keep my books posted, nor handle accounts satisfactorily. I can't describe my sufferings.

"Nothing I ate agreed with me, till one day I happened to notice Grape-Nuts in a grocery store, and bought a package out of curiosity to know what it was.

"I liked the food from the very first, eating it with cream, and now I buy it by the case and use it daily. I soon found that Grape-Nuts food was supplying brain and nerve force as nothing in the drug line ever had done or could do.

"It wasn't long before I was restored to health, comfort and happiness.

"Through the use of Grape-Nuts food my digestion has been restored, my nerves are steady once more, my eyesight is good again, my mental faculties are clear and acute, and I have become so good-natured that my friends are truly astonished at the change. I feel younger and better than I have for 20 years. No amount of money would induce me to surrender what I have gained through the use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

WILSON INDUCTED INTO HIGH OFFICE

Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by Great Crowds.

MARSHALL SWORN IN FIRST

Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vice-president, and with the completion of the ceremony the ship of state was manned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong, though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an out-of-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's doings.

The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate



President Woodrow Wilson.

section of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic brethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

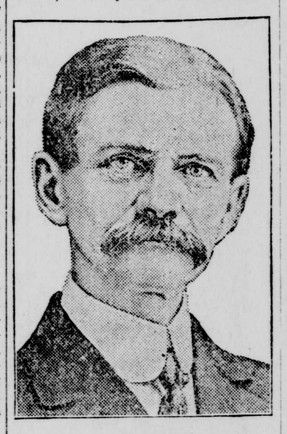
The vice-president-elect took the oath just before noon in accordance with custom and prior to its taking by the president-elect. Every arrangement for the senate chamber proceedings had been made so that they moved forward easily and with a certain ponderous grace.

Marshall Sworn In.

The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president, took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pas-



Vice-President Marshall.

tor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to the Platform.

Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

GREAT PARADE IN HONOR OF WILSON

Federal and State Troops, Men From Navy, Veterans and Civilians March.

GEN. WOOD IS GRAND MARSHAL

Indians, Hunt Clubs and College Students Are in Line—Enthusiastic Spectators Continuously Cheer the Inaugural Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

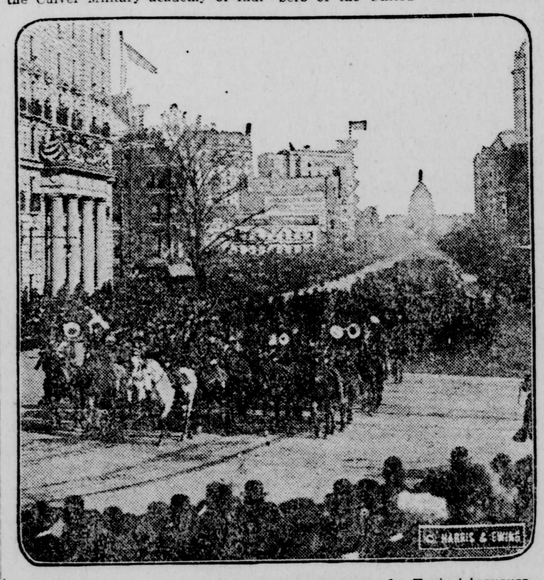
Washington, March 4.—The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which Woodrow Wilson requested should be observed in every detail of his inauguration as president did not apply to the inaugural parade, for it was as elaborate as such an affair usually is. The people wanted it so, and they showed their appreciation of the spectacle by turning out by the hundred thousand and cheering wildly as the marchers passed with bands playing loudly and flags waving bravely.

The newly inaugurated president reviewed the procession and smiled his approval as he returned the salutes of the commanding officers, for all the glittering show had been arranged in his honor. Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was full of color, music and movement.

People Enjoy the Sight.

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.



Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue During the Progress of a Typical Inauguration Parade.

Formation of Parade.

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpeter sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Wotherspoon Leads Regulars.

The regulars of the country's two armed service naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had place in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battleships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division.

The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Thousands of Civilians.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

Cheering Is Continuous.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

Wisdom.

"Do you notice that your son has really learned anything in college?"

"Yes, he has learned that my ideas are those of an old fogy, and that he would be false to his trust if he did not do his best to bring me to a realization of my pitiable condition."

Why Not Be Allowed to Sleep?

A patent has been granted a New Yorker for a burglar alarm that awakens a person by spraying him with water as he lies asleep in bed.

No Change.

"You know you thought you wouldn't like living in a flat; have you changed your mind since moving into this one?"

"No, there isn't room to change anything."

Greatest Problem.

The greatest problem in a woman's life is not the soul problem, or the sex problem, or the suffrage problem, but how to look made to order on a ready-to-wear income.—Tatler.

After the Poker Game.

First Clubman (at 3:00 a. m.)—Why so worried looking? Cheer up, the darkest hour is just before dawn.

Second Clubman—Not at my house. I'm dead sure my wife's got all the lights burning and is waiting up for me.—Judge.

Bringing Him to the Point.

Her Father—Look here, young man, you've been hanging about here long enough; choose quickly—either my daughter's hand or her father's foot.

Sister's Explanation.

Kitty Kingston told her people that she was going out with a fashionable coiffure.

"What's that?" asked her brother.

Kitty—I'm 'shamed of your igerance, Willie—it's one of them fellers wot drives a motor car!"—P. I. P.

Light and Speed.

Many a young man today burns the midnight gasoline that his old dad burned the midnight oil to pay for.—Florida Times-Union.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:

"In volume of distribution business continues on a very liberal scale, although the spirit of conservatism which has characterized the situation for so long a time still continues.

"While there is a notable absence of speculative activity, the principal trades and industries show a steady expansion, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, although in certain lines, and especially in some localities, there has been lately some slowing down in the business advance.

"The heavy railroad purchase of equipment continue to constitute the chief feature of the iron and steel industry. The retail demand for the leading textiles displays activity, and both the manufacturers and the distributors report a seasonable business, but the clothing strike and the tariff uncertainty make for considerable conservatism."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 109½c elevator and 11c f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 101½ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; export, 56¼c f o b afloat.

Butter—Creamery extras, 36c.

Cheese—Steady; receipts, 2,232 boxes. State, whole milk, held white, specials, 17¼@17½c; do, white, average fancy, 16¼@16¾; state, whole milk, winter white, special, 16@16½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, fancy, 16½@17.

Eggs—Fresh gathered checks, undergrades, 10@12c; refrigerator firsts, 16½@16; seconds, 14@15; thirds and poorer, 8@13; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 26; do, selected whites, defective in size or color, 22@25.

Dressed — Fresh killed Western chickens, 14@15c; fowls, 15@17; turkeys, 14@24.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat unchanged.

Corn—Lower; demand light. No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 54@54½c.

Live Poultry — Weak; offerings ample. Fowls, 15½@16½c. Dressed poultry firmly held; turkeys, nearby, choice, 24@35c; do, Western, choice, 23@24.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot and February, 106 asked; March, 106½ asked; April, 108¼ nominal.

Corn—Contract, 53⅞c; steamer mixed, 51⅜; no established grade, 49⅞.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39c; standard white, 38; No. 3 white, 37; No. 4 white, 35¼ asked.

Rye—No. 1 rye, domestic, 70@74c; No. 2, Western, do, 67@70; No. 3, do, 63@64; No. 4, do, 61@62; bag lots nearby, as to quality, 55@65.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.50@19; standard timothy, $17.50@18; No. 2 timothy, $17@17.50; No. 3, do, $14@15.50; light clover mixed, $16@16.50; No. 1, do, $15.50; No. 2, do, $12.50@14; heavy, do, $13@14; No. 1 clover, $13@13.50; No. 2, do, $11@12.50.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $17.50@18; No. 2, do, $16.50@17; No. 1 tangled rye, $12.50@13; No. 2, do, $10@11.50; No. 1 wheat, $8.50@9; No. 2 wheat, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $9@10; No. 2, do, $8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 36@37; creamery, choice, 34@35; creamery, good, 32@33; creamery, prints, 36@38; creamery, blocks, 35@37; ladles, 22@24; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@22.

Cheese—18½@19c per lb for jobbing lots.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 20c; Western firsts, 20; West Virginia firsts, 20; Southern firsts, 19. Duck eggs—Nearby, 35c; Southern, 30. Recrated and rehandled eggs ½@1c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 15c; do do, small to medium, 15; do, old roosters and stags, 10; do, young, choice smooth, 18@19; do do, rough and staggy, 13@14. Ducks—White Pekins, 19@20c; do, muscovy, 17; do, puddle, 17. Geese—Nearby, 14@15c; do, Western and Southern, 11@12; do, Kent Island, 16@17. Turkeys, choice hens, 21@22c; do, young gobblers, 19@20; do, old Toms, 18; do, rough and poor, 10@12. Guinea Fowl—Old, each, 30c; do do, young, 1½ lb and over, 55; do do, young, smaller, 30.

Dresed Poultry—Turkeys—Choice, 21@22c; fair to good, 20; old toms, 18. Chickens—Young, 18c; mixed, 17; old hens, 16; old roosters, 10@11. Ducks, 18@20c. Geese—Nearby, 16@17c; Western and Southern, 11@13. Capons—Seven lbs and over, 22@23c; medium, 20@21; small and slips, 17@18.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Beeves, $6.75@9; Texas steers, $5.20@6; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.90; cows and heifers, $3.15@7.40; calves, $7@10.35.

Hogs—Light, $8.10@8.35; mixed, $8.05@8.35; heavy, $7.85@8.30; rough, $7.85@8.05; pigs, $6.25@8.15; bulk, $8.25@8.30.

Sheep—Natives, $5.10@6.65; yearlings, $6.50@8; native lambs, $7.40@8.85.

NEW YORK. — Beeves — Dressed beef steady. Native sides, 10@13c.

Calves—Veals, $9@12.50; culls, $5.50@8.50; yearlings and barnyard veals, $4@6. City dressed veals easier at 14@18c; a few, 18½; country dressed steady at 11@16.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $4.75@6.25; culls, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $7.50@9; culls, $6@7; yearlings, $6.50@8.00.

Hogs—Lower at $8.80@8.90; a few, $9; roughs, $7.75@8.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, $8.50@8.85; prime, $8.10@8.40.

HUSBAND TIRED OF SEEING HER SUFFER

Procured Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which made His Wife a Well Woman.

Middletown, Pa.—"I had headache, backache and such awful bearing down pains that I could not be on my feet at times and I had organic inflammation so badly that I was not able to do my work. I could not get a good meal for my husband and one child. My neighbors said they thought my suffering was terrible.

"My husband got tired of seeing me suffer and one night went to the drug store and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me I must take it. I can't tell you all I suffered and I can't tell you all that your medicine has done for me. I was greatly benefited from the first and it has made me a well woman. I can do all my housework and even helped some of my friends as well. I think it is a wonderful help to all suffering women. I have got several to take it after seeing what it has done for me."—Mrs. EMMA ESPENSHADE, 219 East Main St., Middletown, Pa.

The Pinkham record is a proud and honorable one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.

MR. ALBERT W. PRICE, of Fredonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.

MRS. L. BREWER, of Modello, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and it did me all the good in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.

MR. W. H. STRANGE, 3721 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."

Price, 25c., 50c., $1.00



Sloan's Treatise on the Horse sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston, Mass.

ECZEMA 25 YEARS FACE A MASS OF IT

Says "Resinol Cured Me of One of the Worst Cases Anybody Ever Saw."

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1912.—"I had eczema for the last twenty-five years, and have been afflicted so badly that for weeks I could not go outside the door. My face was one mass of pimples, and not only the looks of it but the itching and burning pains I experienced were just dreadful. I lost a great deal of sleep and had to keep dampened cloths on my face all night to relieve the pain. I had become disgusted with trying different things.

"One day I made up my mind to try Resinol, and after using one jar of Resinol Ointment, and one cake of Resinol Soap, I saw the difference, and now my face is as clear as anybody's, and I certainly don't need to be ashamed to go out. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment cured me of one of the worst cases of eczema, I guess, that anybody ever saw." (Signed) Mrs. C. Hellmuth, 5611 Appletree street.

Nothing we can say of Resinol equals what others, such as Mrs. Hellmuth, say of it. If you are suffering from itching, burning skin troubles, pimples, blackheads, dandruff, chapped face and hands, ulcers, boils, stubborn sores, or piles, it will cost you nothing to try Resinol Ointment and Soap. Just send to Dept. 20-K, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md., for a free sample of each. Sold by all druggists or by parcel post.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE



In order to introduce our new method of instruction through the mail, we will give FREE to every music loving person a beautiful Violin, Mandolin, Banjo or Guitar outfit and only charge a small amount for material and postage used. Special Free course for Piano and Organ. Write today for all particulars of this exceptional offer.

Manhattan School of Music
218 East 57th Street New York City

PISO'S REMEDY
25 CTS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

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