MRS. DE PASSE OF NEW YORK CITY

"I Consulted Several Physicians, but they Did Me No Good. Peruna and Manalin Helped Me."

MRS. ALINE DePASSE.

Mrs. Aline DePasse, 776 E. 165th St., New York, N. Y., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to testify to the curative qualities of Peruna and Manalin.

"I was afflicted for over seven years with *catarrh of the head, throat and digestive organs.* I consulted many physicians, but they did me no good.

"One day I happened to read some testimonials in your Peruna almanac. I decided to try Peruna and Manalin. I bought a bottle of each, and after taking them for a week I noticed a change for the better. So I kept on it up, and after using twelve bottles I was *perfectly cured.*

"I also gave the medicine to my children and they had the same beneficial result. I would never be without these remedies in the house.

"I highly recommend Peruna and Manalin to all my friends, and in fact to everybody."

Miss Mildred Grey, 110 Weimar St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend Peruna for catarrh of the stomach. I had this disease for a number of years, and could not enjoy a mouthful of food that I ate. It was indeed a great relief when I hit upon Peruna, and obtained decided results from the first. I took six bottles before I felt entirely cured of my trouble, but I had an aggravated case."

HICKS' CAPUDINE
IMMEDIATELY CURES
HEADACHES
Breaks up COLDS
IN 6 TO 12 HOURS
Trial Bottle 10c. At Druggists

Worked On One Farm 74 Years.

At a meeting of the committee of the Suffolk Agricultural Association at Sudbury to make the award of annual premiums for long service in husbandry it was announced that James Fletcher had been recommended, who had been 74 years employed upon the same farm, but as his master had never been a member of the association, his case could not be considered.

There were 21 competitors in the class for laborers in husbandry whose rent does not exceed £5 who have worked longest on the same farm or for the same master or mistress, and the prize-takers were: William Dunnett, recommended by Sir Cuthbert Quilter, whose length of service was 63 years; Charles Fayers, 61 years; William Carter, 57 years; Robert Gill, 53 years, and Walter Clow, 53 years.

Air Ten Miles Above The Earth.

The curiosity of the modern man of science knows no bounds. One of his latest exploits is trapping and bringing down to the ground with the aid of an automatic apparatus attached to a balloon specimens of the upper air from the height of almost 10 miles. The apparatus and the experiment were of French invention, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris not long ago Professor d'Aubignac reported the result of the analysis of the captured air.

It simply showed that at the height of 51,000 feet above sea level the composition of the atmosphere practically is the same as at the surface of the earth, although its density, of course, is comparatively slight.—Chicago Tribune.

Womanly Logic.

"Never," groaned a Euclid Avenue picture dealer the other day—"never try to argue a woman into believing that she ought to pay a bill when she thinks otherwise. I tried it this morning—presented a bill for some stuff ordered two months ago. Here was her irrefutable logic:

"'I never ordered any pictures.

"'If I did you never delivered them.

"'If you did, I never got them.

"'If I did, I paid for them.

"'If I didn't, I must have had some good reason for it.

"'And if I had, of course, I won't pay.'

"What d'you think of that?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Believe In Change.

She was an exceedingly incompetent Irish cook, and so her mistress decided that she would have to let her go.

"I won't need you after this week, Catherine," she said, with an amiable desire to soften the parting as much as possible.

"Is it dischargin' me yez is?" asked Catherine.

"I am afraid I am, Catherine; you see, you don't suit me," returned the mistress.

"Well, thin, 'tis I that am not a-goin'. I'm a quiet body, as likes to sthay in one place for a long time. I don't belave in changin' around. I'm satisfied here an' so I am goin' to sthay wid yez for some time yet. I ain't a-goin'."

And she didn't.

Wood As Strong As Iron.

Recent official tests of the many valuable hardwoods native to Western Australia have made known the extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of good cast iron. But many specimens are much stronger, and one was tested up to 17½ tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawn timber of yate is probably the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of 100 feet, and has sometimes a diameter of 2½ or even 3 feet.

Happiness is merely the ability to realize that things are seldom as bad as it is possible for them to be.

WOMAN'S REALM

Don't Be Too Devoted.

Men in love are delighted to be told that they are never absent from the thoughts of their sweethearts, but the husband finds this consciousness a trifle wearing.

As bad as the clinging vine is the woman who makes her devotion too incessant.

She is never tactful, never conscious that he wants to be alone occasionally, never capable of making herself and her affections a novelty to him, says Woman's Life.

Costly Coats of Sable.

The Empress of Russia possesses one of the most beautiful sable coats in existence; it is made from the most splendid sables procurable and is valued at anything between £50,000 and £80,000. Queen Maud of Norway is another queen consort who is lucky enough to possess magnificent sables and the coat composed of this beautiful pelt which was so greatly admired during her recent visit to England is said to be worth between £30,000 and £40,000.—New York Commercial.

Necklace of Eyes.

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of a Chicago journalist, possesses a grewsome necklace, which was exhibited at the World's Fair. The necklace is composed of three rows of human eyes in a perfect state of preservation, polished and mounted in gold. The eyes were obtained from Peru, where the dead are buried in a sitting position, and the hot, dry air acts more effective than any embalming fluid in preserving them. A mummy can there be obtained for a sovereign, and the eyes alone are much cheaper. Polished and mounted as they are in this necklace, they make a very striking ornament. Mrs. Curtis only wore the necklace once, and it was much admired until her friends were informed that they were petrified human eyes and not gems that were set in it, when the admiration turned to repulsion.—Tit-Bits.

Mme. Melba's Beginning.

During the years immediately preceding my first and, for me, my most memorable visit to Europe, the late Marquis of Normanby was Governor of Victoria. At that time I was regarded in Melbourne as a very good amateur pianist, much in request for private parties, at which I always played, and on very rare occasions also sang. At one of these functions, given at Government house, I gave some songs between the pianoforte selections, and the Marchioness of Normanby, in thanking me, said: "Child, some day you will give up the piano for singing, and then you will become famous." That was the simple comment that set me seriously thinking of a career as a singer. I had always felt that I would become a professional in music—pianist, organist, violinist, perhaps, but something in music, at any rate; but from that moment I knew in an irresistible way that I was to be a singer.—From Nellie Melba's "The Gift of Song," in Century.

The Unwelcome Woman.

She is always so sorry the paper hanger cheated her hostess by not hanging the new paper correctly or she knows of wonderful bargains in rugs where her hostess could have got much handsomer ones than she now has at half the price.

She insists upon coming out to the kitchen if she finds her hostess busy and a greater nuisance never exists. She runs in to stay a few minutes and she stays hours, watching her hostess blunder through cakemaking or gives advice while the bread needs attention.

When the cake or bread is a flat failure, she goes to some other corner of the house to hinder some other work.

She enters into an animated conversation with the seamstress, who is hired by the day, utterly unconscious of the time she is wasting on all sides.

It is her firm belief that she is a welcome guest wherever she goes because she is no trouble to entertain.—New Haven Register.

Domestic Servants.

There are 4,832,630 women in this country, sixteen years and over, according to the census of 1900, who earn their daily bread. The number has doubled in twenty years, and only nine occupations are now exempt from woman's presence. Less than a quarter of these women are in domestic service. This means that the "servant girl problem" concerns at first hand a population of only about a million women.

The number of families in this country, according to the census of 1900, cannot be more than 16,531,626, that figure including all married women as well as 2,717,839 widows. It follows that only about one family in fifteen can keep a domestic servant. The servant girl problem concerns, then, only a small fraction of the population. It has assumed a factitious importance because the women who write voice rather their own grievances than the general experience of their sex.

Most wage earners in this country cannot support two women. That is a practical obstacle to polygamy, as well as to the universality of the servant girl problem. Only a small proportion of men can ever be employers. The same is true of women. Just as it is the destiny of most men to earn their bread directly by their hands or wits, so it is the destiny of most women to manage their households in person, with only occasional assistance.—New York Mail.

Broken Friendships.

Forgiveness breeds sweetness in the heart, and lack of it colors every noble characteristic, for one cannot entertain bitterness and resentment without affecting one's entire life.

By haughtiness, isolation and tardy forgiveness some of life's sweetest pleasures are denied those indescribable moments of reconciliation.

There are certain forms of wrong that can, however, never be fully atoned for, but Aristotle says that "friends whose friendship has been broken off should not entirely forget their former intercourse, and that just as we hold that we ought to serve friends before strangers, so also have former friends some claims upon us on the ground of past friendship, unless extraordinary depravity were the cause of our parting."

If we cannot, when necessary, sacrifice or even humiliate ourselves to forgive and regain love, it is difficult to see where possible affection ever existed. The renewal of a pleasant intercourse, prompted by a generous forgiveness, brings incalculable joy.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Don't Kiss Babies."

"Don't kiss the babies" was the slogan of the several hundred members of woman's clubs from all parts of the country who met to form the Woman's Auxiliary to the Anti-Tuberculosis League at Atlantic City, N. J.

Male scoffers at the meeting attempted to pass a resolution that kissing be cut out altogether as a dangerous mode of spreading disease germs, but were voted down by the younger women in the organization.

Franklin Dye, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, who was there to tell of the State's work in killing off diseased milch cows, started the ball rolling by demanding that the "Don't kiss the baby" sign be hung in every household. This, he said, would bar out aunties, cousins and callers from planting kisses on the mouths of the little darlings. "All the work of the State in getting pure milk will be thrown away," he said, "if tuberculosis is to be spread by allowing the youngsters to be hugged and kissed."

Secretary Dye received applause, but when Dr. J. S. Perth, a Western delegate with a wealth of whiskers, offered a resolution that the society commit itself to a movement to suppress kissing at all ages, he was received with cold silence.

"Kissing is dangerous at all times, and I know a whole family that has been wiped out by disease first communicated by osculation," he said.

After the defeat of the anti-kissing measure, Dr. Perth proposed that sweethearts carry a special brand of perfumed germicide for use when kissing, but this was also received coldly.

Even the sailor hat has the droop brim.

The black stockings which have colored embroidery are meant for wear with black satin slippers.

The black stockings embroidered with white are newer and are considered more desirable.

The newer embroidered linen belts have a good deal of color introduced into them by way of the handiwork.

The butterfly is the much-used motive of the hour and has quite put the peacock feather out of commission.

Black, snuff-brown and hunter's-green, in the order given, are the fashionable colors in Paris for riding habits.

The newest jet trimmings mingle dull and bright beads and sequins in bold, raised designs and the bugle again plays a leading part among them.

Whether your frock is of linen or gingham, if you are very smart you will wear with it bag, belt and parasol to match, each neatly decorated with braiding.

As spectacular a style as has come to light in many a day is that of making little French shaped coats of cretonne, bordering them with pleatings of taffeta.

Velvet collar and cuffs seem to be the correct finish for all linen suit coats. Black is the favorite for white and light-blue suits, but a soft rich brown is used on the suit of natural color.

In spite of the very great popularity of black openwork stockings during two years past they are still sufficiently in fashion's favor to be included among the fashions for the season.

Black and prune striped voile over a foundation of prune colored satin with an interlining of old rose mousseline forms one of the softest and most unusual combinations for a handsome afternoon gown, worn with great success at a recent Paris reception.

But Nothing Was Said.

The traveling correspondent was vigorously clicking the typewriter he carried with him. The man who had made himself nervous by drinking booze the night before, and who sat just behind the writer man in the parlor-car, was fidgeting about and looking daggers every time the machine started to click.

Finally the traveling man, who was a trifle nervous himself, turned to the other traveler and said:

"For heaven's sake quit thinking it, and just come right out and say this noise bothers you, so I can tell you in reply that my noise isn't any more annoying to you than your stale-booze breath is to me!"—Judge.

The Woman With the Pipe

By WINIFRED BLACK.

A Minneapolis woman is having the time of her life horrifying the innocent passers-by by strolling up and down the main thoroughfares of her native city smoking a large and enthusiastic briarwood pipe.

She says she hates to smoke, and can't bear the smell of tobacco, and she's just smoking in public to show the men of Minneapolis that a woman has as much right to smoke as they have.

How interesting!

Have women the same right to smoke as men? Why, of course, they have.

A woman has as much right to smoke or to drink, or to chew tobacco or to use naughty words, or to put her feet on the table when she talks, or to stand up in the back of the theatre with her hat in her hand, or to get up and give her seat in the street car to another woman as a man has to do any of these very commonplace things. Why don't women do these things, then? For the simple reason that they don't want to do them.

Men have just as much right to eat chocolates, give teas and sit on the veranda and make tatting as women have. They don't do it, do they? Why should they? They don't want to—that's why.

The American woman does not want to smoke, my dear Minneapolis madam. If she did, she'd do it; and she would not need you to lead her on to a big victory, either. What absurd nonsense this idea of a war for rights between the sexes is anyhow!

If I were a nice, rosy peach, growing on a nice, wholesome peach tree, I'd do my best to be as rosy and as wholesome and peachy as I could.

I wouldn't worry about the apple tree that grew next to me. I'd be a peach, and I wouldn't want to look or seem in any way the least bit like even the prettiest, rosiest apple in the whole orchard.

If I were a man, I'd be a man and not an imitation of a woman, and as long as I'm a woman I'm going to do the things that women like to do, and if anybody calls me a downtrodden slave for minding my own affairs, in my own way—why, that's for them to worry about and not for me.

When I get so that I want to smoke a pipe I'll cut my hair, put on a pair of trousers, and begin to look pleasant at every pretty girl I meet.

Until then, thank you, Madam Minneapolis, you may smoke your pipe alone for all of me.—New York American.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The root of all evil seems to thrive in any soil.

Our creditors ought to organize a Don't Worry Society.

We are constantly adding wings to our castles in the air.

The cost of experience is generally money well invested.

A girl doesn't need a fountain pen to write a gushing letter.

It isn't until a man lives to learn that he really learns to live.

Besides gathering no moss, a rolling stone gravitates down hill.

It is when duty calls that we are apt to send word that we are out.

A woman may regard marriage as a tie, but it is never tongue-tied.

The trouble with the average bread-winner is that he wants cake.

A man doesn't necessarily have to marry in haste to repent at leisure.

Marriage is a lottery, and the only lucky gamblers are those who don't play.

Brevity is the soul of wit, which is perhaps why so few preachers are witty.

You couldn't broaden out some men by running over them with a steam roller.

When a girl refuses a fellow and he doesn't go to the bad it is a bitter blow to her pride.

The pure-food people should get onto the fact that most of the love is adulterated with filthy lucre.

There's a lot of difference between forgetting what we ought to know and knowing what we ought to forget.

When a man likes to be different from other people, the other people are generally quite satisfied to have him so.

Many a statesman loves his country with the disinterested affection felt by a foreign nobleman for an American heiress.—From the "Gentle Cynic," in the New York Times.

The Bottle Trick.

R. E. H., Springboro, Pa., asks: "How is it possible to pour from one and the same bottle various kinds of liquids?"

Answer.—This bottle trick is performed like this: Have on your table a glass pitcher filled with clear water, to which add a great spoonful of strong sulphuric acid. Now present to the company a champagne bottle and a glass funnel and say to your audience: "This pitcher contains water and the bottle is empty." Pour the acid water in the bottle by means of the funnel and then produce four tumblers and one champagne glass. In one tumbler have some cochineal, in the second cochineal and saleratus, in the third a few drops of Goulard's extract of lead; the fourth tumbler must contain a small quantity of a solution of cochineal. In the champagne glass put a pinch of saleratus, and have a fifth tumbler clean. Now pour some water from the bottle into the first glass, and it will look like wine—you may taste a few drops without fear; pour water fro mthe bottle into the second glass and it will have the appearance of porter; the acid water in the third glass will produce a fluid like milk; pour some into the fourth glass and it will have the appearance of brandy. The fifth glass of water will remain in its clear state. Pour the rest of the acid water into the champagne glass and it will look like the famous sparkling wine. After the performance break the bottle and show that it is empty and contains no secret compartments.—New York Tribune.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Successful experiments have been made in Toulon to use gulls in place of carrier pigeons. They have this advantage—that, unlike pigeons, they are always ready to fly, even in the fiercest storm.

Many other substances possess sweetness, some to a much greater degree than cane sugar. Among these may be mentioned saccharine and dulcin. It is computed that saccharine is 500 times as sweet as sugar, and that one part of it will impart sweetness to 70,000 times its weight of water.

The use of special steels for rivets was the subject of a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences lately by M. G. Charpy. A systematic study of the thermal and mechanical properties of various alloys of steel has led to the use of a chrome nickel steel for rivets, the strength of which is 2.5 times that of the metal usually employed for this purpose, and this without the need of any special precautions in practical use.—Engineer.

Consul-General W. R. Halloway, of Halifax, says that the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, reports an invention at that place for depriving soft coal of its most objectionable feature by abstracting the oils said to produce the smoke, and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like coke in appearance, and which can be furnished at one-third the present cost of coal. Five acres of land near Manchester have been purchased, and large works will be erected for its production.

M. Baylac, a French physiologist, has just reported on an exhaustive study of oysters both from the ocean and inclosed seas, undertaken to determine whether there was any foundation for the idea that the bivalves were infected by the typhoid and other poisonous germs and were the means of causing serious illness in people who eat them. He concluded that the typhoid microbe by no means infected the oyster. In the rare cases where the oyster absorbed the germ through pollution of the oyster beds it eliminated it again in a day or two when transferred to pure sea water or when removed from the water altogether.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Plans For New Fourteen-Inch Calibre Gun Now Completed.

The War Department has completed plans for a new type of fourteen-inch-calibre gun, which will be added to the existing coast defense system. Work on the new weapons will be commenced at the Watervliet Arsenal at an early date. It has not yet been determined, however, says Harper's Weekly, whether the guns will be of the ordinary built-up forged steel type or of the more modern wire-wound construction.

This new gun, while fully two inches larger in calibre than the regulation coast defense gun of the first grade, will be smaller in every other measurement and of lighter weight. The intention is to construct a weapon with a range and striking force equal to the present standard twelve-inch gun, but which will greatly exceed the limited life of that gun.

The expensive twelve-inch gun now in use will not be displaced by the new fourteen-inch gun, but the new type will be supplied whenever there are additions to the defenses. It is insisted by the department that the first cost of the new gun will be considerably less than that of the twelve-inch gun, while the addition to the life of the weapon will result in still further increased economy.

Aeronautic Schools in Europe.

A livelier interest in aerial navigation, both for diversion and for military purposes, has been felt in France than in any other country. Many people there own balloons of the old fashioned type (mere drifting gas bags), with various modern improvements, and a few possess self-propelled airships of one kind or another. Owing to the increasing interest in this pursuit a school was started in Paris more than a year ago to give instruction in the construction and use of airships. From a consular report received in Washington a few weeks ago, it appears that a similar institution is to be opened in Chemnitz, Germany, next May. A course extending through a single year is contemplated. At first it will relate only to balloons, but it is to be extended to aeroplanes also when enough useful models of the second class have been supplied.

The successive divisions of instruction during the year's course are as follows: Calculation of volume of balloons, methods of cutting the material, methods of rendering the material impermeable, construction of nets, gases used for inflation, the general theory of balloon construction and use, scientific instruments used in balloon ascensions, meteorological observations, ascents alone, ascents with passengers, methods of landing and the application of airships. The tuition for a year's course is 600 marks, or $143.

Tons of Food.

According to a recent estimate of the secretary of the Public Health Committee, London annually consumes nearly 1,800,000 tons of foodstuffs. Of this amount rather more than two-thirds arrives by water and one-third by rail. The shipments include 1,000,000 tons of meat, fish and milk, butter, eggs, lard, etc.; 500,000 tons of fruit and vegetables, including sugar and preserved fruits, and 1,400,000 tons of grain and flour.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The sea-level canal from Marseille to the Rhone River is to be completed seven years hence at an estimated cost of $13,703,000.

TWO TERRIBLE YEARS.

The Untold Agonies of Neglected Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. James French, 65 Weir Street, Taunton, Mass., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so run down and miserable that I could hardly endure it. Terrible pains in the back attacked me frequently and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I was a nervous wreck and there seemed no hope. Doan's Kidney Pills brought my first relief and six boxes have so thoroughly cured my kidneys that there has been no return of my old trouble."

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

A Gradual Newsbreaker.

Moike—Who will we send to break the sad news to the poor widow?

Pat—Sure, we'd better send Clancy to break it gradual, because he stammers.—Tit Bits.

As Defined.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a parvenu?

Pa—A parvenu, my son, is what a woman whose husband inherited his wealth calls a woman whose husband made his money in trade.—Chicago News.

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 woman invariably tells a small boy to hurry back when she sends him on an errand—but what's the use?

NO RELIEF FOR 15 YEARS.

All Sorts of Remedies Failed to Cure Eczema—Sufferer Tried Cuticura and is Entirely Cured.

"I have had eczema for over fifteen years, and have tried all sorts of remedies to relieve me, but without avail. I stated my case to one of my friends and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I bought them with the thought that they would be unsuccessful, as with the others. But after using them for a few weeks I noticed to my surprise that the irritation and peeling of the skin gradually decreased, and finally, after using five cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, it disappeared entirely. I feel now like a new man, and I would gladly recommend these remedies to all who are afflicted with skin diseases. David Blum, Box A, Bedford Station, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1905."

Devotes Life To Extermination Of Rats.

"Prof." J. D. Smith wants to rid the United States of rats, mice, cockroaches, and vermin. He says he can do it by the use of certain chemicals. In handling these chemicals he has at various times made himself very sick.

"Some day they will kill me," he says, "but I am not afraid. If I am able to carry out my plans, I shall be satisfied."

As he talks he drags packages of chemicals from his pockets—blue vitriol and acids of various kinds. His hands are burned through the handling of these, but he fondles them affectionately and does not mind.

If the city of Cleveland would give the professor $10,000 a year, he says he would make it a vermin and rodent free community. Smith not only slays these pests; he annihilates them. By playing on their appetites he lures them to an awful doom. To the professor, a dead rat is as dangerous as a live one. Each, he declares, spreads typhoid and like diseases.

Therefore, he has prepared a chemical mixture which will slowly incinerate the rat. As soon as the rat partakes of the chemical an inextinguishable fire is lit in his interior. The fire burns as relentlessly as a theater villain pursues. There is no escape for the rat. He cannot leave enough of himself behind to make a decent funeral.

Phosporous is the base of the mixture which the professor uses. After he has gathered remants of food into a pail he adds a purple and white powder. Then some lemon. As soon as the rat partakes of this he is on his way to a private fireworks display.—Cleveland Dispatch.

High Praise For This Lady.

The colored maid was describing with all the eloquence at her command the virtues of her late mistress. "Yessum, she wuz a lovely lady," she said. "She wuz jus' as pretty and sweet and givin', my, but she was givin'. She wuz jus' the sort of lahdy dat w'en she giv' yuh a shirtwaistes she didn't cut de buttons off'n it. Yessum, dat she didn't."

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself.

"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for.

"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee.

"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Provocation Enough.

A deaf old gentleman dined with a family where grace was always said. When the guests were seated the host bowed his head and began to repeat the accustomed verse in a subdued, reverent tone.

"Eh? What's that?" demanded the deaf old gentleman, who sat beside him.

The host smiled patiently and began again, in a louder, more deprecatory voice.

"Speak a little louder. I don't catch what you say," the old gentleman persisted.

A low ripple of laughter went round the table. The host, his face crimson with embarrassment, raised his voice and repeated the verse. The deaf gentleman did his best to hear, but failed. He placed one hand upon his host's arm.

"What did you say?" he demanded irascibly.

The host cast him an angry glance.

"D——n it, I'm saying grace," he snapped.—Lippincott's.

It goes without saying that a talking machine does not say without going.

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment

Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but no real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead has a peculiar property of amalgamating with the wood upon which it is used—added to this it has an elasticity which permits the paint to follow the natural expansion and contraction of the wood. Pure White Lead (with its full natural tenacity and elasticity, unimpaired by adulterants), alone fulfills all the requirements of the ideal paint. Every keg which bears the Dutch Boy trade mark is positively guaranteed to be absolutely Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

All lead packed in 1907 bears this mark.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

(In whichever of the following cities is nearest you:)

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

unequalled for their delicious taste. They are put up in most convenient form for ready serving, requiring only a few minutes preparation. They have a fine flavor and freshness which will please every one.

An Appetizing Dish.—Drop a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausage in boiling water until heated (about 15 minutes) and serve as taken from the tin on a small plate garnished with lettuce leaves.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

MICA Axle Grease

takes miles off the road, and weight from the load. Helps the team and pays the teamster. Practically destroys friction. Saves half the wear that comes from jolting over rough roads, and lengthens the life of a heavy vehicle more than any other one thing. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

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