ULTIMATUM OF THE HARD COAL MINERS

Will Not Accept Less Than 45 7-10 Per Cent. Increase

WILL TRY TO OBTAIN SIXTY

They Declare They Will Not Consider Any Wage Scale Unless It Gives Them At Least 18 7-10 Per Cent. Increase.

New York.—While pressing their original demand for a 60 per cent. wage increase, anthracite mine workers declared they will not accept less than 45 7-10 per cent.

Because of greater skill required in hard coal mines, these diggers until recent years received more pay than soft coal workers, according to officials of their union. This difference, however, has not been maintained and hard coal diggers declared they are entitled to 18 7-10 per cent. in addition to the 27 per cent. wage increase just granted bituminous workers.

"We will not consider any wage scale unless it gives us at least 18 7-10 per cent. increase over the 27 per cent. advance awarded the bituminous men," said Philip Murray, international vice-president.

Arguments and statistics to combat wage demands were presented by the operators at a meeting of the subcommittee of miners and operators appointed to negotiate a new wage agreement in the anthracite field. After the data had been read into the record, the committee adjourned until tomorrow. Following a conference of the general scale committee of the miners, an official circular was drawn up, notifying the men in the anthracite fields to remain at work after April 1, as the operators had agreed to make "any wage award retroactive to that date," when the present contract expires. The notice, signed by the presidents of the three districts comprising the hard coal region, and Mr. Murray, were mailed to locals.

"You are officially notified," said the circular, "to observe as in the past April 1 as a holiday by remaining away from work, but after that day work is to be resumed, pending negotiations, and in these negotiations it will be our aim to bring the matter to a conclusion as soon as possible."

Union officials explained that April 1 has for years been observed as a holiday in commemoration of the anniversary of the granting of the eight-hour day in the coal industry.

Anthracite mine operators held a meeting here which was attended by several employers besides those serving on the subcommittee. They issued no statement at the close of the conference, but it is understood that they discussed the course of procedure in presenting figures and data in rebuttal to the arguments already submitted by mine workers.

WOULD SELL SUB-CHASERS.

Navy Department Invites Bids On 150 Built During War.

Washington.—Offer of sale to the public of 150 submarine chasers built during the war was announced by the Navy Department. Constructed at an average cost of $67,000, including engine plant, consisting of three standard gasoline motors developing 675-horsepower, these craft are now appraised, it was said, at $20,000 each. In inviting offers, however, it was said, several already had been sold at a figure slightly below this.

Pointing out the "splendid construction" and seaworthy design of these vessels, which are 110 feet long, with 15-foot beam and 77 tons displacement, the department suggested their adaptability either for pleasure or commercial purposes. The feasibility of removing two of the three engines and retaining one on the central shaft, as a means of reducing gasoline consumption and rendering them more desirable for private use, also was noted. The vessels may be inspected at any East Coast navy yard.

VETERANS' HOME BURNED.

Inmates Of Kentucky Institution Leave Building Safely.

Pewee Valley, Ky.—Fire destroyed the large home for Kentucky Confederate veterans here entailing a loss estimated at $75,000. There was no loss of life or injuries, the several hundred aged veterans being taken from the building before the fire gained much headway. Louisville firemen and apparatus arrived here in time to prevent spread of the blaze to nearby residences. The origin of the fire is undetermined.

GOES ON NAVAL SCHOOL BOARD.

Dr. Alderman, University Of Virginia, Named By President.

Charlottesville, Va.—Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, has accepted the appointment as a member of the board of visitors of the United States Naval Academy. The appointment was made recently by President Wilson through the Secretary of the Navy.

SLEEPING SICKNESS KILLS 3.

Fifteen Cases Of The Disease Are Reported In Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—Fifteen cases of sleeping sickness, three of which resulted in deaths, have been discovered in Louisville, according to announcement by Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health. In announcing his intention to have physicians of the State report all cases of the disease Dr. McCormack declared there should be no public alarm, as the disease is not epidemic.

DECLARES KISSING IN THE DARK INSANITARY.

New York.—Kissing is insanitary until sunshine and fresh air have sterilized the lips, according to Dr. Lawison Brown, of Saranac Lake, who told the New York State Medical Society at a session of its convention that "it's a good thing for the human race that courting is done at night and in the late afternoon."

Speaking on tuberculosis, Dr. Brown described a kissing test made at Saranac to determine whether the disease can be transmitted by contact of the lips.

"We selected a pretty young woman with a bad case of tuberculosis and had her kiss a sterile disc," said Dr. Brown.

"We found the morning kisses gave forth a few germs, but those in the afternoon and evening were a pretty healthy risk."

NEW POINT IN THE PEACE ISSUE

Senator Thomas Says Wilson's Consent is Necessary

MARKING TIME IN THE SENATE

Speaker Gillett And Republican Floor Leader Mondell Confer With Senator Lodge To Decide Upon A Course Of Procedure.

Washington.—With plans for a peace declaration at a standstill in the Senate, leaders of the House conferred on means of hastening action on the declaratory resolution at their end of the Capitol.

There was no final decision on the form of the resolution or the time of its presentation, but it was said an agreement probably would be reached within a few days. Several suggested drafts are under consideration, all of them following in some respects the Knox resolution, which has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Various constitutional points have been raised, all of which the leaders want to meet in the draft which they finally will lay before the House. It is expected that the resolution will be put into form in the foreign Affairs Committee and then will be brought up on the House floor under a special rule to expedite its adoption.

Several causes are understood to have contributed to the decision that the House should act before the Senate, one being the absence of so many senators that mustering a quorum would be difficult. Besides, there are so many conflicting opinions among Republican senators as to what the resolution should contain, that it was suggested the House try its hand and give the Republican Senate leaders something substantial to work with when Senate consideration does begin.

Speaker Gillett and Republican Leader Mondell, of the House, held a long conference with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican Senate leader before the plans for House action were inaugurated, and it was said a general understanding was reached as to procedure. While the House is at work the Senate leaders will continue informal conferences on the subject, but no move on the Senate floor is expected until the latter part of the week at the earliest.

A new element was injected into the question by Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, who declared in a Senate speech that if President Wilson vetoed a peace declaration, as many senators believe he will, Congress would have no authority to pass it over the veto. He argued that as the President's concurrence is required regardless of how many times or by what majorities the declaratory resolution might pass the two houses of Congress.

MORGENTHAU, ENVOY TO MEXICO

Former Ambassador To Turkey Expected To Succeed Fletcher.

Washington.—Announcement of the selection of Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, to be Ambassador to Mexico is expected soon from the White House. It is known that Mr. Morgenthau's name is foremost among those under consideration. The new envoy will succeed Henry P. Fletcher, who resigned several weeks ago because he did not agree with the Administration's Mexican policy.

RECOUNT WILL COST $25,000.

Senate Subcommittee Will Start Ford-Newberry Inquiry At Once.

Washington.—The Watson subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election made preliminary plans for a recount of the ballots in the contest filed by Henry Ford, of Detroit, against Senator Truman H. Newberry. The cost of the Senate inquiry is estimated at $25,000.

REFUSES TO CALL SESSION.

Hartford, Conn.—Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, Republican, in a statement, flatly refused to call a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly to act on the Federal Suffrage amendment.

The Republican State Convention, by an almost unanimous vote in New Haven, called upon the Governor to call a special session so that it might be possible for Connecticut to be the thirty-sixth State to ratify the amendment.

THE REDS GET SERIOUS BLOW

1000 Killed in Battle With the Reichswehr

SITUATION COMING TO CRISIS

Workmen's Council Claiming Important Victories — Industrial Towns Threatened With Famine.

Berlin.—Major General Von Luettwitz, the military commander in the Kapp revolt, has been arrested, it is officially announced. Admiral von Trotha, chief of the admiralty, has also been arrested.

Some of the ring leaders in the Kapp revolution against whom proceedings have begun for high treason have disappeared. They include Dr. Kapp himself, Von Jagow, Major Pabst, Colonel Bauer, Dr. Shields and ex-Attorney Brederek.

Baron Von Falkenhausen, a former assistant attorney of state, and Councillor Doye have been added to the list of those to be prosecuted.

There is no definite news of Kapp's whereabouts. It is supposed he is on his estate in East Prussia.

Koburg, Saxe-Koburg-Gotha. — A heavy defeat has been inflicted on the Communist forces, who lost more than one thousand killed, according to the Reichswehr commander in this region. The Reichswehr had 19 killed and 34 wounded, while nine are missing.

Coblenz.—Heavy fighting has been going on since noon before Wesel, on the lower right bank of the Rhine, where the Reds have attempted to wipe out the stand of the Reichswehr. The Reds are trying to get through communication with Holland in order to secure foodstuffs. Troop movements to surround the Essen area are in progress.

It is reported that in a Spartacan attack on the postoffice at Dortmund 60 employes and officers were killed.

In Thuringia the Soviet government is said to have appointed a foreign minister and to be printing Bolshevik money.

INSURGENTS TAKE SCHLESWIG.

Berlin. — Insurgents have captured the palace in the town of Schleswig, capital of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, according to a dispatch received here. A number of officers of cavalry regiment number 18 were taken prisoners. A self-styled committee of action is in control of Schleswig, the dispatch says.

President Ebert decreed the abolition of drumhead courts martial in Greater Berlin, expressing confidence that order would not be further disturbed.

Order has not yet been re-established at Nordhausen, Saxony, and the situation at Sonderhausen and Koburg is worse. The demand for disarmament of volunteers in those places having been rejected, the extremists have armed themselves.

AMERICANS LEAVE BERLIN.

Two Hundred Go By Special Train To Coblenz.

Paris.—The news that all Americans had been advised to leave Berlin by the American authorities there was confirmed here. Not many Americans are left in Berlin, however, but about 200 are now on their way toward Coblenz aboard a special train sent from there by Major General Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces of occupation. Another train, bringing 200 Americans from Leipzig, arrived in Coblenz, according to advices received at the American Embassy here.

These advices say that the Berlin situation was very serious half of that city being held by the Sparticists and the other half by Ebert government troops.

LONG HELPLESS; DIES SMILING.

Invalid 11 Years, Lieut.-Com. Reed, Aide To Presidents, Passes.

Washington.—Confined in the Naval Hospital for 11 years by an accident, which robbed him of the use of his limbs, but not of his smile, Lieut.-Com. Semmes Read, former naval aide to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, died at the age of 39.

While riding alone he was thrown from his horse and his spine crushed so that he never walked again. At the United States Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from West Virginia, he made both football and baseball varsity teams.

STRIKE ON THE N. & W.

Hundreds Of Clerks, Freight And Express Handlers Go Out.

Roanoke, Va.—Union officials claimed that 2,200 railway clerks, freight and express handlers, had quit work on the Norfolk and Western, to enforce their demand for discharge of two non-union men. Company officials said only 666 men of a total of 3,000 obeyed the strike order.

"STRAP OIL" FOR WIFE-BEATER.

Ohio Husband Given Same Dose He Prescribed, By Court Order.

Akron, O.—George Belley probably the Municipal Court, a court officer knows what his wife suffered when he beat her with a heavy leather belt.

On order of Judge Lionel Pardee, of stripped Belley's back and applied a series of lashes with the buckle end of the same belt.

Mrs. Theresa Belley had caused her husband's arrest.

16,000 SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH.

London.—More than 16,000 anti-Bolshevik soldiers have been found frozen to death on the Steppes, in Southeastern Russia, it is announced in a Soviet military communique received from Moscow by wireless.

The statement reports progress by the Red troops against General Denikine's forces along the railway in the Ekaterinodar region on the Caucasus front.

SUFFRAGISTS GET THE 35TH STATE

Ratification of Amendment Completed by Washington

BUT ONE STATE NEEDED

Lines Are Drawn In Delaware For What May Be Deciding Battle Of Long Campaign Of Women For Enfranchisement.

Olympia, Wash.—Ratification of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution was completed by the Washington Legislature when the Senate unanimously passed a resolution ratifying the amendment. The resolution had previously been passed by the House. Washington was the thirty-fifth state to ratify the amendment.

NEED ONE MORE STATE.

With ratification of the suffrage amendment by the state of Washington, the suffragists need but one more state, a total of 36 states being necessary to complete ratification of the constitutional amendment. The fight now centers in Delaware, where the legislature convened in special session yesterday.

Dover, Del.—Much to the disappointment of the suffragists of Delaware, as well as to the nation, Delaware did not ratify the suffrage amendment, as had been hoped, on the opening day of the special session, called primarily for that purpose, and from indications it does not look as though the suffrage question will be settled until the Delaware School Code, either by repeal or amendment, is gotten out of the way. This latter opinion is generally expressed by both suffragists and anti-suffragists and members of the General Assembly.

The suffrage amendment, while presented at the afternoon session by accident, was quickly withdrawn, the explanation being that it had become mixed up with a concurrent resolution which had been handed to Representative Gregg.

Leaders of the National Women's Party here included Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Mrs. Florence Hilles. Of the Equal Suffrage branch, Miss Marjorie Schueller, secretary to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Miss Betsey Edwards, supposed to represent Republican National Chairman Will Hayes. Of the anti-suffragists, Miss Rowe, Miss Alice D. White, of national reputation, were present. State leaders of the antis present included Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Mrs. George A. Elliott, Mrs. Richard Reese and Mrs. C. L. Reese. As the result of the day's work it was declared that had a vote been taken the suffrage amendment would have been beaten by a vote of 10 in the Senate and 23 to 25 in the House.

The suffrage leaders of both branches, however, would not listen to any such reports or predictions and expressed confidence that had a vote been taken suffrage would have "gone over the top" with a "whoop."

NOT TO CONVERT ARSENALS.

U. S. Will Not Take Outside Contracts, Baker Tells Workers.

Washington.—Government arsenals will not be converted into general industrial production plants in order to provide work for employes taken on during the war, Secretary Baker told a committee of arsenal workers who called to ask that the Ordnance Department be allowed to take outside contracts in order that the number of workers need not be reduced.

Workers cannot be retained solely for outside work, Mr. Baker said, but the question of the extent to which essential artisans might be employed on other than Government work has not been decided.

5 PERISH IN MONTREAL FIRE.

Father Tries To Save One Child, But It Falls Back Into Flames.

Montreal.—Five lives were lost here in a fire which destroyed the home of Philippe Lariviere. The victims were his wife, three little children and his wife's brother-in-law. They were all asleep on the upper floor of the two-story wooden dwelling. Lariviere grabbed one child, but lost his hold on it as he jumped from a second-story window. The infant fell back into the blazing room.

WOMAN TO CIVIL SERVICE BODY.

Mrs. Gardener Is Appointed By President In Galloway's Place.

Washington.—Helen Hamilton Gardener, of this city, widow of Col. S. A. Day, and author and lecturer, was nominated by President Wilson to be a member of the Civil Service Commission. She will succeed Charles M. Galloway, of Columbia, S. C., who was "ousted" from the commission last year after the President had determined to reorganize it.

IMPORTANCE OF GRADING LARGER NUMBER OF FARM PRODUCTS PROVEN BY SUMMARY



Grading Apples for the Market; Growers of Many Kinds of Fruits and Vegetables Are Required to Accept Relatively Low Prices Because Their Products Are Not Sold According to Standard Grades.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farming by rule of thumb is becoming obsolete. But many farmers still "want to be shown" the value of grading fruits and vegetables and certain other farm products. Without commonly accepted standards for many products a considerable part of the profits due to a systematic agriculture is lost.

Benefits of Standard Grades.

The bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, in pointing out the importance of grading a larger number of farm products, summarizes the benefits as follows:

It would encourage better methods of production and handling.

It would provide a standard trading basis.

It would enable the buyer to procure a stock of any size and quality desired.

It would aid in eliminating fraud, thereby promoting confidence among producers, dealers, and consumers.

The federal grain and cotton standards have come to be generally recognized as desirable, and the war-time potato grades, though no longer compulsory, are still widely adhered to —a fact that is good evidence of their value. Several states, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Texas, Wisconsin, and North Carolina, through their own marketing bureaus, are establishing or have established standard grades for one or more products. The federal bureau of markets has been glad to aid these agencies in various ways, having made an extensive study of the problem and accumulated much valuable data. It is prepared to offer helpful suggestions to any state or trade organization interested in establishing standard grades for the following products: Irish potatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, apples, fresh tomatoes, and cabbages. It also has investigations under way dealing with several other products.

Grades a Universal Language.

Students of present-day complex methods of distribution assert that it is impossible to have adequate market quotations until farm products are sold according to commonly accepted standards. Terms used in standard grades are in effect a universal language. They permit each agent in touch with the market to speak and be spoken to with clear and full understanding of the sort of products under discussion.

The total value, for the United States, of such representative items as eggs and poultry indicate the magnitude of the interests now suffering from lack of adequate grading practices. These products for 1919 were estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000,000.

Various attempts have been made to establish egg and poultry standard grades, but the various exchanges are not in agreement regarding grades, and the trade has been handicapped because of resulting diversities.

The difficulties constantly arising because of the lack of common standards are illustrated by the experience of a New York broker who made a bid to a western shipper for a carload of eggs classed as "refrigerator firsts." The offer was accepted, and when the car arrived it could not be discovered that these eggs fitted any known grade of "refrigerated firsts." In the rather heated discussion that followed the western shipper finally announced that he had graded the eggs according to a standard of his own!

These are days when American producers are looking to foreign markets. Abroad, even more than at home, recognized grades are an asset. Again eggs may be used as an illustration. Prior to 1914 the largest amount of eggs exported to the United Kingdom by this country was less than 100,000 dozen in a year. Since 1914 it has varied from 4,900,000 dozen to 7,700,000 dozen. The way has been opened for the development of this immense trade bcause there have been small imports from continental Europe. But, in spite of the lead given us by the war, Canadian eggs have been bringing from 2 to 4 cents more in the British market than American eggs. Nor was it a question of sentiment with the Englishmen. The Canadian shippers, anxious to continue merchandizing connections established during the war, have been grading their eggs, and that fact has appealed to the discriminating British public.

Standardizing Is Fundamental.

The lesson to America is obvious. It applies not only to eggs, but to many other farm products. A representative of the bureau of markets has stated the case thus: "Standardization is fundamental to progress in every field of effort—in the arts and sciences, and in industry and commerce as well."

Coal is sold on grade. Grades of lumber have been known to the trade for years. Grades of cotton and wheat, though recently established, are now recognized as absolutely necessary to the marketing of these products. Eventually we must adopt grades for a larger number of farm products. If eventually, why not soon? The expert services of the bureau of markets are available to any state or trade organization desiring to promote this needed improvement.

JUDGING LIVE STOCK PROPERLY IS AN ART

Relatively Few Persons Ever Attain Highest Standing.

Various Features on Subject Discussed In Popular Language by Circular Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

A real need in agricultural regions today is more widespread knowledge of how to judge live stock properly. While the judging of the finest animals is likely to remain an art in which relatively few persons can attain the highest standing, nevertheless farmers as a whole should be thoroughly familiar with the general principles of judging stock. Knowledge of this sort is a real asset.

The art of judging beef cattle is the foundation of all beef-cattle shows, and also is largely the means of determining the value of cattle offered in public sales. It serves as a basis for every man who buys and raises cattle to seek improvement along well-recognized lines.

Sample score cards for fat and feeder beef cattle and for breeding beef cattle, together with a model card for comparative judging by class or team, constitute part of the material contained in a recent Farmers' Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Judging Beef Cattle." The 21 pages of text discuss in popular language the various features of judging beef cattle, and it contains suggestions regarding their scoring. The bulletin may be had free upon request.

Controlling Melon Aphis.

The most effective method of controlling the melon or cucumber aphis is to destroy the infested plants as soon as the pest occurs.

Good Use for Manure.

If you have good half-rotted manure, use it to top dress the wheat and winter oat crops.

Chance to Sow Alfalfa.

Farmers who failed to sow alfalfa last fall will have a chance to do so this spring.

BEST TIME TO WEAN CALVES

Allow Them Some Time on Grass In Autumn if Winter Pasture Cannot Be Provided.

Spring calves should be weaned before the end of the pasture season in the fall to allow them some time on grass, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If they are to be finished as baby beef they should go into dry lot at the end of the pasture season and be ready for market the following June or July.

CAN MAKE FOREIGN CHEESES

Circular Issued by Department of Agriculture Gives Full Information on Subject.

With proper methods and equipment many of the so-called foreign cheeses can be made in the United States and elsewhere, says the United States department of agriculture. Department circular 71, "Trend of the Cheese Industry in the United States," will give you full information on the subject.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Cut up the dead timber in the wood lot for fuel.

• • •

Hotbeds and cold frames give a chance to start vegetables earlier and gain on the weather and insects.

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Cheap vegetable and flower seeds are expensive at any price. It pays to buy good seeds from reliable firms of established reputation.

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Oats and rape is a popular combination. It makes good hog pasture or the oats can be harvested and the rape left to grow for summer forage.

• • •

More vegetables will be needed in 1920 than in 1919. People generally are eating more fruits and vegetables and there are more people to eat them.

• • •

Tomatoes, celery, eggplant, potatoes and all vine crops will be benefited by spraying with bordeaux mixture to prevent the various blights and leaf diseases.

"CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP" IS CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels.



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California." —Adv.

On Even Terms.

An old codger, disliking the remarks of the chairman at a political meeting, shouted: "Young man, I was a Republican before you were born."

"What of that?" came back the chairman. "I will be a Republican after you are dead. Sit down!"—Exchange.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys If Bladder Bothers You.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—Adv.

The Cause.

"What caused your dyspepsia, old man?"

"My wife disagreed with me so much, I guess.

OPEN NOSTRILS! END COLD OR CATARRH

How to Get Relief When Head and Nose Are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty. Your cold in head or catarh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffling, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache, no struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.—Adv.

Usually no more can be got for old junk than you would pay if you bought it.

ANY WOMAN CAN DYE AND KEEP IN STYLE

"Diamond Dyes" Turn Faded, Shabby Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers—everything!

Direction Book in package tells how to diamond dye over any color. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

Count your blessings every morning. It should make you an optimist till noon, anyway.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The less a man knows about politics the more angry he gets in a political argument.

When you have decided that the Worms or Tapeworm must be exterminated, get "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peery's Vermifuge One dose will expel them.—Adv.

The fool politician fights friction; the wise one uses soft soap.

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