HABITS OF THE HOUSE FLY.

Harold Somers, M. A., Tells Whence He Comes, Whither He Goes.

The common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the very earliest times he has been with us, and the most ancient writers have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his origin and history.

It remained for the eminent Boston biologist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1878, to make known his origin, habits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to the pupa state, then to the perfect fly.

Near the first of August the female lays about 120 eggs of a dull gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs, and so secretes them that they are rarely seen; it takes only twenty-four hours for them to hatch into the first form of larva, a white worm one-quarter of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter of their environment, and two changes or casting of skins occur before they turn into the pupa state; this change comes very suddenly. The entire period from the egg to the pupa state is from three to four days. If moist food is wanting when in this condition they will eat each other and thus decrease their number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, as upon careful computation each pound of manure around stables and outhouses develops under favorable conditions over one thousand flies. It is no wonder that where these conditions exist, we have such a veritable harvest of the fly pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is about to emerge, the end of the pupa case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its head; but here it seems to encounter a difficulty; the pupa case is too stiff and hard to pass through, but nature comes to its assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head, which swells out apparently filled with air; it acts as a means of pushing away the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emerges it runs around with its wings soft, small and baggy; it is pale and the colors are not set; its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes away—within a few hours the wings grow and harden, it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons who observe small flies in midsummer suppose they are the young, but such is not the case, they are flies that are imperfectly nourished in the larvae and pupae states, and do not attain full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the head between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the female is rather smaller.

In the pupa state they are often fed upon by the larvae of some of the beetles, notably that of the carpet beetle, whose pupa, the dreaded buffalo "moth," will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the case for itself.

Adult flies, like most other creatures, have parasites of minute size that prey upon them; these can often be seen as presenting small red specks over the body of the fly.

Another enemy in the form of a fungus often attacks the fly in the early autumn. This makes its appearance as a white swelling and the white spores of the disease can be seen penetrating the body of the fly, which it finally distends and ruptures.

The fly hibernates in winter, but with his usual secretive habit, it is very difficult to find him in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn the flies feeling the cold, seek temporary warmth in houses, and clustering together form bunches in the corners of walls and other places. They are then sluggish and not so active as in the warm weather. However, they do not make a permanent stay indoors, but on the first mild, sunny day, seek the windows to get out and find their permanent winter hiding place; many prefer to make their homes in the roots of grass on lawns where they hide themselves so effectually that the ice and snow of winter does not destroy them in their hibernating state. If in the first warm days of spring when the snow is gone and the grass on the lawns becomes dry and warm, long before the yellow dandelion shows its head, a close observer may see numbers of flies crawling up on the grass to get the welcome sunshine, their wings standing out stiff and useless; but they soon acquire the power of flight in the warm rays of the sun. A great many days, however, elapse before they appear in the homes of men, where they are such unwelcome visitors.

In recent years, the medical profession have demonstrated that while the fly itself does not propagate disease, it is one of the most industrious carriers of disease germs which by contact adhere to his feet, hairy legs and body, distributing them to innocent victims.

If every house-keeper could know all these interesting facts which have never before been brought to their attention, they would realize the importance of securing the very best fly exterminator.

American Fine Sportswoman.

The countess of Orford, who previous to her marriage was Miss Louise Corbin, daughter of a New York railroad magnate, has an exceptional record as a sportswoman, having hunted with her husband in all parts of the world. Her ladyship is one of the few women who understand tarpon fishing, which sport she has enjoyed to the full on American waters.

The machinists of the Illinois Central system embracing the workshops from New Orleans, La., to Chicago, Ill., want a nine-hour day and an increase in wages.

IN CONSTANT AGONY.

A West Virginian's Awful Distress Through Kidney Troubles.

W. L. Jackson, merchant, of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "Driving about in bad weather brought kidney troubles on me, and I suffered twenty years with sharp, cramping pains in the back and urinary disorders. I often had to get up a dozen times at night to urinate. Retention set in, and I was obliged to use the catheter. I took to my bed, and the doctors failing to help me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The urine soon came freely again, and the pain gradually disappeared. I have been cured eight years, and though over 70, am as active as a boy."

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

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

HEALTH CULT UNHEALTHY.

The pursuit of health, like the morphia habit of drunkenness, grows on people, till it really becomes a vice. Continuous thought and anxiety about one's health is extremely bad for the constitution, and undermines it quicker than port wine.—The Queen.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

The only college for girls in Western Asia is the American College for Girls, at Constantinople, founded, supported and incorporated by American women. It is one of those agencies by which the Oriental conception of the position of woman is being subtly undermined. It has graduates in eleven different Oriental nationalities. More than half of them are teachers. The rest of them are in the professions or are mistresses of homes.

A SKIN INCLINED TO WRINKLE.

A naturally dry skin is always liable to wrinkle early. The following treatment twice or three times a day will help to keep the wrinkles at bay: First wash the face thoroughly in warm water—and if you use soap, rinse in clear water afterward—then wipe dry, says Home Chat. Next run in a small quantity of good cold cream, let it remain on for about five minutes, then remove carefully with a soft rag. The skin will then be beautifully soft and supple.

FLORAL SCARFS.

Women in Paris are in ecstacies over the new floral scarfs, which are as long and supple as a length of the softest crepe or chiffon. They are for the most part a mass of flowers and lace skillfully woven together, and it must be admitted their "touch" sets off the immaculate whiteness of a lingerie waist, as well as adding to the charm of evening dress. One was seen at the theatre here last week which feminine spectators described as "a most heavenly" affair. It was composed of three straight lines of palest grey marabout with lengths of heliotropes between. The flowers were arranged so the color harmony was all that could be desired. Another scarf was of tiny pink roses and white violets.—New York Press.

HAVE YOU A RAINBOW SOUL?

"What color is your soul?" will be the query of the hour in society since Mrs. Northesk Wilson, of London, has given a demonstration of how the "human rays" are literally "colored by thought" and give forth indications of the character of the persons from whom they emanate! Women will all want to be told they emanate light or dark blue rays, for the pale azure denotes devotion and religion and the deeper blue is a sign of profound thought, according to Mrs. Wilson. The colors do not sort themselves, however, just as one would expect; one could fancy a "light green soul" would be very distinctly verdant, in another sense—but no, it signifies individuality and a progressive mind, while yellow, of all hues, denotes artistic and intellectual leanings; and it is gray that announces the careworn, downcast spirit.

After this, instead of a "jaundiced mind" we shall have to speak of a "gray soul." That deep red should bespeak passion, and orange tell of ambition, seems more natural; also that "muddy brown" should be the danger signal of moral debasement. Ana hurrah for the pretty pink! It is the sign of a "good" soul, full of cosmic love.

WOMEN AT WORK.

In the United States there are at least a million more men than women and only one-tenth of the women are at work outside of their own homes. Yet the stamp of the feminine mind is upon everything American, and in many of the higher phases of culture women take the initiative. This rule of women in the United States begins in our public schools, where boys and girls are educated together, and where the teacher is always, in the lower grades at least, a woman. In the great cities the feminine influence goes into every nook and cranny of social development. A woman was suggested as Mayor of Chicago, and the "civic creed" of Chicago was composed by a woman, and is recited every day by thousands of school children. Women compose very largely the reading public, and no current novel can succeed without their patronage. Some of the most successful magazines are devoted to their interests exclusively, and those given to scientific and philosophic discussions seldom exist long, or they become the organs of small and detached organizations of men. Art exhibits are conducted by women, and women hold executive offices in the world's fair committees. They serve as chairmen of school boards, and they torment, through their municipal leagues, the party leaders. They are notable as charity workers and they have made reputations as doctors, lawyers, magazine editors, newspaper reporters, preachers, political speakers, and labor organizers and agitators. Indeed, where in the United States do we not find the woman, with her influence, battering at all doors?—The World's Work.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

Here are a few hints which the home dressmaker will appreciate and which, some of them, the professional would do well to store away for use.

To prevent the otherwise inevitable sagging of the circular skirt, hang it by the binding, or better still, on the form, before the bottom is finished and allow it to remain for three or four days or even longer. Then trim it off to the desired length and evenness and you may rest secure in the fact that it will remain a "good hanging skirt."

In sewing a lace frill on the stock don't attempt it German fashion, "over and over." It will stay "over" if you do. Hold it straight with the collar and run it on, then, even though closely gathered, it will stand up as it should.

If sleeves are too long or too full, don't rip them out. First take a tuck or fold in the tops, making them the desired length, and baste. Try on, and if right, then cut off the superfluous material.

Keep a tiny vial of powdered slippery elm in your work basket and thrust the needle into it occasionally. It helps to make sewing a pleasure.

Make a proper selection of needles. That is, do not attempt to make a coarse needle do fine work nor a very fine needle carry coarse thread. The rule works both ways—wrongly.

Beyond and above these "hints" remember to sit properly and to take a "breathing spell" if only a couple of minutes whenever there is a feeling of exhaustion.

AFTER SUPPER ADVICE.

If you do not keep a servant and your family is small, don't jump up and begin washing up dishes in the kitchen as soon as the high tea or early supper is over. Leave them till the morning, scraping them a bit more thoroughly than you would if they were to be washed at once. Pack the things away in the scullery or a corner of the kitchen and sit down with "him." He will probably pick up his paper pretty soon, but by the time the babies are put to bed he will usually have finished it, and if the finishing of the paper coincides with your re-entry he will probably lose his impulse to go out if he had it. Let an atmosphere of quiet and pleasure prevail after supper. It will lead to pleasant things in the way of closer friendship and rosier sentiment. You can wear a daintier frock simply to get supper than you can if the work afterwards is to be done, says Woman's Life. And the gown counts. Sometimes it will seem to be fruitless for a time, sometimes it simply cannot be done for while, but try it, try it, do it when you can.

Interest in linen shirt waists is not quite as lively as it will be later.

A favorite skirt decoration is that of applied bands to simulate wide tucks. These often give the appearance of a triple skirt, and are very well suited to tall women.

The shirt model, with soft folded collar attached, and pocket on the side will undoubtedly lead in popularity. Many of these are exquisitely embroidered in heavy linen thread.

The newest shirt waist is a very mannish affair, except that it has half sleeves. Every kind of a garment has half sleeves, and the excuse for the starched shirt following the general rule is that it gives the arm freedom for tennis, etc.

A survey of fashions satisfies the observer that the only real issue of importance is the waist line. Get that right and the gown is sure to be correct. The waist is high and apparently untrammelled, whether the gown be princess or not.

Some models are pleated on the shoulders and are loose and full. A new devotion to the embroidered monogram on the left sleeve has shown itself. Last year the idea was tolerated, but this year the most exclusive shirt makers are pushing it.

A graceful gown of figured blue voile had a corselet skirt perfectly tight over the waist and hips, made with a hem fully ten inches deep. Above the hem at a short distance was a six inch applied fold, and above this a narrower one. The waist was a skeleton blouse worn over a cream lace and embroidered batiste waist.

There is nothing especially new about the lingerie blouses. More and more the vogue, one is amazed at the variety in design and decoration. The utmost ingenuity is exercised to keep the hand made waists different and yet keep them simple in outline. The machine made lingerie blouses are often very beautiful.

Gray crepe de chine was the foundation of a simple but exceedingly effective house dress. Yards of material were used, the fullness of the skirt seeming to be phenomenal. The skirt was trimmed above the hem almost to the knees with inch wide folds simulating tucks. These were set close together and gave the skirt body at the foot. The corselet was draped in full folds, and the waist above was trimmed with tucks and applications of gray lace. The guimpe was of Valenciennes.

Troublesome Teeth.

When Scandinavians come to this country they frequently have trouble with their teeth. Later, owing to the difference in diet, they lose most of their bicuspids and molars; but fortunately, few Scandinavians have the trouble that Tillie did, and few lose their teeth in so disconcerting a manner.

"My funniest patient," said the sociable dentist, "was a Swedish girl, who came in one day to get her teeth extracted. Her upper jaw was absolutely bare of teeth, and the lower set was in such condition that there seemed to be nothing to extract.

"'What are the teeth you want out?' I asked.

"'In my stomach,' returned the girl suddenly bursting into tears.

"'In your stomach!' I gasped.

"'Yaw, meester,' she sobbed. 'Last week my hov buy me all new toots ou top vor twanty-five dollar, ou Chicago. Two days ago my sleep so goot, so-o goot! Ven my vake opp, mys toots she vor all go down mys t'roat. I tank maybe you can get them out—mys lady she is tole me to come.'

"'Nonsense! They couldn't go down your throat.'

"'Yaw! Yaw!' protested Tillie, clapping a hand to her belt-buckle. 'She iss there now. She iss chew, chew, chew, all the time. She iss chew all my inside up. She iss hurt so moch my iss don't can sleep.'

"Tillie was evidently sincere," said the dentist, "and I was beginning to think that I had a lunatic on my hands when the day was saved. My office door was flung open and an excited boy rushed in.

"'O Tillie,' he cried, 'mother just found your teeth tucked under your mattress! You must have taken them out in your sleep.'

"'My goo'ness!' exclaimed Tillie, apologetically. 'My hov some bodder vit mys toots every day since I come on America.'"

Jiu Jitsu in England.

The talk of jiu jitsu in this country recalls a story told by Walpole of "a great amateur, nay, practicer of boxing and wrestling," who willingly imparted his knowledge to those who consulted him. A somewhat sedate peer visited the baronet one day, and, walking with him in his garden, made the polite remark that he would like to see a specimen of his host's reputed skill; upon which the other "seized him suddenly from behind and threw him over his head." This is surely the earliest recorded instance of jiu jitsu in England, and merited the superb reply of the wrestler to the infuriated peer: "My lord, this is a proof of my great friendship for you. This master stroke I have shown to no other person living."

The Affairs of the Household

MESH WIRE BASKETS.

Among the most useful of kitchen conveniences are the little open-mesh wire baskets that are generally used only for frying things in deep fat. Few housekeepers realize their value as time savers in other directions. The best way to wash fruit is to place it in one of these little baskets and hold it under the faucet. Lettuce, watercress and other salads are easily washed in this way and may be drained without removing from the basket.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TEA-MAKING.

This is the way an Englishman makes tea. As this particular Englishman has been making his own tea for the last fifteen years regularly at 5 every afternoon he really should know the best method. Here is his rule: Don't pour the boiling water on the tea. This scorches the leaves and they cannot exude their full fragrance. Fill your teapot full of boiling water, then put in your tea leaves. Cover tightly and let it stand for a minute or so. Now stir the leaves with a long spoon and allow the infusion to draw for about four minutes more, and your tea will have all the delicious aroma of the real tea leaves. Strain the tea off into another pot, as the leaves, if left longer, will add their only slightly less soluble bitter flavor.

The clear tea can be kept hot over a spirit lamp. The tea leaves can be used again in the old-fashioned way, of course, but the fresh tea is really the only beverage worthy of the name.—New York World.

HOW TO EAT RAW EGGS.

Believers in the raw egg diet contend that the egg should be eaten as soon after it is laid as possible. Several different methods of serving the egg are in vogue, the most popular of which is with vinegar.

A very little portion of the vinegar is required in a glass merely to give a zest to the flavor of the eggs, says What-to-Eat. When served with vinegar a drop of the fluid is first poured into an empty wine glass. Into this the egg is broken. Then the top is covered with another drop or two of vinegar and a sprinkling of salt and pepper. The egg is then swallowed whole.

Persons who have not tried the diet will be surprised at the ease with which the egg slips down the throat, as well as the pleasant taste it leaves in the mouth. It is declared that half of the benefit of the egg is lost when the yolk is broken in eating. The eggs should be eaten before meals, especially before breakfast, but not every day.

An everyday diet is said to be dangerous because of the superabundance of sulphur it would produce in the system. It is advisable to discontinue the diet for as much as one or two weeks at a time and then to keep it up steadily for a few days or a week again.

Cloves or salt sprinkled on a pantry shelf will rid it of ants.

Oily water can be cleared by adding a few spoonfuls of cornmeal.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing.

Paint that has dried on window glass may be removed with hot vinegar.

A faded dress can be made perfectly white by washing it in boiling cream of tartar water.

Rub grass stains with molasses and they will come out without difficulty in the ordinary wash.

After each brushing the comb should be run through the brush and then carefully wiped off.

Stoves may look nice for some time by rubbing them thoroughly with a newspaper every morning.

A spoonful of mustard in a gallon of water will kill insects in the earth. This is good for potted plants.

Machine-oil stains can be removed if, before washing, the spot is rubbed with a cloth wet with ammonia.

To prevent the hair from falling out wet it thoroughly once or twice a week with a weak solution of salt water.

A small portion of orris root put into the ordinary washing water will impart a delicate perfume to the clothes.

Mud stains can be removed from silk if the spots are rubbed with a bit of flannel, or, if stubborn, with a piece of linen wet with alcohol.

A little thin cold starch rubbed over windows and mirrors and then wiped off with a soft cloth is an easy way of producing shining results.

Two potatoes grated in a basin of warm water will give better results than soap in washing delicate flannel or woolen goods, ribbons, etc.

White paint may be cleaned by rubbing it gently with a soft flannel dipped in a paste of whiting and water, and adding a little soap powder.

Spots may be removed from gingham by being wetted with milk and covered with common salt. Leave for an hour or so and rinse out in several waters.

Piano keys can be cleaned, as can any old ivory, by being rubbed with muslin dipped in alcohol. If very yellow, use a piece of flannel moistened with cologne.

Silk that has been stained with mud may usually be cleaned by rubbing well with a piece of flannel. If the stain will not come out, try rubbing with a piece of linen that has been dipped in alcohol.

Trailing the Missing Link.

Scientists are again on the trail of the "missing link." Two years ago certain marks were found on a block of sandstone near Warrnambool, in Australia, which were thought to be the imprints of the footsteps of a prehistoric man. At the time this idea was ridiculed, but a plaster cast was sent to Germany, and the inevitable German savant went out to investigate the matter. He now reports that, in his opinion, they were genuine human imprints, and this, taken in conjunction with the extraordinary human skulls to be seen in the Warrnambool museum, is supposed to show that a link between humanity and the ape has been discovered.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Poets.

Yes, poets are born. No effective way of preventing it has been discovered yet.—Somerville Journal.

GOOD ROADS

Speech of a Wise Man.

GOOD roads was the keynote of one of the ablest speeches made in Congress this session. It delivered in the House of Representatives by Representative Lee, of Georgia, who, with telling force, brought out fact after fact about the deplorable condition of American roads generally. It is a significant fact that his speech was listened to with the closest attention by members of the House.

Representative Lee began by saying that all civilized governments build roads, and that all save our own have some established system for building and maintaining public highways, under the direction of skilled and competent officials. Early in this century some work of this kind was done by the Federal Government. The dawn of railway building and steam transportation, he said, seems to have largely drawn public attention and enterprise from our common highways, as a natural consequence, for more than fifty years—years that have been full of throbbing life and vigor for us as a nation; years that have no parallel in the history of our race for triumphs of man over nature; years that have been filled with a succession of wonders and triumphs in every field of human thought and endeavor. But the greatest wonder of all these wondrous years is that as a nation we have utterly ignored our country roads, and we seem surprised when we look about us and find them no better than they were half a century ago.

Continuing, Mr. Lee said: "The able Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the cost, the extra burdens imposed upon this country by bad roads, is not less than $600,000,000 annually. These figures almost stagger credulity, but who can gainsay them? And yet, when a bill was recently introduced in this House to appropriate $25,000,000 annually for abating this great and continuing loss, it was ridiculed in some quarters as a fake—visionary and impracticable—as if it were wild and unreasonable to stop a leak of hundreds of millions of dollars with this comparatively small appropriation. But those who reviled it have not seized upon the opportunity to propose a better plan.

"Forty millions of dollars were promptly handed out from the public treasury to pay for the privilege of spending $200,000,000 more to dig a ditch in foreign lands more than 1000 miles from home. Not one-hundredth of one per cent. of our people will ever see it; not one in 1000 of our people will ever feel his burden lightened or his joy and comforts of life increased when it is finished. One-half the sum it will cost, if intelligently expended upon our public highways during the next ten years, would give 100 times as many comforts and pleasures to 1000 times as many of our people. The canal will be a great public utility, no doubt, but better roads are a crying public need, now—every day.

"If the army needs a road it gets it. Even our possessions in the Far East, the Philippine Islands, have been the objects of our solicitous care to the extent of expending $5,000,000 in building roads for them. Porto Rico, though not much larger than some of our counties, has had over $3,000,000 expended upon its roads since it came into our possession. During our brief occupancy of Cuba our Government expended $2,500,000 upon its public roads. Even those little dots in the Pacific, the Hawaiian Islands, have come in for a share and have a contemplated expenditure of $2,500,000 upon their roads. These various sums aggregate $13,000,000 that have been expended during the past few years in building roads, not a foot of which lies within the United States. What have we against our own people that we should deny to them blessings that are freely extended to the idle islanders of the seas?

"But other interests and forces are coming to the aid of the solitary and unorganized farmer. His friends in the cities, having grown rich and equipped themselves liberally with self-propelled vehicles, want better roads to roll them over, and they are interested in the problem of the roads. The manufacturer, learning from experience that bad roads interfere materially with his obtaining steady and continuous supplies of raw material, wants the roads improved. The millions of operatives in the mines, factories and shops are learning that bad roads increase the cost and disturb the regular supply of food products from the farms which they must have, and they want better roads. The merchant has learned that bad roads retard and repress trade, and he wants them mended. Our Postoffice Department is greatly hindered and hampered in its efforts to supply to the country regular and reliable mail service for lack of better roads. In fact, it would be hard to name an interest, an industry, or an individual who would not be benefited by better roads."

Representative Lee said that if he had the privilege of writing upon the statute books a law that had more of the promise and potency for immediate and lasting good to all the people than any law that has been proposed or discussed in the House, it would be a law creating a Department of Public Highways, to act through and in conjunction with State, county and municipal authorities in redeeming the country from the throes and thralldom of its miserable roads, and he would give that department not less than $50,000,000 a year until the work had reached a satisfactory stage of advancement.

"So here we are," said he, "right in the middle of the road, and the sorriest kind of a road at that. 'A condition confronts us, not a theory.' Are not 100 years of observation long enough to convince us that the roads will not reform themselves?"—The Automobile.

Garibaldi's Will Disregarded.

Garibaldi left directions in his will for the cremation of his body, but his wishes were overruled by the Italian Government. The soldier's instructions were minute and perhaps a bit self-conscious. "Facing the sea, you shall erect a pyre two metres high, built of acacia wood, myrtle and other aromatic trees and plants growing at Caprera. On this lay a sheet of iron, on which shall be placed my body, dressed in the red shirt. A handful of the ashes place near the coffins of my daughters Rosa and Anita." The rest were to be blown away by the wind as seeds of liberty for other parts of the world.

In January Japan's exports were $13,268,000 and imports $16,038,000. Exports increased by $1,000,000 and imports decreased by $4,000,000, a favorable trade balance gain of $3,000,000.

Merry Side of Life.

THE NEW OFFICE BOY.

He's a modest little curly headed fellow,
Whose age is scarcely greater than eleven,
The effulgence of his locks of tawny yellow
Is suggestive of a halo born of Heaven.
We were smitten with his most uncommon beauty
And we deemed him far too perfect for this earth,
When he modestly reported here for duty
All unconscious of his transcendental worth,
O! the sweetness of his early morning greeting
In those first few days! How soft his boyish tone!
As he handed me my letters in the morning,
With "A lovely day! Good morning, Mr. Jones."
Ah! the period of all things that grow endearing
Is as fleeting as the dew upon the grass!
We have felt it; the misfortune we were fearing
From the very first has come at length to pass,
For our office boy has left us; we are lonely,
He is merely now a memory of the past.
He was with us but a fleeting fortnight only,
And has vanished, for he was too good to last.
We could tolerate his cigarettes and novels,
And his whistling, which was constant, loud and shrill,
But I drew the line when he remarked this morning:
"Gee! Yer looking on de hog dis morning, Bill!"
—Catholic Standard and Times.

HE WASN'T DIPLOMATIC.

He—"And am I the first man who ever loved you, darling?"

She—"Sir, you are insulting."—Chicago News.

HIS TURN NOW.

Archie Feathertop—"Miss Dora, has your father ever said anything about me?"

Dora Hope—"He hasn't mentioned your name, but I heard him asking mamma the other day who that young fellow was that had been hanging around here lately, and—and whether she thought he had any object in coming."—Chicago Tribune.

DOUBTFUL REASSURANCE.

The Giraffe—"Come on in, Monk; it's only up to my neck!"

TURNING OF THE WORM.

"Women will yet assert their superior gifts in conducting the practical affairs of life," said Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Well," he replied, "let 'em. The sooner they go down-town to a hot, irritating office and let me climb into a kimono and read summer novels the better I'll be pleased."—Washington Star.

NECESSARY TO HIM.

"What with croup, measles and all that," remarked Popley, "children are a great care, but they're blessings."

"Indeed they are," cordially agreed the stranger. "I don't know how we should get along without them."

"Ah! you are a family man yourself?"

"No; a physician."—Catholic Standard and Times.

PROGRESSIVE LOVE.

He—"Love is like a trunk."

She—"How?"

He—"There's always some one ready to express it."

She—"Is that the only similitude?"

He—"As far as I know. Do you see any other?"

She—"Yes; if it isn't checked it is apt to go too far. Good night, sir."—Boston Transcript.

BECAUSE.

"But I don't love you," objected the young woman.

"Then, why," howled the indignant youth, referring hastily to divers memoranda in his pocket diary, "did you eat a total of sixty-five boxes of chocolates I bought you during the past year if you didn't love me?"

"Because," she said with a rapt expression on her lovely features, "I do love chocolate."—Tit-Bits.

VIEWS OF EMINENT REFORMER.

Correspondent—"Senator, do you believe in limiting the size of individual fortunes?"

Senator Lotsman—"Yes, sir, I do. I believe that when a man has accumulated—well, say, twenty or twenty-five millions, he ought to be compelled to give all he makes above that to the campaign fund of whatever political party he happens to belong to. That will be the quickest way to get it back into circulation again—particularly, of course, as to the small bills, of which there is always the greater scarcity."—Chicago Tribune.

He and She, Both Curious.

As to a woman's curiosity, it may be said at the outset that she is not so curious, by an infinite measure, as is man himself. Women, it is true, are persistently and assiduously curious; but men also are not only persistently and assiduously but patiently and systematically curious.

It is the character of female curiosity that makes it apparently contemptible. Scientific men of every kind have no raison d'etre for their infinitely patient research save pure curiosity alone; and their curiosity has no more purpose in it than has the curiosity of the woman who cannot rest until she finds out all discoverable facts about her neighbors or the cause of a mysterious sound by night.

These two forms of curiosity, the male and the female, originated no doubt in the early needs of the race long before men appeared on the earth. The male animal is interested in the causes of remote things—things which, upon being run down, might turn out useful for food purposes. The female is interested in the quick investigation of near and small things which may turn out a menace to the lives of her young. The female watches with intense and lively interest the vicinity of the nest or lair; the male is prompted to look abroad—away from the lair, in or toward fields where his daily prey is found. These two kinds of curiosity were among the most potent instruments in the struggle for racial existence and in the ultimate development of man.—National Magazine.

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION —NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—boiling of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease. This offer may not appear again.

626 GOOD FOR 25c. 145

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cures by absorption. Address MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

ARE PRIDE OF SWITZERLAND.

Small Cantons Support Many Schools of Great Reputation.

Geneva is only one of the universities of little Switzerland, according to Charles F. Thwing, in Harper's Magazine. Basel, founded in 1640; Lausanne, founded as an academy in 1537, and as a university in 1890; Zurich, founded in 1832; Bern, founded in 1834; Freiburg, founded in 1889—have each secured a high educational place, though in its historic impressiveness Geneva is unique. But Geneva and her five companions are noble illustrations of the spirit and power of democracy. Their support is derived largely from the cantons in which they are located.

Although the constitution of 1848 authorized the federal government to erect and to maintain a polytechnic school and university, the university has not been established. The cantons support their universities with a willingness which is as great as obtains in the state of the American union touching their respective state universities. The University of Zurich is maintained by a commonwealth of only 50,000 people, and within an area of less than 700 square miles. Basel, with a population of less than 100,000, supports its university. They are examples of the power of an enlightened democracy which interests itself in the highest education. This interest is not confined, either, to the cause of liberal learning. For the technical schools of Zurich are among the best of the world.

Superstition That Hurt.

Senator Foraker in discussing a rather unfair attack that one statesman had made upon another said:

"This reminds me of the young man from the country who went to New York to take a course of boxing lessons.

"He chose for his instructor a notably hard-hitting heavyweight. The heavyweight said to him as the first lesson began:

"'Now, I may hurt you a little, but you mustn't mind. And you in return hit me just as hard as you can. Don't be afraid. I shan't bother.'

"And he smiled maliciously.

"And the malicious smile still lingered on his lips as—bang!—with a crashing blow on the jaw the heavyweight went down.

"He rose painfully.

"'That was a soaker you gave me and no mistake,' he said, 'but, by the way, what is that in your glove?'

"'Oh, it's only a horseshoe,' said the pupil chuckling, 'just put it there for luck.'"

Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, LD., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The best memory is the kind that remembers what to forget.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

If we were all as free with assistance as advice, the world would be different.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

When half a dozen women get together they proceed to lay out their neighbors and cackle.

Teething Children During Hot Weather

Should take Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial. It cures all Stomach and Bowel Diseases, Diarrhoea, etc. At Druggist 25c and 50c

The suspicious man keeps one eye on his neighbor, but the wise man keeps both eyes on himself.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

The best way to be happy is to pretend that you are.

BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR.

Thin Skin Formed Over Body and Under It Was Watery Blood—Cured in One Week by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my little girl baby was one week old she had a skin disease. A thin skin formed over her body and under it was watery blood, and when she was washed it would burst and break. She was in that condition for weeks, and I tried everything I could think of, but nothing did her any good. When she was three months old I took her to San Antonio to see a doctor, but the doctor we wanted to see was not at home, so my sister gave me a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment, and told me to use them, which I did in time. I used them three times, and the humor began to fade, and in one week she was sound and well, and it has never returned since. I think every mother should keep the Cuticura Remedies in the house. Mrs. H. Aaron, Benton, Texas, July 3, 1905."

It's easier for the average woman to preserve fruit than it is for her to preserve her good looks.

Children Keep City Clean

Mrs. Chamberlain of New O believes in training the young for a clean city. She says: "I organized the children of this into a civic club in which boy girls have equal honors and re bilities. I have found it a grea tor in keeping sidewalks and free from waste papers and oth sightly objects, as well as a prot to palms, flowers and trees."

Lynn, Mass., cigar makers' stri been amicably adjusted by a comp scale.

A WOMAN'S ORD

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUEST

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham Mass., and Receive Valuable Absolutely Confidential and F

There can be no more terrible to a delicate, sensitive, refined w than to be obliged to answer questions in regard to her priva even when those questions are by her family physician, and

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen

continue to suffer rather than s to examinations which so many cians propose in order to intelli treat the disease; and this is t son why so many physicians f cure female disease.

This is also the reason why tho upon thousands of women are sponding with Mrs. Pinkham, da in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Mass. To her they can confide detail of their illness, and fro great knowledge, obtained from of experience in treating fema Mrs. Pinkham can advise sick more wisely than the local phy

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped C. Willadsen of Manning, Ia. She Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can truly say that you have sa life, and I cannot express my grati words. Before I wrote to you telli how I felt, I had doctored for over tw steady, and spent lots of money in me besides, but it all failed to do me any had female trouble and would daily hav ing spells, backache, bearing-down pa my monthly periods were very irregu finally ceased. I wrote to you for y tion and received a letter full of instru just what to do, and also commenced Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com and I have been restored to perfect Had it not been for you I would hav in my grave to-day."

Mountains of proof establish th that no medicine in the world Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound for restoring women's hea

MAKE EVERY DA COUNT no matter h bad the weat You cannot afford to b without a TOWER'S WATERPR OILED S OR SLICK When you look SIGN

W. L. DOUGL $3.50 & $3.00 SHO W. L. Douglas $4.00 cannot be equ

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ALL PRICES BEST IN THE WORLD SOLE AGE W. L. DOUGLAS ESTAB JULY CAPITA

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES A $ MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN MANUFACTURER IN THE W

$10,000 REWARD to anyo disprove this s

If I could take you into my three at Brockton, Mass., and show you care with which every pair of shoes would realize why W. L. Douglas cost more to make, why they hold fit better, wear longer, and are intrinsic value than any other $3.50 s W. L. Douglas Strong Made Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.7 CAUTION.—Insist upon having las shoes. Take no substitute. Non without his name and price stamped on Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not w Write for Illustrated Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockto

YOU CANNOT CUR all inflamed, ulcerated and catarr ditions of the mucous membrane nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh ca by feminine ills, sore throat, mouth or inflamed eyes by sim dosing the stomach. But you surely can cure these sub affections by local treatment wi Paxtine Toilet Antis which destroys the disease germs dischar