A Dreadful Operation Seemed to Be the Only Outcome Mrs. Clyde Pixley, Bridge St., Belding, Mich., writes: "I had in-

flammation of the

bladder, and the trouble had gone so far in five years that my physicians said nothing but an operation would cure me. Awful bearing down pains, back aches and headnobes tortured me, there were spells of dizziness and faintness, the kidney

secretions were like blood and passed with intense pain. I had lost 30 pounds when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and was dreadfully ner-In one week I felt better and to-day I am a well woman and have been for a long time "

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

Animals As Mechanics. It is only within recent years that men have learned how to make houses and other structures cement. This art is probably yet in a crude stage, and by mankind may tearn to use the material in vastly more skillful and efficient ways.

have for ages been making their ouses of mud or similar plastic and hardening substances. The cliff swallow's skillfully built home is, in deed, a wonderful structure, especially when we take into consideration the simple way in which the bird does the work. Imagine a boy or a girl trying to make such a structure of mud and handling the material the aid of pointed Yet the bird does it, and does it well with her pointed bill. In some cement structures, especially in railroad embankments, you have prob ably noticed that the workmen first put in several iron rods to increase strength of the wall. practically, what the phoebe, the robin and other birds do when they mix a liberal supply of grasses and other plant fibers, and even strings, through their concretions of mud .-From St. Nicholas.

FITS, St., Vitus Dance: Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 631 Arch St., Phija., Pa.

An artist is no more anxious to se-cure a model wife that is any other

PHILIPPINE "DOBIE ITCH."

Itching Pimples Covered Body-Dis-Cure in Cuticura Remedies.

"While stationed in the Philippines I be came subject to the 'Dobie Reb.' white, itching pimples formed under the skin, generally between the toes, on the between the fingers and under the arms. I got so bad that I was confined to my-quarters a week at a time. I was ois-charged from the Engineers by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and when I had the trouble again, my druggist recommended Cuticura Remedies. The immediate relief was manifest with my first purchase and the malady quickly yielded to the Cuticura Remedies. It has never re-curred since I used the Cuticura Remedies. John S. Woods, 221 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21 and 26, 1906."

A woman would rather be able to talk of her safe deposit vault than have anything to put in it.



Poor Paint is Expensive

If one is rich enough to repaint his buildings every year for the pleasure of having a change of color scheme the quality of the paint used may cut little figure. But if it is desirable to cut the painting bills down to the least amount possible per year, it is of the utmost importance that the paint be made of Pure White Lead and the best of Linseed Oil. There are imitations in the form of alleged White Lead, and there are substitutes in the form of ready-prepared paints.

We guarantee our White Lead to be absolutely pure, and the Dutch Boy on the side of every keg is your safe guard. Look for him.

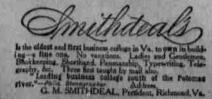


NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY in whichever of the follow-

Dog 26 Years Old.

Bessie, a collie belonging to S. E. Clark, of Northview, is believed to be the oldest dog alive, having at-

tained her twenty-sixth year. Until two years ago the animal refused to take shelter in the severest weather, preferring to sleep in the snow and wind. She is now feeble and stone deaf, but she can see well and her teeth are in a fair state of preservation. Her age is vouched for by a number of reputable per-sons who are familiar with her career .- Denver Republican.



CAN SELL YOUR FARM

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY;

N OLD TIMER'S STORY OF A SAVAGE INDIAN BATTLE

In my thirty-four years of terri torial life I have seen many things to be remembered as well as things to be forgotten. First it was the naked frontier with its Indian troubles, then the brawling mining camps and later that peace and safety of life and property incident to the westward march of law and order. It is not of these things I care to Cablo Blanco has exploited his frontier experiences most enter taingly. Many others have furrowed the same field. Largely this has been of white man against Indian and Indian against white man, but the following little story is of a between the reds. It was fought somewhere near the west end of the Pima-Maricopa villages, about 175 miles, in a direct line, east of here, and much further if following the various windings of the Gila along which the attacking party marched.

In 1854, when the California gold fever was at white heat, the Government established Fort Yuma, the first post of its kind in the Southwest. It was located on an ingenious bluff overlooking the Colorado River. It was built for the suppression of lawlessness at that particular place. It was at this point the old Yuma trail crossed the river. Robbery and murder were of common occurrence. In this work the hostile Indians had but little advantage over some of his white brethren, who infested the crossing of the Colorado. Life was held lightly in those days by the men who rough-hewed the way civilization was to follow in the South

Shortly after the location of the post an effort was made to chastise the Indians, and thus put an end to their continuous deviltry. The post is on the California side of the river and the Indians to be punished were in Arizona-then New Mexico. The troops crossed the river and made a campaign of five days without seelag so much as a hostile Indian, but no sooner had they returned to quarters than the Indians showed up on the opposite side of the river and went into camp in full view of their would-be pursuers. It was later learned that the hostiles had fallen in behind the troops, marched when they marched, camped when they camped, without the soldiers being aware of it. The principal rancheria of the Yuma Indians, then, as now, was on the Arizona side of the river, about 100 miles to the north of the post. As depredations continued to go on it became necessary to teach them a salutary lesson in good manners. This was done at the upper rancheria in the way of burned villages, wasted crops and dead Indians. It was hitting them where they lived and was too much for paint and feathers. A peace with the white man was made and never broken.

At the time when the post was established the Yuma indians—some that occasionally found their way up times known as Cuchans-were the river with Government freight under the command of a noted war These the Yumas invariably killed chief known as Cabailo y Pelo if they were indiscreet enough to (Horse and Hair). He is said to leave the protection of the white have been one of the greatest war man's boat. It was while so emchiefs the Yumas ever had. He died ployed that the Cocopalis learned of in 1858 and was succeeded by Pas- the intentions of the Yumas to raid

Colorado burned their dead, and with their people informed of every move the body all personal belongings of made by the invaders, for at least the dead and such articles in the two days before they reached the vilway of weapons, food and finery as lages, where they were impatiently friends and relatives contributed to awaited in overpowering numbers.—comfort the departed one in his Correspondence in Forest and fateful journey to the spirit land. Stream. Horses were stolen from the whites sacrificed over the ashes of the dead chief, and then roasted and eaten. With much feasting, loud lamentations and wild outbursts of wild barbaric grief the assembled people re called his parting admonition to the head men of his tribe to "never make peace with the Maricopas."

The upper river men were their friends, but the men of the desert were their enemies, and among them the Maricopas were never trusted. The dead chief had been a man of much authority in his day and his parting injunction sank deep into the hearts of the fighting men of his tribe. Councils of war were held, and it was decided to destroy the Maricopas. To this end assistance was asked of the Chimehuevas, Mojave and Yavanais, friendly tribes living to the north and northeast of the Yumas. The two former were river Indians, but the Yavanals were one of the hill tribes that did much to make the name of Arizona a synonym for blood and murder. The most noted fighting men of these tribes offered themselves for the occasion, and to this force of several hundred men, the pick and pride of these several peoples, was assigned the destruction of the Maricopas. They rendezvoused at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, within the limits of the present town of Yuma. From that point they began their fateful march against the Maricopas.

The Pima and Maricopa, Indians lived in scattered villages along the Glia River, the nearest village being distant about 175 miles east of the place of rendezvous. To the gouth on his road. He considers it a crime and southeast of them lived the to cut small mahogany trees, as there Papagos, a tribe of desert Indians is plenty of other timber in the forby blood and marriage. Collectively post the three tribes could gather together a fighting force of about 1000 jucaro negro, all hard woods which men, but the Yumas and their allies do not grow large and cannot be had no thought of meeting such a combination. The Pima-Maricopas were to be surprised and slaughtered will outlast steel rails in this climate. in full settlement of centuries of accamulated grievances. Big with expectation of easy victory the allies guey, the oldest in Cuba, which was left the Colorado and followed the built in 1838, are jique ties which Gila till they reached the first Mari- have been taken out and used for copa village. This they believed to fence posts after fifty years. Some & Maricopa Railroad now crosses

the river. In the gray dawn of early morning they atruck the west end of the village with terrible shock. To their surprise they found only a few old squaws, whom they ruthlessly squaws, whom they ruthlessly wear any more than steel after the butchered, and still a few others a same service. Much of the wood is little further in, an additional whet so hard and heavy that it will ink

in front and on both sides the allies were attacked by an overwhelming force. With terrific yells they closed in on the invaders and then began one of the most desperate and bloody battles ever fought by dians in the Southwest. Finding themselves trapped, the allies faced about and heroically struggled to extricate themselves. The overlapping flanks of the Maricopas and their allies, the Pimas and Papagoes, darkened the way with flights of arrows, spears and stones, but in the agony of desperation the Colorado Indians succeeded in breaking through only 10 be clubbed, speared or shot in the running fight that followed. This is known to have continued for forty miles. Of all that left the Colorado River with such high hopes, but few lived to return, and those to die exhaustion and wounds. They had put up a hard fight, but went down under the weight of numbers. The fatal trap had been barbarously baited with a few old squaws. The invaders unsuspectingly entered it and their doom was sealed. Quarter was neither asked nor given, and the brains of the wounded and exhauted were beaten out by the savage women that followed in the line

of pursuit. Never in the lives of the allied tribes had they lost so many of their best men. In anticipation of easy victory and consequent plunder many of their squaws had gone far to meet them. They were frenzied with grief over the unexpected results. It is said that their wailings and lamentations could be heard for miles Among the noted Yumas killed was Francisco, a chief well known to the few whites then living in the country. It was through his influence that the famous Olive Oatman had been given her liberty by the Mojaves, she having been purchased by them from the Apaches.

For a time it was feared that the Maricopas, emboldened by their successes, would attack the Yumas on the Colorado, and all available war riors were held in readiness to meet them. The women and children were sent to the rancheria on the California side of the river, and numerous rafts were prepared for the crossing of the warriors in case they were again beaten; but the victors were satisfied to let well enough alone. Beyond an occasional meeting of a few bold spirits, this battle ended hostilities between the two tribes, and animosities have so far been forgotten that intermarriages have taken place between them. This has been due mostly to the schools at which the young people of the different tribes are in attendance.

The Maricopas had been advised of the proposed raid of the Yumas by the Cocopans. These were also river Indians, but residents of Lower California. From "all time," they say, they have been at enmity with the Yumas. A strip of land twentyfive miles along the river, between the two tribes, was considered neutral ground, but between the Coco pahs and Maricopas friendly intercourse had long been kept. Cocopahs were employed on the steamers and massacre the Maricopas. Cer-Then, as now, the Indians on the tain it is that Maricopa scouts kept

Bees and Blue Flowers

Darwin's theory of "bees and blue flowers," or the evolution of "the largest and most brilliant flowers" by the preference for these of pollendistributing bees, is challenged by Mr. G. W. Bulman in the current Nineteenth Century. Darwin's view was thus expressed in his "Origin of Species:

'We may safely conclude that if insects had never existed on the face of the world the vegetation would not have been decked with beautiful flowers, but would have produced only such poor flowers as are now borne by our firs, oaks, nut and ash trees, by the grasses, by spinach,

docks, and nettles." Mr. Bulman adduces evidence that ees, far from resorting for pollen and nectar to flowers tinged with blue, as averred by Lord Avebury, exhibit no especial preference for hem, or for yellow, orange, green, or white flowers; but will readily lade their hip pockets with honey from flowers quite despoiled of petals and color. The inconspicuous blooms of the lime tree, the holly, the willow, the current, and the ivy are alike thronged with murmurous wings. The instinct of the azure-loving bees" appears, after all, to be strictly commercial.-Nan York Times.

Jique Wood Ties.

Mahogany is often used for ties by the railroads in Cuba, as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden !! whom they were closely allied ests suitable for construction pur-

Jique (pronounced hickey), acans because they won't rost. On the railhave been near where the Phoenix of them have been taken out and used for fence posts after thirty years in the railroad bed. There is a tramway at Camaguey with rails of been running for more than a quarter of a century and they do not show a their thirst for blood. Suddenly in water. - Chicago Record-Herald.



A Terrible Indictment. The modern girl is a sphinx; a hybrid kind of creature who dislikes children, talks an incomprehensible language, mostly composed of slang terms picked up goodness knows how and where, and looks upon feminine graces ns—to use her own "elegant" term—"tommy-rot."—Correspondent writing in the Throne.

Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, widow of Louis Agassiz, the celebrated naturalist, is dead. Mrs. Agassiz was her distinguished husband's assistant in his work, and also wrote his blography. Since his death she has been instrumental in founding and fostering Radcliffe College and other publie works. She was eighty-four years

Hints For Busy Shoppers.

Ties for women who do not care for the extremely feminine lace or lingerie, jabot and bow, include pretty, straight ties of Roman striped ribbon and the plain or plaid Windsor tie for her linen collars.

There is nothing so attractive for summer use as the cretonne bedroom set, for this material is irresistibly fetching and cool-looking. Flowered patterns lead in popularity, and several articles have been added to the long list of things shown last summer. Besides the pin cushion, bureau cover, laundry bags, shirt waist boxes and glove and handkerchief cases, there are bedspreads, pillow covers, letter cases, work bags, lamp

shades and photograph frames. Plain collars have edgings of narrow pleated lawn or sheer linen. Colors are used, and blue, pink and lavender are the favorites.

Lace yokes are used for smart afternoon frocks, and even on dainty designs in morning gowns. They come with or without collars, and the broad yoke effect is in high favor. The latest styles have tabs over the shoulders and come in the heavier kinds of laces.

Smart stationery is shown in blue and gray, although white is returning to favor. The fabric finish is used for all the better grades of papers. The only change seen is in the flaps on envelopes, which now are cut either in deep points or squares.

The Manners of American Women. In Harper's Bazar, Mr. Henry James continues his desperate task of reforming the women of America. It is their manners that concern him

now, and he writes of them sadly but "Let me thus then, making my image comprehensive, invite it to cover the case of the whole social opportunity of women in our rough American world-that world indeed whose admirable capacity for still feeding innumerable millions makes us even yet resent the application to its liberality of any invidious epithet. We have to breathe low that it is rough, and that the free hand we have given on all sides to our women has done much less than we might have dreamed to smooth it; we otherwise invite ourselves to taste overmuch of certain forms of the roughness. This, however, is a trifle if we only succeed in insisting, insisting with lucidity; than which there is no better way, doubtless, than to appeal with directness. Directness achieved, accordingly, when this petition to the American woman is made, absolutely, against her much-misguided self, and when it is asked of her to recognize, not that her path more lighted than that of her downtrodden sisters in other worlds, but that she literally stands in need of three times their sufficiency of admonition. It is in other words not three times easier for her to please and soothe and happily to exemplify, but three times more difficult-by reason of the false lights that have multiplied about her and that an atmosphere absolutely uncritical has done nothing to extinguish."

A Left-Handed Party. A good many prospective hostesses are racking their brains for some new scheme for entertaining their friends. The woman who entertains much knows that the guests whose hands are full are at their ease, and all stiffness vanishes. If you cannot think of something with which to fill both hands, let us try to fill one only. You may either add to the insitation "Come with the right hand tied up," or the guest may be left in ignorance of the fate awaiting her in hall or

dressing room. Let no one be excepted. The hostess greets the guests extending the left hand, and begs as a great favor that each one will register in the open blank book which she will on a table or desk near her. This alone will serve to banish the formality which is so gpt to gettle like a pall upon a company of people when they are met together for social purposes, especially at the beginning of the evening. The best of penmen can scarcely write the name legibly with the left hand, so all will meet on a common footing. The page will scon look worse than any kindergarten's first attempt at penmanship, and will afford amusement for all: while to the hostess it will become a pleasing

souvenir of the occasion. After that almost any form of amusement will be doubly amusing when performed by the crippled A soloist might sing to her own left-handed accompaniment; a reciter make a speech with left-handed gestures; or all draw some simple object on pieces of cardboard fastened to a drawing board or on the blackboard, in which case it will be very amusing for the rest to watch the gestures and positions which the leftvictim will unconassume. On no account must the right hand be used all the evening. and comical forfeits should be in readiness to be imposed upon anyone

For refreshments anything requiring a spoon or a fork may be served, and no little fun may be added if the hostess has selected her menu with a view to the awkwardness of the

company. Just as all are through eating a large tray may be brought into the room, set in the centre of the table and uncovered while the hostess or a friend counts ten, then covered up for one minute, then uncovered again while ten is counted, then each one writes (or tries to) the names of all the things remembered as seen on the tray. There should be a great variety of common things on the tray. if it is too much trouble to write the names the guests may go one by one into a room with the hostess or a friend and feel of the things under the cover with her left hand, announcing the name of what she thinks each one is, and the one who has charge of it writing down and keeping track of the ones who guess the most correctly.

What is Worth While?

After being a housekeeper over fifty years, and all that time on a farm, would it not be a natural wonder if I had not learned that to provide the wherewithal to eat and drink

What then is worth while? May I be allowed to say a few words in regard to the family circle (the oldest Institution on earth)? Is it worth while to starve the brain and dwarf the soul by overwork to keep spick and span, or to get rich in pocket that some one may live in idleness and spend it on luxuries? To earn a good living is a clear duty, but to have a happy home is a greater one. good stock of love is the main thing in the beginning. Let in the sunshine, and after the necessary work is accomplished for that day, swing quite round-sing, tell stories, or dance, if there is music, and don't forget to do a kindness for some one.

As I do not cook much now I cannot send an original idea in that line but I do go away sometimes, and will offer some notes on that. long since I was at a home where there was only one child-a daughter about twelve. Suddenly she cried out: "Do, mamma, please be quiet! I am doing the very best I can, and you are scolding me all the time." The mother was a nagger, a veritable scold. In olden times they fastened such on a ducking stool over the water to wash the sin away-a few descendants still live. Later on John, the husband, ap-

peared, and then the nagging began to work again. Why do you do this? Why don't you do that? He looked as though good victuals were wasted on him, for the nagging process v wearing him away, flesh and s I thought: "Poor woman, it be hard to have a brain wi' tongue, but deliver us from without a brain.

In case John was a little stubborn and could not see that his wife needed help, would it not be better to use the rule of the statesman or captain of industry-diplomacy (or call it

tact, if you like)? For instance, if you have a large wash on hand and he has the laborlous task of going to the city or taking a trip to the country, make the osition that he help forenoon, and you ride with him in the afternoon. He may say: fore I'll come to that. I'll have it done." But he doesn't need to come down. The Good Book says: "The husband is the head of the household," but it also says, "The wife shall be a crown to her husband," and we all know that the crown is just above the head of the good wife who never-nags .- Laura N. Kennedy, in the New York Tribune

Curiosities of Servant Question.

In connection with the advanced position taken by "labor" in New Zealand, it is interesting to note the attitude of the domestic servants of that colony. A union has been formed which, through its secretary at Wellington, sent out circulars to housewives, informing them of the "claims" of the Domestic Workers' Union, and expressing the hope that their reasonableness would be acknowledged by signing the agreement accompanying the circular letter, which informs those concerned that "by so doing you will obviate the unpleasantness of appearing personally or by agent before the Conciliation Board or Arbitration Court." Here are some of the "claims:

"The week's work shall consist of sixty-eight hours, to be divided as follows: Work to commence every morning, except holidays, at 6.30 a. m., and cease on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7.30 p. m., with three intervals of one-half hour each for meals, and one hour's interval in the afternoon of each day. "On Thursdays work shall cease

at 2 p. m., with two intervals of onehalf hour each for meals. "On Sundays work shall cease at 2 p. m., with two intervals of half an hour each for meals, but domes

tics shall, if required, prepare toa between the hours of 5.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m. on alternate Sundays. "On Wednesdays work shall cease at 10 p. m., with three intervals of half an hour each for meals and one hour interval in the afternoon.

"On Sundays two hours shall be allowed to attend church in the morning. "Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New

Year's Day, King's Birthday, Anniversary Day, Easter Monday, Labor Day, and all statutory holfdays shall be deemed to be holidays, and work tone on those days shall be paid for at the rate of one shilling (twenty-four cents) per hour."

To what extent these "claims" have been acknowledge has not yet transpired.—Harper's Weekly.

The vettest hour of the day is at 2

AFGHAN JUSTICE.

The Blanket System of Retribution in Afghanistan.

"The Ameer's surprise that it should be necessary to have a sentry on a cruiser recalls an instance, writes a correspondent, "recently cited by one of the Inns of Court lec-The learned lecturer observed that the administration of justice in this country in the time of the Conqueror was somewhat akin to the rough-and-ready methods adopted in Afghanistan, instancing the experience of the Yorkshire engineer who acted for many years as Director of the Arsenal to Abdur Rahman, who was fired at by some fanatic in a bagaar, and laid a complaint before the late Ameer. His Highness seemed to make light of the matter, observing, 'I should not bother about it: you will find it will be all right.' The engineer was by no means satisfied, but remembering the people with whom he was, resolved to say no more. week or so later he was invited to accompany the Ameer on a ride. When outside the town they passed gibbet after gibbet, each occupied. Englishman at length broke silence by suggesting, 'Your Highness seems to have been busy of late.' The reply was characteristic: 'Oh, no, that is your little lot.' It was afterward learned that the Ameer had executed every male member of the family of the assailant upon whom he could lay hands."-London Globe.

Argentina's Level Pampas.

The pampas of Argentina, so far ns an absolute level is concerned, are said to exceed any other large area in the world. One railroad runs for 175 miles without an Inch of curve, and it might have continued in the same way for thirty miles farther. That is indicative of "the real thing" in level land, according to the correspondent of the Los Angeler

The people are said to be perfectly willing to use American machinery. when it has been proven to them that it will do more work with less men than the English. Over and above the steadily increasing value of their land, incident to the growth of the country, landowners are said to be doubling and trebling their wealth every few year

The wagons used are said to be fifty feet long in some cases and from twelve to fifteen feet wide. The hind wheels will be from twelve to fourteen feet high and the driver's seat twenty or more feet above the ground. The horses used at times number as many as three ocore to a wagon. The principal idea of such a large wagon is to have something that will not be engulfed by the mud or dust of the bottomless roads of the pampas, and it also has its economical advantage in a country where men are scarce and horses are plentiful .- Manufacturer.

Leart Burlais.

he body of Louis IX., after his leath at Carthage in 1270, is related to have been boiled in wine and water In order to preserve it for transportation, and it was then shipped by Charles of Anjou (I.) to Sicily. Here the flesh and viscera were deposited in the Benedictine abbey of Monreale, near Palermo. The heart and the bones remained, by desire of the soldiers, in the camp. Later his son Philip (Le Hardi) having carried them and those of his brother, Tristan, into Italy, they were taken to Paris in 1271. On March 21 of that year the bones, reduced to ashes, were deposited temporarily in Notre Dame, whence they were presently borne in state to the Benedictine abbey of St. Denis, and at each spot by the way where the bearers paused seven in number. Philip subsequent-

ly caused a cross to be raised. Charles of Anjou dying at Foggia, 1285, his heart was sent to Angers, while his body was entombed in San Gennaro, at Naples. His viscera remained in the Duomo at Foggia.

Philip III. (Le Hardi) died of pes tilence at Perpignan October 5, 1285. His fiesh was buried at Narbonne His bones were transferred to St. His heart was given by Denia. Philip IV. (Le Bel) to the Dominicans of Paris. - London Notes and Queries.

Frightened the Bride to Death.

In the church at Chrastian at Pisek, in Bohemia, a marriage was about to be solemnized between Anna Roslin, aged nineteen, and a youth of her choice. Bride and bridegroom stood all ready before the altar where were lighted tapers. Before the priest could unite the bridal pair one of the tapers became suddenly extinguished. A loud shrick came from the bride, and she gasped, 'Meine kerze ist erloschen!" taper is extinguished)!" and sank unconscious into the arms of the bridegroom. Immediately all attention was turned to the condition of the bride. Several attempts were made to revive the poor girl, but in vain. The bride, in her chaplet and veil, died at the altar rails. The superstition of the villagers of the plain is that if a lighted taper becomes extinguished on either side of the altar the person standing on that side of the altar where the light went out will suffer a dire calamity .-London News.

The Humility of Greatness. Our strength grows out of our weakness. Not until we are pricked and stung and sorely shot at awakens the indignation which arms itself with secret forces. A great man is always willing to be little. Whilst he sits on the cushions of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put to his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learned his ignorance; is cared of the insanity of concell, has got moderation and real skill .-Home Herald.

New York's Oldest Street Crocked, narrow, busy Nassan street is the oldest thoroughfare in New York City to preserve its origfuel form. It has always been a com-mercial mart.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatm such diseases. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHAT-EVER. Peruna is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Peruna brings to the home the COM-BINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman, in the use of catarrh remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a dispase which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or come other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents. showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

Paper Kettles For Army.

Preparations are being made to furnish the soldiers of the German Army with paper kettles, which are a Japanese invention. Although the utensils are made of pliable paper, they hold water readily. By pouring water into them they can be hung over the fire without burning for a length of time sufficient to boil the water. One kettle can be used about eight times.





Libby's kind, made from choice fresh meats, in Libby's spotiess kitchens. It is pure, wholesome and delicious in flavor.

Ready for Serving At Once. Simply garmished with stuce it is an appetizing entree for luncheon or dinner. Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's. Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago





A DVERTISE IN THIS PAPER IT WILL PAY