

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911

By Mat D. Blosser

This reason some people wear change their minds is because they have no minds to change. Today offers a new point of view and will change the vista from that discarded yesterday.

The Russian government has taken a decisive step toward protecting its home laborers against outside workmen. It has forbidden the employment of Austrian workmen in Russia and the discharged men are being conducted out of the country.

There is such a thing as too much of a good thing. General Sherman at a public dinner in New York, which was well welcomed as usual by the cheering throngs, remarked feelingly in his little speech: "I have often thought that if I were marching to the sea it would have been well had I marched on into it."

If there is any doubt as to what study or studies should be followed with children, the following are the best, by a simple rule given in three words, namely: Study your business. By this the child is to be earned, and it is highly probable that the knowledge of the trade engaged in outside the information on all subjects outside of it.

We all have to learn in one way or another, that neither men nor boys get second chances in this world. We all get our chance at the end of our lives, but not second chances in the same set of circumstances; and the good difference between one person and another is, how he takes hold of and uses his first chance, and how he takes his full life is scored against him.

Why is it that the rich man after he has amassed a certain sum of money is like to pretend he is poor and is eternally harping about his poverty? Approach him with any business proposition, and he matters how fatigued he may be, he will proceed invariably has some fairy story to tell regarding his financial condition. "I like your scheme first rate," he may say, "I wish I could do it, but I have no money."

New Clerks at Lansing. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 28.—The supreme court decides that the public interest would be served by the suppression of divorce cases in a bill of complaint for divorce, and the court has granted a writ of habeas corpus to the plaintiff, who was held in custody by the sheriff of the county.

Can Suppress Cases. Lansing, Feb. 28.—The supreme court decides that the public interest would be served by the suppression of divorce cases in a bill of complaint for divorce, and the court has granted a writ of habeas corpus to the plaintiff, who was held in custody by the sheriff of the county.

Instantly Killed at Ovid. Ovid, Mich., Feb. 28.—Hillard Archer, a young man of seventeen years, fell from a tree and was killed at Ovid, Mich., on Tuesday night.

STATE NEWS CONDENSED. The Detroit, Lansing & Northgate railroad will build a \$200,000 depot at Lansing, Mich., on Tuesday.

Accorded to Judge Thayer of the United States Circuit court an American manufacturer who induces foreign workmen to come to America, he sends them the most direct transportation, with the assurance that they will give them steady work done not violate the contract law, but he would do so should he write to them saying that the contract was void, if they still come. It is a very interesting thing, to evade a law in this country when the interests of business require its evasion.

As carbon to pure iron and it becomes steel. Add a hydrocarbon to iron, and steel itself becomes a steel, which is modified that its properties are not recognizable. This steel may be as soft as pure iron. Add hydrogen in varying quantities, and it has the quality of resilience as in the watches, or the quality of tenacity, as in the knife or razor, or may be given nearly the hardness of a diamond, as in a file. With steel at low temperatures, from 400° to 450° F., edge-tools are produced, the color in the yellow shades, from 500° to 525° various sorts of springs are produced, color blue; while by heating iron to whiteness and plunging it into water, which is mainly composed of hydrogen, files are produced or forms even harder.

Advertisement for legitimate conduct of any legitimate business. No one occupation or set of men has a monopoly of it by any code of common sense. When properly used and developed to its capacity for good it is as honorable and as dignified in its application to the professions mentioned as it is to the merchant, manufacturer, publisher, playwright, the artist or the public. Like anything else, it can be put to wrong ends, but that should not be a reason for its being proscribed for good purposes. As well condemn religion because there are hypocrites, or condemn water as a drink because men are drowned in the bath. Because the Chicago stock market is a speculation, the profession have invoked its aid, does not limit its usefulness when put to good ends.

WOLVERINE NEWS.

A Centennial Michigan - Mrs. Mary Leachy of Grand Rapids Attains That Distinction. James Callahan Loses His Life in a Run-Away Accident at Pontiac. - His Case a Typical Case.

Completed Her Hundredth Year. - Mrs. Mary Leachy, 100 years old, was born in England, and has lived in Grand Rapids for 50 years.

There is such a thing as too much of a good thing. General Sherman at a public dinner in New York, which was well welcomed as usual by the cheering throngs, remarked feelingly in his little speech: "I have often thought that if I were marching to the sea it would have been well had I marched on into it."

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

How the Democratic Text Advantage of the Absence of Social Reform Senators. Senate Precedent and Morning Successes and Honors. Committee Appointments.

A Milwaukee Bill Made the Vehicle for the Indignation of Senators. LANSING, Feb. 28.—SENATE. The senate today consisted of 13 senators. Three republicans and three democrats.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The President Vetoes the Bill Providing for a Pension and Record Office. The Direct Tax Bill Passed the House by a Vote of 172 to 101. Senator Manderson of Nebraska Elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

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DOODS' CATARRH CURE.

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MANUFACTURING.

Michigan Southern Brewery. Botling Works. Lager Beer. For Family Use. J. K. Koch, Proprietor.

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MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

By Mat D. Blosser. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911. SIX PAGES.

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PERSONAL.

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ROLL OF HONOR.

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FREEZING.

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WATKINS' STATION.

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The farmers of the country may think a woman for the overthrow of the proposed harvester trust. The widow of Cyrus McCormick, opposed to the trust from the start, finally refused to become a party to the scheme, and as the other manufacturers did not dare leave the great McCormick Reaper Co. out, the project had to be abandoned.

The glory with the use of military posts passes away. There are a few old garrisoned places left along the Atlantic coast and about the great lakes, and more old moldering forts where a solitary ordnance sergeant raises and lowers the flag with the sun, but the map of the United States is dotted with the names of abandoned posts, names which have usually transferred themselves to cities, towns and villages which have grown up in the vicinity.

At least one person in three between the age of ten and forty years is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of deafness are hereditary, and due to the too close consanguinity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among men than among women, because the former are more exposed to the vicissitudes of climate. It is thought that telephones tend to bring on deafness when one ear was used to the exclusion of the other.

The wife of Senator Stanford had occasion, when her husband was governor of California, to dismiss from service in his house an educated Chinese man. This man afterward applying elsewhere for housework mentioned his having formerly worked for Gov. Stanford. "Why did you leave?" inquired the possible mistress. "Oh, I could not stay there," said this superior Celestial. "I could not work for such a man as he is. You know, m'am, that Gov. Stanford is a very illiterate man."

It is very unlikely that the wheat crop of the coming year will sell any lower than the present crop has sold. Stocks are well depleted now, and the new crop will come on a market more nearly bare than has been the case for years. Should the coming two months prove favorable we shall not have so large a surplus for export as three or four years ago. Population is increasing faster than the increase in acreage of wheat, and within eight or ten years at most we shall not produce more wheat than the people of this country will want for bread and seed.

ONE of the most unique and impressive exhibits at the world's fair will be the naval display of the United States government. It will take the form of an enormous war vessel built of brick upon piling along the lake front. The beauty of this great and original idea ought to be obvious to everybody. It gives the visitor at the fair an opportunity to see an American man-of-war at an inland city, and the vessel being secured in a stationary position the collisions with coal boats and the other comical accidents to which our navy is prone are entirely avoided.

EXPERIMENTS recently made in Germany have added convincing evidence to a fact already noted, to wit, the variability of terrestrial latitudes; for example, the latitudes of Berlin, Potsdam and Prague, diminished between August, 1889, and February, 1890, about half a second of arc. In the latter year, between April and August, the latitude of Berlin increased four-fourths of a second. In other words, Berlin is nearer the North Pole in summer than in winter. The periodicity of these variations would indicate that the direction of the earth's axis, under the influence of some external or internal disturbance, was changing. The phenomenon is attracting very general attention.

The subject which is frequently brought up for discussion, and which considers an important matter, is that in relation to the trade which a young man shall learn and be the most likely to become successful in. A writer in an exchange brings out some very pertinent points in discussing the question, and says: "We hear much now-a-days about manual training schools and the desirability of boys learning trades. This is very commendable, but there is one serious drawback. What shall the trade be which will assure him an occupation in the future and a sufficient return to remunerate him for the time and trouble expended? This is no simple question, even provided we know that affairs will not change during the next decade. The question, however, is becoming more complicated, because of the invention of machinery which acts the part of man, and almost thinks for him. To-day 15,000 electro-platers are skilled laborers; to-morrow electricity reduces the number to 500. New inventions only permit one-tenth of the former molders in plaster to find work. The lather and the plasterer view with alarm the rapid inroads of fireproof materials. The type-setter knows that his days are numbered. Such has been the phenomenal advance in invention of late that the possibilities are beyond conjecture. There will always be, however, much for man to do; but he shall anticipate by preparation in his youth almost needs the gift of second sight."

WHAT TO TEACH GIRLS

MRS. BEECHER ADVISES SEWING, COOKING, AND THE LIKE.

The Charges Strong-Minded Women and Blames Mothers for Badly Educating Their Children.

"An Old Gentleman" by writing to a New York paper complaining rather testily of the modern education of women has evoked the liveliest kind of discussion. Many prominent women have taken a hand, and the natural result is a page of opinions that covers the widest possible range. Perhaps the most interesting because it is a solid assault against the strong-minded woman—such an assault as ordinarily comes from a bear of a man—and for whom reason is under the signature of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Beecher says:

"Home is the place for woman, and when she engages in any work or undertakes an enterprise that does not come under the head of home duties or home training I think she is out of her place. I know that our women and girls are in business and in politics, but according to my notion, they are doing work that does not belong to them and for which they are not fitted. I believe that the female politician who goes on the platform, makes speeches, and does lobbying only antagonizes the people. In an assembly of men she may be a positive hindrance and an obstruction as a prohibitionist. I believe that if I were a man and a lot of women tried to make a prohibitionist of me I should drink more than ever. Their officiousness in raiding saloons I think not only unwomanly but most culpable. That she can exert a powerful influence for good both in the interest of politics and temperance everybody admits, but there is a time for everything and a proper place. The youth is always ready to take impressions and she has her relatives and friends among the adults, but she cannot attempt even to reform strangers or to carry her work into public places without personal loss and neglect of the home or school."

"I cannot abide a woman as a public speaker, preacher or teacher. If a woman has anything to say let her say it in writing and have the matter published. There is no better way of reaching the people than by means of the press. I don't like the idea of a woman cheaply honored by public exhibition. I cannot bear to have woman rise in church even. Mr. Beecher used repeatedly to invite the people to get right up if they had anything to say or any question to ask, and he gave the women of the congregation a special invitation, although I do not remember the brilliant Mrs. Anna Dickinson lectured, but it was a punishment for all her eloquence she could not make me forget that she was a woman and out of place. I never yet saw a woman on her feet addressing a meeting or a presiding officer that I did not find myself wishing she would be hanged by the neck."

"No, I have absolutely no sympathy for interest in the leagues or reforms that are being conducted by so-called strong-minded women. Ladies come here almost every day asking me to sign petitions or lend my name to the so-called movements, but I always refuse. Don't care anything about female suffrage. If we had it I wouldn't be dragged to the polls. I never had any rights that were ever denied me, and I am sure that I took a great many more than I deserved. Our women don't want suffrage; they want to go to work and learn how to raise their children. Girls are not trained as they should be. They can't do anything better than to be taught by their mother, who doesn't know how to instruct them either. The education our girls get at school is largely wrong. It is not education in the home sense, for it does not fit them for anything. Most of the training consists of accomplishments. I believe in teaching her how to make bread and soup, to cook beef-steak and omelet, to make her own clothes and to keep house. I made bread when I was 30 small that I had to stand on a foot-stool to reach the pan. We lived in the country, where it was so hard to get help that we agreed to do the housework ourselves, and my mother divided it in such a way that we had equal shares. Both my sisters had married and gone from home, and for fifteen years I was at home. We played sisters, mother and I, and worked like girls rather than mother and child."

"On Monday mother did the washing and I made the cheese. The next week I washed and the mother was the dairy. Tuesday she ironed and I did the baking and we had our turns at sewing and darning. We made everything that was worn—shirts, dresses, trousers and all, and ever after I was married I made all my husband's clothes but his coat. Father was in debt for new land he had bought and everybody helped to pay for the farm. Even our pennies for ginger-bread and butter-scotch went to help father, and I remember how proudly I plaited straw that gave me \$50 a year, and when I became more skillful, \$150. This sum kept me, and there was always some money left to buy a present for mother and father or some pretty ornament for the house."

"When we began housekeeping and went west Mr. Beecher had a salary of \$300 a year, and I was too proud to let my people know how little we had. That was not even \$1 a day. I could not live on it as I had been accustomed to live, and so I took in boarders and took in sewing. Then came the invaluable teachings of my mother. My husband and I worked side by side, only a partition separating his desk from my table. When he wrote anything that pleased him particularly he would call to me to come and hear it, and I dropped my work, dried my hand, and went to him and told him just what I thought about it. In the evening I had my mending and darning to do and he read to me. If he was very tired I put away my work-basket and I read."

Captured by a Hornet. You may talk about the cunning of the fox, but you should have seen how a wasp turned the tables on a spider last summer, said a man the other evening to a N. Y. Tribune reporter when they were telling hunting stories. "One day a fellow sportsman and I were returning from a successful trap for 'grays' on the Ticonderoga state up in Essex county. We were about a mile from the top of an old forest when our attention was attracted by a buzzing sound near by, which we soon found to come from one of those big

black hornets that hunters generally are afraid of. The old fellow lay in a spider's web buzzing away. We saw at a second glance, however, that he was not entangled in the meshes at all. He would keep quiet a moment and then buzz again. He continued to act in this manner for about a minute, and we were unable to account for his strange conduct. Fifty yds. up from his den among the rails came a good-sized spider, which bravely grappled with the huge intruder. It then became clear that the action of the hornet had been only a wily ruse to attract the spider, for he at once stung the plucky little defender to death and flew away with it to his big nest in a thicket of blueberries on a neighboring hill.

FACTS ABOUT CIGARS.

Some Little-Known Truths About the Nicotine-Deleterious.

"A good dinner without a cigar is like a beautiful woman with one eye," says the Spaniard. Every one knows what a cigar is and the use to which it is put, says the N. Y. Telegram. No one will deny its wide-spread popularity, although some question its beneficial effects upon the human family. Yet, while postage stamps, photographs, and cigarette pictures have all found enthusiastic collectors, but one man has been found to face the many difficulties attending a collection of cigars gleaned from all parts of the world.

Capt. Mike Flaherty is well known in the tobacco world and has a wide circle of acquaintances among the pilots, from whom he now and again receives a present of a fine-looking cigar from some foreign land, and it was this decided him to commence his present collection, which now numbers 150 varieties of cigars, about each one of which a quaint, interesting story might be told.

In the first place the word "cigar" is of modern date and is derived from the fact that when the Spaniards first smoked cigars they were smoked in the orchard, or "cigaral," so called from its being the abiding place of those soothing, sleep-producing insects, the calm crickets. Hence "cigarro," a small roll; "cigarron," a large roll; and ultimately "cigar," a good cigar. The word "cigar" was first introduced into England in 1767 by the son of a Spanish grandee visiting London, and from there spread through all Europe. This is the history of the birth of the cigar into civilization, but we must look considerably further back to find the first records, and then can find no origin, but only data of its being in existence.

The cigar of the native Borneo, living in the Indian archipelago, is a black roll three inches long, tapering to either end, the outer leaf covered with a network of gray veins like a cobweb. These might be aptly called "snake killers." They were smoked by the old Dyaks, and the smoke inhaled to secure a while at the wedding of the bride and groom held cigars in their hands, and after their heads were knocked together three times each placed the cigar between the lips of the other and the ceremony was ended. The cigar in the collection came from Chittagong.

When the Patagonian smokes to really enjoy himself he gives a smoking party. All assemble in a hut, seating themselves in a circle, with a bowl of water in the center. A cigar is lighted and passed around, each one drawing into his lungs as much smoke as possible and retaining it as long as he can, lying flat on his face, with his curious cloak thrown over his head. As each expels the smoke he groans and grunts until a perfect babel results. Then a fresh cigar is lit, and as it passes around quiet comes again. After the third cigar each smoker sits quietly for a few minutes, takes a drink at the bowl, and silently flies out. Religion is supposed to form the basis of this custom.

Great Black Cockatoo.

In the islands of the Malay Archipelago is found the great black cockatoo, whose special food is the kernel of the kauri nut, and the shell of which is said to be harder than that of any other nut, and to protect a kernel of most delicate flavor. The kauri tree grows to a great height and bears a fleshy fruit which incloses an extremely hard shell, and is covered with a surface of sharp spines. Within this shell are from one to three kernels covered with a thin skin; when this is removed the nut falls into a number of irregular flakes of snowy whiteness and delicious taste.

The fleshy part of the kauri fruit is eaten by many birds, particularly by the large wood-pigeons, but only the black cockatoo is able to get at the nut, which it does by the great strength of its immense, sharply pointed and hooked beak. Taking a nut endwise in its bill and keeping it firm by a pressure of the horny end of its tongue, the cockatoo cuts a notch across the edge of the nut, and then inserts the sharp edge of the beak into the notch. This done, the bird takes hold of the nut with one foot while biting off a piece of a thick leaf. This it wraps around the nut to prevent the glassy shell from slipping, while it uses the upper part of its beak to hold the nut and the under part to insert in the notch. The nut is then cracked open, and a piece of the shell by a powerful nip. Again taking the nut in its claw the bird inserts the very long and sharp point of its bill into the hole just made and picks out the kernel, which is seized flake by flake by the horny end of the long and flexible tongue. More time is required to tell about this nut cracking than the bird takes to perform the operation, for the cockatoo is a very rapid feeder and will consume a great many nuts in an hour.

Rails That Travel.

A St. Louis civil engineer, says the Globe-Democrat, says the rails of the St. Louis bridge were never stationary, but constantly crept to the east—that is, in the direction of the heaviest travel. The rate of progress, he said, was about 360 feet in the year, or would be if the rails were permitted to creep as they pleased, which, of course, they are not permitted to do. It reminded him of a hill in south-west Missouri, over which a turnpike road was constructed, and, do what they would, the people could not keep the road up and down the sides of that hill in good condition. The stones that cracked from the hill were used for six months the road would be in a bad way. They finally had to take up the gravel and macadam and replace them with good-sized blocks of rough stone.

TO PREVENT AND CURE DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. C. G. B. Klopffel of Chicago Tells of His Treatment.

An interesting essay on the prevention and cure of diphtheria by Dr. C. G. B. Klopffel of Chicago has appeared in the Toronto Mail. It proceeds upon the lines of the germ theory of disease in which Pasteur and Koch seem to have met with signal success. The essay derives unusual interest at the present time from the fact that Dr. Koch after completing his experiments in the treatment of consumption declares his intention of experimenting in the same manner with diphtheria and the germs that cause it.

Dr. Klopffel in his essay reviews sanitary precautions in recent times and the ravages of diphtheria in various countries. He pronounces it an acute, infectious, parasitic disease.

Where thorough modern scientific disinfection is carried out in connection with the treatment of such diseases," he says, "we find they are fast in vanishing away." He claims that it is possible to confine the disease not only to one family, but to one child among several. The success of this lies mainly in the faithful application of thorough antiseptic precautions. Dr. Klopffel's idea is that disinfection should be employed to destroy the germs or their spores before they can settle and develop in the system.

With this end in view, he gives the following outline of the treatment: "I will not consider the treatment beyond that which I think the parents or nurse may easily and legitimately employ. First, strips of linen or cotton fabric about eight inches wide, folded several times and long enough to wrap over the ear, should be wrung out of ice-water and applied, and if in summer put directly upon the throat, and as fast as one cloth gets warm another should be ready to take its place. If the child complains of being cold its feet and hands should be bathed in as hot water as it can stand. When the child is very young it may be readily ascertained if it is cold or not by feeling its hands and head.

Under no circumstances should hot applications be made to the throat. If the child is old enough it is given broken ice to suck constantly; even if the child is unable to swallow, the ice is melted in water and given in spoonfuls. Instead of using handkerchiefs pieces of old linen or cotton should be used. They should only be of sufficient size to wipe the mouth once or blow the nose once, then straightway put into the fire and burned. If wearing apparel, clothing or bedding is soiled, with disinfecting charges from the patient's throat they should, if valuable, be boiled for at least half an hour before being used again. If the articles are valueless they should be burned. The patient's hair should be washed frequently, and here let me say, so should those of the attendant, and the vessel used for the purpose should be washed by any one else. The patient's clothing needs protection in front. This may be done by pinning back of the neck a large piece of linen or cotton fabric which will cover the whole front of the child and reach as far as the knees. A material should be used which can easily be boiled or burned and soiled. The child should be supplied with a clean one every day. The little patient, if old enough, will want to spit, and for a spittoon a small wooden box with an inch of sawdust on the bottom is capital. Fresh sawdust should be supplied at least once a day—three times a day would be better—and that which has been used should be emptied upon a good hot fire, and then burned at the time the change is made. If there are any flies about the box should be kept covered, and as a matter of course only uncovered when the patient desires to spit; otherwise flies fighting upon this spittle would carry the germs of disease with them, and, the slightest breeze or current of air, and drink necessarily infect them, and thus indirectly infect the whole family. This is by no means chimerical, but a well-established fact.

Here let me say what is true of them in connection with the dissemination of this disease is also true concerning their relation to the spread of some of the other chief germs or organisms or consumption; they likewise carry the germs of this disease from the spittle; and, by the way, spittle of consumptives should be treated the same as that in diphtheria—burned. If one of the children in an infected household should be a baby (say a few months old) and free from the disease while the mother is frequently weeping for they are constantly putting their fingers in their mouth. The sick child should sleep by itself, and if there are two windows in the room they should be down at the top, or if there is but one it should be down at the top and raised at the bottom. The amount of opening will depend on the state of the weather. The remaining directions are for cleaning the floors, walls and wood-work of the sick chamber during and after the disease, using corrosive sublimate for washing the floor, which should either be covered with oilcloth or remain bare. Dr. Klopffel condemns so-called disinfection by burning, as diphtheria being infectious in that it does not destroy the germs of disease.

Wild-Western Justice.

In a frontier settlement in the wild west a German cobbler was elected police justice. His reputation as an honest toiler was well established, but his legal knowledge and sense of humor were so far of unknown quantities. One of his first cases was that of a tough citizen who was duly arraigned for breach of the peace. The justice heard the evidence in the case and pronounced sentence of three months in jail. This so enraged the defendant that he ended in a vigorous abuse of the court by promising to call on him promptly that day three months and prepare him for a first-class funeral. The judge heard this abuse silently, and then, without emotion, cogitated as follows: "Well, you kills me to-day three months ago—'til you' let me see. This is Aug. 1. Three months will be Nov. 1. Thanksgiving will be the 27th. I will miss my thanksgiving dinner. Christmas is next. I will miss Christmas too. Six months from Aug. will be January. It makes it six months, and then you kills me—will it? You slant go right away to jail six months and then I see you any more I about slout you so full of lead it will take you steam derriek to lift you down to your grave. You hear me?"

The six months were up long ago, and the justice still sits upon his cobbler's bench, dispensing justice from his fiscal and legal tough citizen is presumably herding cattle in Arizona.

"Why so pale and wan, fond dove, Prithivi? why so pale? Well, if the truth must be told, I have the most villainous cold a man ever had." "But you only smiled a coward and a happy smile, and brought down her bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

In Greece the senators get five per month and the deputies \$50.

I have tried Selsolvin Oil in my own case for neuralgia and experienced much benefit from its use. It's very penetrating and always gives relief. J. S. LEWIS, 54 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.

In France members of each house receive the same \$5 per day.

A Chance to Make Money. If you find it difficult to inform others of my success playing spoons, castors, jewelry, etc., the first week I cleared \$40, and in three weeks with 10¢. By addressing W. H. Gillett & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get a chance to make money. I was poor, I now have a nice home and bank account all the product of \$2 invested in a Plate. S. L. MORTON.

In Portugal the poor and commons are paid the same sum, which is about \$35 a year.

No safer remedy can be had for coughs and colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Dr. Ross's Bronchial Troches." It cures. Food only in lozenges.

In Germany members of both houses receive about \$2.50 per day.

"Guide to Health and Etiquette" is a beautiful illustrated book. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., send it free for two stamps. The value, approximately 1¢.

The manufacturer of bent-wood furniture may be honest, and yet be a swindler at some crooked work.

All that we can say upon the merits of Dobbins' Electric Soap is that nothing less than the story it will tell you itself, of its perfect quality, if you give it one trial. Don't take our word. There are lots of them.

Completed to Deadwood. The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, is now completed, and daily passenger trains are running through Lincoln, Neb., and O'Fallon, Mo., to Deadwood, S. D., and Newcastle, Wyoming. Sleeping cars to Deadwood.

The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effective in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Whatever may be said of the marksmanship of the average platoon leader, it is a fact that every bullet has its mark.

Lovers of the Beautiful. Will be pleased to learn that a collection of twenty of the most beautiful views in Wisconsin and Minnesota may be obtained free of postage, by the sending of an address and five cents in postage or otherwise to Geo. H. Bostwick, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

P. N. As the supply is limited, early application should be made.

In Switzerland the members in the National Council get \$2.50 per day, and the Council of State, the lower house, \$1.50.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

In Italy the senators and deputies are not paid at all, but they are allowed traveling expenses and certain other privileges.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

SICK HEADACHE! CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

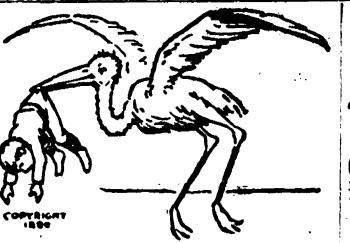
WILD WESTERN JUSTICE.

Give Ear.

To the plain facts about Pearlina, and then give Pearlina a chance to prove them by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with Pearlina. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later. Don't Listen.

PEARLINA. To the peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearlina, say the same as "Pearline." FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled. JAMES PEARLINE, 1714 N. W. U. D.—9-10.

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Garfield Tea Cures Constipation. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Garfield. Sold by all druggists or by W. W. Wood, 402 St. M. E.

PENSION JOHN W. THORNTON. Successfully negotiates Claims. Large experience in all cases. Address: 1000 St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED! A LADY. WANTED! A LADY. WANTED! A LADY. WANTED! A LADY.

THE DEAF HEAR. THE DEAF HEAR. THE DEAF HEAR. THE DEAF HEAR.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

MANHOOD RESTORED. CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION. CONSUMPTION.

FREE SEEDS ONE CENT. FREE SEEDS ONE CENT. FREE SEEDS ONE CENT.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES. SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES. SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS. MAGNIFICENT VESTIBULE EXPRESS TRAINS.

VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE. VIA THE ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE. THE SHORT LINE VIA SENECA AND KANKAKEE.

FOR ONE DOLLAR send me... FOR ONE DOLLAR send me...

VASELINE. VASELINE. VASELINE. VASELINE.

THE GREAT BIRD MANNA. THE GREAT BIRD MANNA.

Give Ear. Give Ear. Give Ear. Give Ear.

To the plain facts about Pearlina, and then give Pearlina a chance to prove them by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with Pearlina. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later. Don't Listen.

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