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ere are Mrs. Garret A. Hobart,
Daniel Manning, Mrs. Henry C.
ayne, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs.
John Hay, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Mrs.
Matthew Stanley Quay and Mrs. John
A. Logan.

A COSTLY FAD IN DANGER.

According to all accounts, the famine in long gloves is still seriously felt despite the widespread tendency of womanhood in the emergency to go about with the arms bared to the snipped-off sleeves. If the sex immediately interested gets really to liking to do without gloves, the fashion which decrees that the forearm shall be covered with five dollars' worth of kid instead of ten cents' worth of dress goods stuff, may have to surrender to the expedient that the famine has made necessary.—Providence Journal.

BACK TO THE OLD-TIME SATEEN.

Though the belle of twenty years ago cannot come back to us in all her full, fair freshness, one form of gown material that the dear creature used a double decade back is coming into use again. It is French sateen. Some women who do not care for changing styles have clung to the sateen, and now they are chuckling, "Didn't I tell you it would come back?" Hear what a thrifty woman did with a gown of this kind. It was trimmed in lace and chiffon for the first two years. Then it was remade with more subdued accessories, and it lasted for 'second best" in spring and autumn for two more seasons. Then it was ripped to pieces. Now it is finishing its career as a dressing sack for steamer and sleeping car uses.—New York Press.

WASH "RIBBONS" OF LINEN.

For the woman who wants a substitute for the perishable little ribbons she runs through the beadings in her underclothes, and yet to whom the narrow linen tapes are entirely utilitarian in their character, come attractive and inexpensive linen ribbons of delicate pink and white, says the Washington Times.

They are made with a cord on each edge, and wear and wash until the piece they are run in is worn out.

Of course, there's nothing quite so dainty as the little silk ribbons, but if you can't keep them exquisitely fresh, renewing them at the first signs of shabbiness, the pink linen ribbons are the next best thing.

For the busy women they save time to a surprising extent, doing away with the necessity for taking the ribbons out and threading them in again each time the things are washed.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

Frances, a girl of thirteen, was destined by her mother to be a fine musician. While still a little child she was taught to read the notes and her tiny fingers were placed on the keyboard. Year in and year out the child was obliged to practice, and she acquired a measured amount of skill, but her playing was wooden and spiritless. In despair, her mother said to her, "What do you expect to be when you are grown up?"

The girl sighed. "When I am grown up, mother, if I have a house of my own, the very first thing I shall do will be to order the piano chopped up for kindling wood. I want to be a doctor."

As time passed musical studies were dropped, and duly Frances went to the medical college. At last she was allowed liberty to grow in her own proper direction. She is a successful physician, treating nervous disorders with rare sympathy and understanding.—Margaret E. Sangster, in the Woman's Home Companion.

LAUGHTER IS BEAUTIFYING.

Cultivate happiness, smiles and laughter; they keep you young.

Take exercise in the open air daily; air is essential.

Begin from your earliest day to sleep with your window open and not only have a warm bath every day, but rub and stimulate the skin in your bath from the head to the heel.

Never neglect to go through some exercises which will keep the muscles in order, the head erect, the shoulders well thrown back; carriage stands you in good stead, even in old age.

Believe that people like you and admire you; it is more than half the battle, and takes you more than half on the road that leads to universal admiration.

Never let yourself go.

Rich or poor, you can always do the best for yourself; and be most careful of your diet.

Study what suits your digestion; do not eat too much meat or drink too much tea; indulge in good draughts of pure water at least twice a day, hot or cold, as suits you best.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Every mother who has a little tot to dress takes as keen an interest in juvenile modes as she does in fashions for herself.

All mothers like to feel that their children are well dressed, and to obtain that result an endless amount of patience, time and good taste are entailed.

To be well dressed is always to be appropriately clad. It isn't essential to have so many suits in number as it is to have them suitable for various occasions.

A child can never be unattractive in a freshly washed frock, no matter what its material, and all suits should be made with a view to frequent washing.

This year the eyelet embroidery, done entirely by hand, is engaging the attention of enterprising mothers, and the result, either on china silk, fine handkerchief linen or coarse weaves, is equally effective, says Modern Woman.

This is popularly a white year, and colorless frocks are always refreshing and dainty. They are the most economical, too, because they wash better than colored fabrics.

KEEPING HOUSE.

When the truth that woman might have other aspirations than those toward housekeeping was first borne upon mothers, some of them became radicals.

They said to themselves, "Mary shall be a teacher of music; it is unnecessary for her to learn to cook or wash dishes. I have been a household slave all my life, I shall see that she isn't."

Or, "I discern in Helen the spirit of the public reformer. She shall not be bothered with housework."

They assume, as the persons of the opposite point of view had done, an irreconcilable antagonism between the intellectual and the domestic.

They differ from their opponents merely in choosing the intellectual as the predestined sphere of women.

And thanks to that opinion, there are to-day many young women who are helpless when confronted with stocking darning or curtain washing problems, which sooner or later find out all womankind.

An elementary knowledge of cooking does not make a girl any more than an elementary knowledge of geography is going to turn her into an explorer.

There are certain things which all must learn to be equipped for comfortable living in this day and generation, and to learn those things does not make one a specialist in those lines or keep one from being a specialist in others.

A modest acquaintance with the art of nail driving will never keep a boy from becoming a mining engineer or an artist if he wants to be one.

And so a rudimentary knowledge of housekeeping will not prevent a girl from being a violinist or a landscape gardener.

Housewifery need not interfere with lessons. It need not interfere with sport. And the girl who starts out in search of a "career" will find herself greatly handicapped in the race if she has not some knowledge of housework.

She must needs forbear the jolly, sociability promoting "spreads" and chafing dish suppers unless she is able to contribute her share to these entertainments.

Then, again, the heart of manhood has been said to lie at the end of the esophagus, rather than over among the lungs and ribs.

Even the self-reliant woman of affairs who battles bravely by day in the commercial arena has her little nook, made dainty by feminine touches, to which she gladly creeps at night.

Woman and domesticity are inexorably linked together.

What a mighty thing life is. You cannot get away from its duties.

Fight, revel, shake your puny fists at the sky and make your insignificant life a rule unto yourself.

It's no use. The great pendulum keeps right on swinging and if you don't duck in time it will hit you a resounding whack.

Domesticity and womanhood.

It is a wise maiden who appreciates their relative value in time.—Elizabeth Biddle, in the New York Press.

THE CHARACTER OF THE MOROS

Cruel, Fanatical and Superstitious. They Fight to the Death.

The Moros are of an order much lower than that of any class of human beings in the United States Unspeakably filthy in their habits treacherous and cruel, they compare neither with the Indians nor yet with the Hottentots. They are ignorant and superstitious. About a year ago a force, under the strong Chief Hatai, surrendered to General Wood a tremendous position on Bud Kausukan without firing a shot, and gave up all their priceless rifles, because the night before a heavy torpedo-boat destroyer had flashed its searchlights on the fortifications from the sea, and the terrified defenders imagined that Providence had been drawn into alliance with their enemies.

As warriors the Moros are fanatic but for all that there is magnificence in their disdain of death. The lonely "juramentado," who takes an oath shaves his head, binds his limbs and goes out to kill and to be killed is a type of the animating spirit of the race. I have known such a one thoughtfully to bide his time in a walled city, whence escape was impossible, and when the fit hour had come, to whip out his weapon and seek only to strike a mortal blow before the merciless rifles about brought him death. One, by a camp, peddling fruit, cut a soldier down with a broken spearhead, was shot to the ground, staggered to his feet, struck once more, was shot down again, rose a second time, and was then stopped only by a rifle bullet through his brain. Another charged to his death, single-handed with his spear and knife, on a company of regular infantry sitting in line with their loaded rifles across their knees.

The same wild spirit animates the Moros in a fight. At Pang Pang where the destruction was very heavy, after the walls had been scaled by our troops, and the works were at the mercy of our arms, time and again the fire was stopped, and the defenders were implored to surrender that their lives might be spared. But pity was scorned with a volley and a rush of gleaming knives. From the Valley of Shadows always came back the stubborn reply, "We are not of a race that surrenders!" I do not think that anything much finer or much more impossible to deal with ever came before any army in the world. When a Jola Moro goes into his cotta, he goes there to fight to a finish. He scorns surrender. He becomes a human tiger. He will cut you down while you seek to dress his wounds. He battles with the fury of a madman, and, if you fight with him, the only salvation for your life is the taking of his. It is a grevious pity that this is so. But it is.—World's Work.

Rooting Slips.

In describing her method of rooting slips in a soil a Kentucky woman florist says: "I break off slips of roses with a heel of half ripened wood, place in a rich soil, turn a glass tumbler or jar lightly over them and leave them this way for three weeks, keeping them well watered. They are usually well rooted at the end of three weeks, after which I put a prop under one side of the tumbler or jar and in this way allow them to have air for one week. I then remove the glass and allow them to grow undisturbed the rest of the summer. I root the Hibiscus and other hardwooded plants in this way also. I prefer rich soil to sand, as the sand dries out so quickly and the young roots are injured."

Cattle and Sheep.

For two weeks, feed young calves on milk. Then substitute skimmed milk and a gruel of coarse flour and cornmeal, well cooked. Guard against indigestion.

After four weeks the diet should be a little clover hay and wheat bran, ground corn and oats, and linseed-oil meal.

Be sure to plan a warm, sunny corner in the barn for the cows, if you are doing any building now. It will be needed in winter. In the summer darken the windows, or flies will make life miserable for the cows.

Feed young lambs with care. They will begin to eat grain when three weeks old. Oats and barley are the best at first; corn later. Be very regular in feeding.

The Way To Make Hens Moult.

One of the achievements of modern poultry keeping is that of forcing a hen to doff her old coat, and grow a new one before the time when she would do so naturally. Many hens shed their feathers so late in the season, naturally, that cold weather overtakes them before they get new suits, consequently they seldom begin laying before spring. If the moult can be hastened so that a new coat of feathers is grown and the laying can be started before cold weather, the prospect is good for a supply of eggs during fall and winter.

The result is usually accomplished by cutting off all meat and mash foods putting the hens on short rations of grain for a week or so to stop the laying, then allow liberty and feed a full ration high in protein. This loosens the old feathers, which drop off quickly and starts a rapid growth of the new. A liberal allowance of beef scrap is essential, and linseed meal is an advantage. Sunflower seeds are also good during the moult—Indianapolis News.

Nail Wounds in Hoofs.

It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota Station, Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort, says the Indianapolis News.

The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichlorid of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. The operation must usually be done by a qualified veterinarian. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichlorid of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process.

How To Bit Your Horse.

You can never give a horse a proper mouth unless, first, you prevent his keeping his mouth open; second, you keep his tongue always under the bit, and not over it, or "lolling" out of the mouth; third, you train him to go pleasantly up to it, and to bend himself, and never to be "behind" his bit, or to pull on it, or to drive upon either rein; fourth, you keep him always "alive on" and responsive to its slightest indications; fifth, you so balance him that he can do all these things without suffering personal discomfort; sixth, you thoroughly deceive him as to the qualities and quantity of your power to control and direct. These essentials may all be simplified into two divisions; first, make him absolutely comfortable; second, fool him.

From earliest colthood the horse should be allowed to yield jaw and neck, of course, but never to open his mouth to the pressure of the bit. An enthusiast wrestling with the problem of bitting a la Baucher. may train his horse to open his mouth to bit flexion—the most pernicious habit he could learn. This result is usual after the application of the "dumb jockey" (now rarely used) with its tight check, and rubber side lines cruelly shortened. When neck and jaw can stand the agony of restraint no longer, the opening of the mouth gives relief by yielding several inches, and the habit is adopted, in most cases, to last through life. The tongue often works over the bit to escape pain, and "tongue-lolling" becomes a confirmed habit.—F. M. Ware in The Outing Magazine.

Where the Spreader Pays.

Almost numberless experiments have proved that the manure spreader is one of the most valuable of farm implements. We are not booming manure spreaders, but decidedly are booming anything which will reduce the labor of the farm, and especially when it also increases the yield.

That a good manure spreader, of any make, will do this there is no question. The difficulty in obtaining farm labor is growing greater yearly, hence anything which will accomplish the purpose in the form of machinery should be welcomed.

It is practically impossible to spread the manure by hand as evenly as a good spreader will place it. The labor necessary to break the large pieces into proper sizes is considerable, and this work the manure spreader does without trouble. That the crops are increased is due very largely to the evenness with which the manure is placed by the spreader making the stand more even with a corresponding growth all over the field.

With us the manure spreader seems particularly valuable because our manure is spread as soon as made, and as the bulk of it is accumulated during the winter, it is much pleasanter to load it onto the spreader and have the machine spread it on the fields quickly and evenly than it is to unload a wagon on a cold day. Look into the merits of the manure spreader before the work has to be done again.

The Plum Orchard.

There is even more necessity for regular and clean cultivation with the plum than with the peach, inasmuch as it requires a more plentiful supply of water. Moisture can only be retained by cultivation, shallow but thorough, after every compacting rain, thereby pulverizing the crust and forming a soil mulch to shut off capillarity and so strain the water already chambered in the subsoil from the winter rains. To insure such a reservoir of moisture the orchard should be plowed in both directions with either cultivator or disk harrow as early in winter as possible. Even during winter it will pay once or twice to break the compact crust that forms after heavy rains with an acme harrow or similar instrument, though this is quite generally neglected by commercial growers to their loss.

Crops of grass and weeds should never be allowed to develop in the orchard, as they not only rob the trees of water, but of plant food without a corresponding return. Low, cultivated crops, like cotton, while of course distinctly injurious to the trees, are less objectionable, since to a certain extent they pay for board and lodging. Cowpeas in rows occupying the middle between the trees are rather more of a benefit than a detriment, for although they trench on the water supply, they return an equivalent in the nitrogen they transfer to the soil. Small grain, however, is ruinous. Cultivation should cease before the maturity of the crop and not be resumed until the trees have become dormant in the soil. This will permit the wood to ripen up well, which a constant disruption of the root system by the cultivator would prevent. —Prof. H. N. Starnes in the Southern Fruit Grower.

Fine Distinctions as to Hay.

The proper stage at which the grasses should be cut for hay has been the subject of much investigation on the part of agricultural chemists, writes Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The general conclusion to which these investigations have led is thus stated by one of our most eminent investigators: "Young plants while rapidly growing contain relatively more protein and less fibre than more mature ones; consequently, early cut fodder must be of better quality than that cut late. It is more digestible."

We have here three facts and one inference. As the point is one of much practical importance, we will consider it at length. The facts are:

1. That young, growing plants contain relatively more protein than mature ones. 2. That they also contain less fibre, and, 3, that they are more digestible.

The inference from these facts is: Early cut fodder is of better quality than that cut late. Is this inference justified? Concerning the first fact, it may be stated that we do not grow the ordinary grasses for the protein they contain, and the fact that mature grasses have a smaller percentage of it than by cutting immature grasses for it, when by doing so we lose considerably in yield and, perhaps, also in palatability.

The second and third facts are closely related and may be considered together. Careful digestion experiments are not sufficiently numerous to show definitely that timothy cut, say, when the seeds are in the dough stage, is decidedly less digestible than when cut, say, just before bloom. But grant that there is a difference, is it sufficient to compensate for the smaller yield and lower palatability of the early cut hay?

The fact is that old, experienced feeders and hay dealers almost invariably prefer timothy hay that has been cut after the seed is pretty well formed. They insist that stock like it better and that it is a stronger feed than hay cut earlier. There is a possibility that investigators have paid too little attention to one of the most, if not the most, important factors in determining the value of a given feed: namely, its palatability.

Considering the comparatively small variation in the chemical composition of the same grass cut at different stages, the most important question is not how nutritious is a pound of it, but how much of it will an animal eat.

Is it not better to cut hay at the stage when it will be most readily eaten, and then balance up the ration by a judicious combination of feeds of different compositions? The writer believes this to be the case.

There is yet another factor which is really more important than the variations in chemical compositions, and that is the effect on the digestive organs. Grasses cut very green are laxative in character, while those cut ripe tend to produce constipation, and this is sometimes the determining factor in cutting hay. In practice, therefore, the factors which determine the stage at which a grass should be cut for hay are yield, palatability and effect.—Baltimore Sun.

The ant, in proportion to its size, has the largest brain of any living creature.

NONSENSE.

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men.
But jokes that men declare immense
Are at some other men's expense.
—Detroit Free Press.

TOO AMBITIOUS.

"I love the ground you walk on!"

"You want the earth!"—Cleveland Leader.

POLAR VARIETY.

Roderick—"I see Peary is going after the pole in a ship called Roosevelt."

Van Albert—"Yes, I guess he thinks that will be a good name to put the bears to flight." — Detroit Tribune.

TOBASCO.

Colly Callow—"At any rate, the fortune teller said I had the makeup of a gentelman about me."

Miss Snapper—"About you? Then why in the world don't you put the makeup on?"—Columbus Dispatch.

HYPOCRITICAL.

Mrs. O'Riley—"Pfwat koind av a felly is it th' new sooperintendent do be?"

O'Riley—"He's wan av theim fellies that's all th' toim shlappin' payple's faces behoind their backs."—Columbus Dispatch.

PRACTICAL.

"You are the only girl I ever loved," he declared, passionately.

"That's nice," she answered. "But really, you know, it's a lot more important for me to be assured that I'm the only girl you're ever going to love."—Cleveland Leader.

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

The Fiancee—"Yes, Percy placed it on my finger last night—isn't it a beauty?"

Her Dearest Friend—"Yes; but in about a fortnight you'll find it will make a funny black mark on your finger. It did on mine."—Bystander.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY.

"I stopped speaking to him," she remarked, "because he paid such a poor compliment to my taste and judgment."

"What did he do?" asked her friend.

"He wanted me to marry him."—Tit-Bits.

MUST GET ONE OR THE OTHER.

"I know the choirmaster will give me the—er—old Harry," said the basso, "if I flunk again on the low C in my solo."

"Ah," exclaimed the tenor, "then you're really 'between the devil and the deep C,' eh?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IMPARTIAL.

"I suppose you've heard that I'm to marry Mr. Green," she said to one of her old friends.

"No," he replied, coldly.

"You don't seem to be very enthusiastic about it."

"Why should I be? Not knowing Mr. Green, I haven't any grudge against him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

TO AFRICA.

Bishop Goodman (impressively)—"Only think, children! In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday-school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now what shall we all try and save up our money and do?"

Class (in ecstatic union)—"Go to Africa."—Hebrew Standard.

LOGICALLY DEMONSTRATED.

She—"I can prove logically and mathematically that women are worth more than men."

He—"I'd like to see you do it, my dear."

She—"Isn't a miss as good as a mile?"

He—"So they say."

She—"And doesn't it take a whole lot of men to make a league?"—Baltimore American.

The Boy's Future.

One of the most serious problems in life is the disposition of the boy. What shall we do with Arthur? Make him a preacher, doctor, lawyer, banker, merchant, broker, promoter, farmer, sailor, soldier, manufacturer, hotelkeeper, insurance grafter, novelist, poet, painter, scalper, contractor, engineer, or capitalist? The average boy is like a log of wood in a swollen river. He drifts. If he finds the right eddy and fits the spot, all well and good. If he does not fit the spot he is whirled around and around until dizzy, and then cast out or sucked under, and his life is wasted. —New York Press.

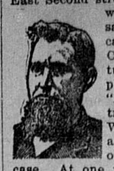
Disastrous Eloquence.

That was a rather curious proceeding over in Sumter last week. Eugene Hogan, Jr., was being tried for assault and battery with intent to kill. The attorneys pro and con in their eloquence and oratory so charmed everybody that the defendant was entirely lost sight of. The spell was broken when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Looking around for the prisoner it was found that he had quietly and modestly walked out of the court and absented himself from the scene.—Kingstree Country Record.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."



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

ETHER AS A FERTILIZER.

A rage for experimentation that seems hardly scientific, since there is often no theory which the experimenter seeks to prove, is producing results all the more remarkable because unexpected. Who would have thought of etherizing plants a few years ago? Yet the plant is started into new life on waking from anesthesia, and what Luther Burbank accomplishes by slow process of selection is accomplished by ether in a few days. Flowers are made to bud and open before others in unetherized pots make their appearance; rhubarb is more than doubled in size and weight and is ready for pie several days before the undosed plant; lilacs are in bloom 10 days earlier for their dose of ether, and various plants intended for Christmas and Easter decoration can be brought to their best by this process of "doping." Indeed, there seems to be no reason why the owners of extensive greenhouses or hot frames should not be able to keep the market supplied with whatever the public needs at all seasons of the year. Etherized strawberries, melons, corn and turnips would seem to be possible in midwinter. Ah, if we could only etherize some of our railroad plants and gas plants, as we shall etherize our potato plants, what gladness!—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHEN IS A MAN DEAD.

Floresco claims to have brought back life to dogs whose hearts have stopped from 25 to 40 minutes. He applies electrodes directly to the heart, either on the outside or by needles to the inside of the ventricles. Danilewsky has started heart beat in a rabit 24 hours after death. This he accomplished by perfusion of the heart by Locke's solution. Inhibition of the heart action can be brought about by applying electrodes at the root of the aorta. Locke and Rosenheim perfused a heart that had been hanging in the laboratory for five days since its removal from the rabbit's body, and caused it to give beats of considerable magnitude. Howell, of Johns Hopkins, concludes from his experiments that inhibition of the heart depend on the presence of diffusible potassium compounds in the heart tissue, and that vague impulses act indirectly by increasing the amount of potassium compounds of this character.

From the physiological standpoint, therefore, it looks as if the day may come when death will be cheated of its prey, and the heart forced to take up again the work that it had laid down.—Journal of Homepathy.

POSITIVELY BRUTAL.

"Did it ever occur to you," said Mrs. Naggsby, "that no man ever acquired anything worth having without a strenuous effort?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Naggsby. "And that reminds me that I acquired you without the slightest effort on my part." —Chicago News.

DOCTOR CURED OF ECZEMA.

Maryland Physician Cures Himself—Dr. Fisher Says: "Cuticura Remedies Possess True Merit."

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies and was entirely cured. I am a practicing physician, and very often prescribe Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured where other formulas have failed. I am not in the habit of endorsing patent medicines, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to proclaim their virtues to the world. I have been practicing medicine for sixteen years, and must say I find your Remedies A No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter. G. M. Fisher, M. D., Big Pool, Md., May 24, 1905."

HONEST AUTIONEER.

Lawyer—My wife bought this rug in my office at an auction sale.

Client—She paid a big price for it, too.

Lawyer—How do you know?

Client—I sold it to her.—Detroit Free Press.

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

A prayer that is long-drawn-out is apt to be rather narrow.

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

Misers get more out of the world than they put in it.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Senator Nixon, of Nevada, was once a telegraph operator.

A DULL LIFE.

"She has everything she wants."

"Everything?"

"Positively everything."

"No wonder she is discontented."—Louisville Courier Journal.

MOTHER'S FAVORITE

For Baby's Skin & Scalp

Because of its Delicate Medicinal, Emollient, Sanative, and Antiseptic Properties combined with the purest of Cleansing Ingredients and most refreshing of Flower Odors.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). A single set often cures. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands of Infants and Children."

CAPUDINE CURES INDIGESTION and ACIDITY It acts immediately—you feel its effects in 10 minutes. You don't have to wait to know its good. It cures HEADACHES ALSO by removing the cause. 10 cents.

YOU CANNOT CURE all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

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