

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

GAME WARDEN FINED.

Huntingdon (Special).—William Schaffer, game warden of Perry County, residing at Newport, upon a hearing before Justice J. R. Householder, at Alexandria, was fined \$100 and \$50 costs for shooting a doe in Diamond Valley, Huntingdon County, on November 13 last. The penalty carries with it a prohibition against hunting on State lands in the future and forfeits his position as game warden.

About sixteen witnesses were examined and great interest in the case was manifested by hunters and the public generally on account of Schaffer's official position. Schaffer's defense was that he thought the doe was a pronged buck when he shot him, but the evidence showed that the animal's wounds indicated that she was facing her pursuer when shot.

MURDERER HUNG.

Harrisburg (Special).—Jacob Stehman, who killed his wife at the Broad Street Market, in this city, thirteen months ago, in a fit of drunken jealousy, was hanged in the Dauphin County prison yard Friday. Stehman's neck was broken by the fall. After he had hung eighteen minutes he was pronounced dead. His body was turned over to an undertaker for interment at Oberlin.

Stehman received a pension of \$520 from the United States Government Thursday on account of his father, who served in the Civil War and died when the murderer was 12 years old. Stehman sent for his two little girls and gave them his pension money with instructions that it should be turned over to an aunt to be kept for them until they are older.

AX BUSH IN GREATER CITY.

Pittsburg (Special).—Mayor George W. Guthrie's first act as chief executive of Greater Pittsburg was to call for the resignation of Samuel J. Grenet, of Allegheny, who has been Director of Public Safety of the North Side city, and who, under the new city charter became Deputy Director.

Grenet was one of four men indicted with former State Senator Elliott Rodgers in connection with the bogus tax receipt scandals, and it was against him that District Attorney Goehring directed charges in court, when he declared that the North Side police were being used to cover up the scandal.

Grenet's resignation was announced by the Mayor. When asked for reasons the Mayor said: "See Grenet."

JEALOUSY PROMPTS MURDER.

Altoona (Special).—George John, a Syrian merchant, was shot and killed here by Tony A. Michaels, another Syrian storekeeper, because of the former's attentions to the latter's wife.

Michaels left his wife three months ago because of these attentions, and with the aid of friends started a small store in another part of the city. Hearing that John continued to visit his wife, Michaels secreted himself in a small yard attached to his wife's store and killed John as he entered the yard.

Michaels was arrested while running toward his home.

IRON MILLS RESUME.

Reading (Special).—As an indication of better feeling in the iron market, the Exeter Steam Forge at Loraine and the puddle mill of the Glasgow Iron Company at Pine Iron Works Station have both resumed. It is announced here that the Carpenter Steel Works, which made great quantities of projectiles for the Government during the Spanish-American War, will go on full time after January 1.

There has been a little diminution in shipments on the Reading Railway during the past month.

NEW PITTSBURG SUBURB.

Pittsburg (Special).—A Philadelphia syndicate, headed by W. E. Hershey, of Philadelphia, closed the deal for the purchase of 100 acres in Sterrett Township, just inside the boundaries of Greater Pittsburg. The price of the property is given as \$250,000. The new company is financed entirely in Philadelphia, but Attorney Hershey would not give the names of his backers. The tract will be laid out immediately for building lots.

SCHOOL DROPS INTO MINE.

Mahanoy City (Special).—During the absence of teachers and scholars from the St. Nicholas Schoolhouse for dinner at the noon hour the east wing of the building dropped into a newly made mine breach, pulling the entire structure out of shape. The school had only been dismissed ten minutes before or many of the pupils would have been enveloped in the wreckage.

Mystery in Man's Shooting.

Lewistown (Special).—Henry Innis, 35 years old, an iron worker of this city, lies at the home of his brother in Yeagertown in a precarious condition from a bullet wound in the right hip. He was found in this condition near the tracks of the Milroy branch and was very weak from loss of blood. It is told a man's story of having been fired upon by a crowd at the mill gate, but neither the gathering of any crowd or the shooting can be verified.

Porker Chews Dynamite.

Williamsport (Special).—A large porker, weighing slightly over 400 pounds, was killed in a peculiar manner at the home of its owner, Joseph Martino, near Blackwater. A dynamite railroad signal cap was carelessly thrown into the pigpen, and one of the largest hogs attempted to eat it. As the animal's teeth pressed against the concussion cap the dynamite exploded, tearing the head nearly off.

BLOW COSTS \$21.48.

Norristown (Special).—Mistaking the intention of Benjamin Lobb when he asked her to come behind the coal bin to read the water meter, Mrs. William N. Reed fled from her Oak Lane house to seek police protection. On her husband's learning the cause of his wife's terror, Reed hunted Lobb and promptly knocked him down with a right hand blow from the shoulder that came like a streak of lightning from a clear sky because Lobb was entirely unaware that he had given offense.

Explanations were made in the magistrate's office here when Lobb testified that as an inspector for the Springfield Water Company he had visited the Reed home to inspect the meter. According to custom he asked Mrs. Reed to accompany him to the cellar to see the test made and when he called to her to come behind the bin to read the meter he was surprised to hear her run from the house.

When Reed heard the explanation he made an apology to Lobb and the two men shook hands, Lobb withdrawing the charge. It cost Reed \$21.48 for the expenses of the hearing, which he paid promptly to Squire Lenhardt.

Thieves Big Haul.

Allentown (Special).—Thieves got away with nearly \$1,000 worth of goods, when they entered the store of Isaac Sinkewitz, of Fogelsville, and carried away the entire stock of several of the departments of the store. Among the booty was a shipment of jewelry valued at \$400, which had just been received, and had not yet been opened. Entrance was effected with tools stolen from a nearby blacksmith shop.

Baby Kills Playmate.

Scranton (Special).—While the 3-year old son of Alfred Thomas, of West Scranton, was playing at the home of a neighbor, he blew off the head of Annie McNally, his 6-year-old little friend, with a shotgun. The gun was left within reach of the children and the boy could not get the switchboard and in so doing he managed to pull the trigger, with the tragic result related.

Sand As Fire Extinguisher.

Mahanoy City (Special).—A live wire falling down on telephone wires caused a merry riot of flames and light explosions in the United Telephone Exchange here during which Miss Sadie Skeath, the chief operator, gave a splendid exhibition of pluck and nerve. When the flames burst from the switchboard she seized several buckets of sand, which extinguished the blaze. The switchboard was ruined.

Lanterns Set Fire To Barns.

Reading (Special).—Three barns have been burned in this county in many days and the cause of each was the explosion of a lantern. The latest to be destroyed was the barn of the State Hill Hotel. A lantern in a wagon of one of the guests exploded and set fire to the wagon shed and the flames communicated to the barn.

\$100 A Pound For Poultry.

York (Special).—G. G. Shoemaker, a breeder of fine poultry near this city, has just sold a buff Orpington hen to A. J. Check, of Henderson, N. C., for \$100. The hen won the first prize at Madison Square Garden. It weighed just four pounds, costing the purchaser \$100 per pound.

Brakeman Shot By Rat Hunter.

Mauch Chunk (Special).—Roger Neff, of Bethlehem, 25 years old, brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was shot in the head by George Bankes, a rat hunter, at Lehigh. Neff was passing over his train just as Bankes shot at a large rodent and received a full charge of birdshot at close range. The train was stopped and the injured man sent to a hospital.

Girl Sent To House Of Refuge.

Norristown (Special).—Blanche Shelmite, the pretty Cheltenham Township girl, who stole \$95 of her grandfather's money previous to seeing sights in Philadelphia, was committed to the House of Refuge by the Montgomery County Court, and she was taken there by Sheriff Matthews.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

While George Otter, of Mechanicsville, Schuylkill County, was cleaning a Flobert rifle at his home, with his wife in front of him watching the operation, the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through the woman's left knee.

William Dewald, aged 14 years, while at rifle practice at Schuylkill Haven, sent a bullet from a Flobert rifle through his foot.

Reuben Long was stricken with paralysis and died at Birdsboro aged 72 years. Mr. Long for a number of years was a boatman on the Schuylkill Canal.

At the sale of the personal effects of the late Mrs. Susanna Seidel, an old platter, said to be more than 100 years old, was sold to Dr. William B. Troxler, of Fullerton, a grandson, for \$25.



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Unbalanced Farms. A great deal of timber has been cut to pay off the mortgage on the farm or to secure an emergency fund for a "rainy day," but in doing this many farms have been so thrown out of balance because of the lack of sufficient timber for fuel purposes and the necessary repairs of the buildings.—American Cultivator.

Fit the Collar. Great care should always be taken in fitting a collar to a horse's neck. A badly fitting collar will bring all sorts of trouble to the work horse. It should fit the shoulder all the way along and should be long enough so that it will not choke the horse. The harness should be fitted to the collar so that the pulling pressure will not come too close to the point of the ulder.—Farmer's Home Journal.

Save the Manure. The flowing away in the manure heap of the rich black liquids that the rains wash down is the loss of the most valuable elements that exist in the manure. When the liquids begin to accumulate, inclose them with an embankment, or construct a tank for their reception. Pump or bail them back upon the solid portion and, if necessary, turn over the whole mass and saturate it. However, if manure is sheltered from exposure, this extra labor will be avoided.—Epitomist.

Care of Geese. "When the fattening season arrives," says an experienced goose farmer, "keep the geese shut away from bathing water and feed barley meal, cornmeal and beet scraps and chopped celery and keep in a sub-merged light for three or four weeks, then let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. Then return to their clean quarters and feed on barley meal and milk and chopped celery for two or three days, letting them go for twenty-four hours before killing, and you will have geese fit for a king."

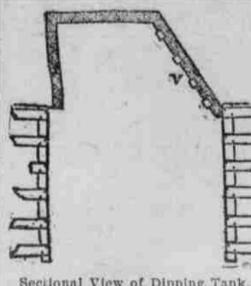
Breaking Up a Setting Hen. A writer in Rural World says: To break a hen from setting, take a steel trap, wrap a piece of thin cloth around each jaw of the trap, set it and place it in the nest, and when you hear the hen squeaking loose her out of the trap and set it again in the nest, I never knew but one hen to try the trap the second time. If you have a trap strong enough to hold a hog or a dog it will also break them from trespassing. So far as I know I am the originator of this recipe, and it is free to all.

When to Plow Sod. The damage done by cut worms has become so alarming in some sections that the question has arisen whether the practice of turning over sod in the spring has not something to do with it. Some figures out that by allowing their sod ground to stand over they get the full value of the late pasture. Sod ground should be turned in the fall. Make it as late as you want, but get it turned before the ground freezes up. This late plowing will enable one to get the full worth of the late fall growth, and the ground is in just the condition to weather till spring. If there were no other reason, fall plowing is better, as it will help get rid of the cut worms and other insects which have been hurting corn during the past four or five years. Many complain that their soils are not as nice to work as they were several years ago. That no doubt is due to the system of plowing and cultivation. We do too much spring plowing, with the result that the seed-bed is spongy or soggy all through the summer. Turn under the sod this fall, and then disc next spring. That's the place to expect the bumper yield of corn.—L. C. Brown, in National Farmer.

A Forty Acre Lot. Here is a statement of facts relative to timber growth and increase in valuation. For a convenient example I will take a tract of average timber land of forty acres, such as are to be seen in the Eastern townships and Northern Vermont. The total average stumpage would perhaps be about twelve thousand feet per acre, making a total of 480,000 feet. For the last few years the average increase in the price of stumpage has been about forty cents per thousand per year. The increase by growth is about four per cent. The percentage that should be cut from such a tract per year is about seven per cent., or about one tree in fourteen, and by this means a healthy growth of the balance would be assured if the other rules of forestry were observed, but in five or six years the cutting should be less each season, i. e., it should not exceed the increase by growth. This data would give the following formula or problem:

The market value of this total stumpage would be: 480,000 at \$7 per M., or \$3,360. Net yearly earnings on this stumpage would be: Annual increase of 480,000 feet at forty cents per M., \$192, also 33,000 feet total cuttings at \$7 per M., \$231.00; total \$427.20. This shows an actual net yearly earnings on the tract of \$427.20, but if we eliminate the increase of the value of the stumpage each year of forty cents per thousand, we have an absolutely safe proposition and earnings of \$235.20 on the tract, or \$5.88 per acre per year.—American Cultivator.

Cement Dipping Tank. An excellent dipping tank can be made of cement. It can be built as cheap or cheaper than with boards and is much more durable. We would advise all who are contemplating making any articles of cement, whether it be tanks, posts, sidewalks or anything else to send to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, for farmer's bulletin No. 235. Dig the hole for the cement dipping tank eight inches longer and wider than the interior of the tank is to be. The end of the tank from which the animals will make their exit should be slanting, as shown at A in the drawing. After the hole has been dug, mix the mortar at the rate of one part cement to three parts sand. Fill in the bottom of the hole with a smooth layer, four inches thick. Leave this till it has dried sufficiently to hold up a man. Then make a box out of inch lumber that is eight inches narrower and four inches shorter than the interior of



Sectional View of Dipping Tank.

the hole. This box should be used in making the three perpendicular sides of the tank, but the slanting side should be left open to be built after the other three walls have dried. When this box is set into the hole, it will leave four inches on either side of the sides and four inches on the perpendicular end of the box and the walls. Fill in the mortar in this opening and leave till it has sufficiently dried to remove the box. Then the floor on the slant should be made. Start at the bottom and put on a layer of cement four inches thick, allowing it to reach six inches upward on the incline. At the top of this layer, six inches wide, place a piece of two by two so that it will extend one inch above the surface of the cement. Then put another layer of cement six inches wide above this in the slant, finishing with another two by two. Continue this till the entire incline has been covered. It is necessary to have the two by two imbedded in the cement to afford a foothold for the animal when it attempts to come out of the tank, as cement is very slippery.

In some of the Western States, where the soil is naturally dry and very hard, a great many make dipping tanks by simply plastering the interior walls of dirt with two or three coats of cement. Such a method of construction will answer the purpose when none but hogs and sheep are to be dipped, but for the larger animals, there is danger of the cement being broken and the dip wasted. It is much more durable and a great deal cheaper in the end to make four-inch walls as suggested above. The tank should be so located that it can be easily fenced. Usually by placing it at one side of the hog pens, but one side need be fenced, the hog fence serving for the other side.

Farm Notes. Carefully feed so that the digestion is kept strong and healthy. Do not leave the herd in the pasture more than half a day at first. Save the heifer calves from the best cows and raise them intelligently for butter cows. Excelsior makes the best nesting material. Use cedar excelsior; it keeps out lice and mites. Sheep do not require as much heat-producing feed as other animals, on account of their heavy fleece.

Protection of Roads. The subject before the Massachusetts Highway Association at its last quarterly meeting was the most: 1. a macadam road from the excessive wear of automobile travel and the expense of dust. Experts of large experience gave their views, the consensus of opinion being that some very bad smelling preparation in which coal oil is a main ingredient is the best found so far. It is lamentable that the bad smell should be an essential element of surface-preserving material for use on our roads. The park commissioners preserved our parkways and boulevards in this section last summer at the cost of all enjoyment for those who rode over them.—Boston Post.

Progress in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has now under construction 268 miles of highways, under rules prescribed by State Highway Commissioner Hunter. Fifteen counties of that State are doing no road making under State-aid laws.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Missouriian Scot. A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets he noticed a bald-headed chemist at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer. "Yes, sir," said the chemist. "Step inside please. There's an article I can highly recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours." "Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' your head a bit rub w't, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."—Windsor Magazine.

ROY ROADS

Tar on Roads.

As a direct result of successful experiments with oil for roads in California—and in Iran, Africa, and certain towns of Algiers where asphalt and mastic oil were used—road builders took up the question of employing tar, either alone or in connection with oil for road surfacing. In France a mixture of tar and oil was tried in 1890, and by 1901 such good effects were obtained with various tar mixtures, that many miles of roads were surfaced with them. The French engineers pursued the subject with intelligent perseverance, and they secured some ideal roads for traveling. The tar is applied hot at about 210 degrees, and only in dry weather. After the tar is applied, a sprinkling of sand is made over the surface to harden the mixture and to prevent slipping of horses and vehicles. By the addition of heavy oil, the tar is hardened more quickly, and the road thrown open to general traffic. All dust and mud are eliminated by the tarring process, and the roadbed itself is kept from injury by heavy traffic. The waterproof character of the tar surface keeps the water from entering the roadbed, and thus eliminates one of the most destructive agencies of highways.

In England tar is also used quite extensively for the maintenance of the surface of the roads, and in this country it is also a well-recognized practice. One of the first applications of tar to the surface was made about seven or eight months. In Montclair, N. J., a mixture of tar and screenings was tried in 1904 on a steep grade, and for a year practically no wear or tear was noticeable on the road. Since then a number of other roads in that town have been similarly treated at a cost of about seventeen cents per square foot including the cracked stone and screenings. The tarring itself cost only about five to six cents per square foot. In several other New Jersey towns and on Long Island, roads are now being treated with tarred surface for eliminating dust and mud and for the protection of the road itself.

The difference between the method of tarring the surface of roads in France and this country is in the use of sand or screenings. In France they merely sprinkle sand on the tar after it has cooled a day or two, but in this country cracked stones or screenings are either mixed with the tar or sprinkled upon the surface, with the purpose of incorporating them as much as possible with the tar. The French roads are excellent and form a dry, dustless surface, but they do not last as long as the American roads of equal excellence. The tar and screenings, when properly mixed together, form a sort of cushion, which greatly reduces abrasion.

The use of tar in territories where there are ample rainfalls is far superior to oil, for the latter then forms an emulsion with the water, which does great damage to vehicles and clothes. It makes the surface mushy, and resprinkling is necessary at intervals. But in dry, hot, arid regions the oil is superior to tar, and accomplishes the object of laying the dust and forming a smooth compact surface better. It is consequently a question of climate and topographical conditions which must determine the use of materials and methods in any part of the country.—Scientific American.

France's Roads Best in World.

Among the reasons which make the highways of France the best in the world is the requirement that all preliminary road-making operations shall be thoroughly performed, says Leslie's Weekly. When embankments are made, the earthwork is built up only a few inches at a time and, in the neighborhood of masonry, rammed. Every ditch is carefully cut at a proper angle, rammed, and, if necessary, paved with stones. Dangerous turns are protected by stone parapets; at each cross road there are sign posts, always in order, and the Touring Club of France has established indicators to remind the tourist of dangerous curves, rapid descents, etc. Every railroad crossing is protected by a gate, which has a watchman in charge day and night.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pain Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Hum, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Ten Dollars A Leak.

"And when my day's work is through," said the fat plumber, "there is nothing I enjoy so much as dropping off to sleep and dreaming." "And what are your favorite dreams?" asked the bosom friend. "Why, pipe dreams."—Chicago News.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

AN IMITATION TAKES FOR ITS PATTERN THE REAL ARTICLE

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitations always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

REFUSE IMITATIONS—GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!

Killing Of Savage Sled Dogs.

Malamute dogs, deprived of sufficient food, have become so ferocious in Nome that the Northern camp has been compelled to establish a pound and to take up all dogs whose owners will not care for them.

Unless the dogs can be tamed they are shot. Scores of valuable sled dogs have already been killed this winter, and before spring, it is believed, hundreds will have to be shot to make Nome safe for women and children.

A score or more of women and children have been attacked by half-famished Malamutes, and it is almost unsafe for children to wander about town unprotected. Even men have been attacked at times by the dogs, and only heroic measures adopted by the town will prevent death or maiming of many people this winter. It was this that led the Nome council to order the hungry dogs killed.—Portland Oregonian.

The Conscience Of A Dog.

"I have a rough-haired terrier dog, by name Sam, who, besides being able to perform all sorts of tricks, is of a high moral character," said a Wall Street broker.

"Sam sits at the front window every morning watching for the letter carrier. Today he saw him as usual, and ran off for the letters. He returned with two in his mouth, brought them to me, and went and lay down again, while I resumed reading my newspaper."

"In two or three minutes he rose, and went to the room, and came back carrying in his mouth a small sealed package which had been entrusted to him by the postman with the letters. You see, Sam's conscience seemingly had chided him at not completing his work, and would not let him rest until he had delivered the package to me."—N. Y. Times.

A Carpet Of Ivory.

The carpet, at a distance, seemed of cream-colored silk, but as the Indian merchant unrolled it, it rattled slightly, for it was a carpet of ivory. "This is my carpet," said the merchant, and this dealer. "It does not belong to me, but to a certain rajah. He has commissioned me to sell it to one of your Pittsburgh millionaires, whose wealth and liberality are world-renowned."

"Over 6,000 pounds of tusks were required for this carpet," said the dealer. "Only the finest parts could be used. The strips were shaven singularly thin. See how flexible they are."

"Only three such carpets exist, and all belong to India. The largest and best is in the treasury of the Maharajah of Baroda."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Gold In United States. The production of gold in the United States during 1906 was \$94,373,800, as against \$88,159,700 for 1905, a gain in 1906 of \$6,192,100. The principal gain was in Alaska, which amounted to \$6,430,500. Nevada's gain in gold was \$3,915,500, Oregon's, \$75,200, Arizona's, \$55,800. The greatest loss in gold production in any State was in Colorado, where there was a decrease of \$2,765,700.

Only One "Hirono Quinine" That is Laxative Iron Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A FACE

full of pimples spots like many a one. Get rid of them by using skinning with Parsons' Pills. They assist digestion, help the liver to do its work, and cure constipation. Put up in glass vials. Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Do you wish to know about PATENTS? Do you wish to know about TRADE MARKS? Do you wish to know about PENNSYLVANIA? Do you wish to know about PAY and BOUNTY? Write to W. J. WILKS, Attorney-at-Law (Notary Public), 215 Building, 215 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. 24 years in Washington, D. C. Also soldiers and sailors' pay claims, entitled to pension on age after they reach it. I'll answer letters while she may be entitled. It is this pension.

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 518 South Oak Street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Don's Kidney Pills cured me and I have enjoyed fine health since."

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

Difficult.

Riding in an omnibus up Regent Street last evening I heard an old lady annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying: "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and please behave as such."—Spectator.

Artful Bobby.

"Bobby—Wouldn't you like to buy some flowers, uncle?" "Uncle—No, Bobby—they would only fade."

"Bobby—Buns wouldn't fade, would they, uncle?"—Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physicians Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cure Her.

"About four years ago I was afflicted with black splotches all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced to be skin eczema in its worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. Then my husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every splotch was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 25, 1905."

Fly Finance.

Hilarious Citizen—Come on in, fellows! I got nuttin' but dough. Dere wuz a run on a Harlem bank an' I sold me place in the line for 20 bucks. Incredible Person—Gee, how long have youse had money in do bank? Hilarious Citizen—Who said I had money in do bank?—Puck.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ PER BOTTLE

A FACE

full of pimples spots like many a one. Get rid of them by using skinning with Parsons' Pills. They assist digestion, help the liver to do its work, and cure constipation. Put up in glass vials. Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

300 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MUSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas, 271 Broadway, New York. Shoes ordered from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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