How I Took My Wrinkles Out

After Facial Massage, Creams and Beauty Doctors Had Failed

BY HARRIET META

Trouble, worry and ill-health brought me deep lines and wrinkles. I realized that they not only greatly marred my appearance and made me look much older, but that they would greatly interfere with my success, because a woman's success, either socially or financially, depends very largely on her appearance. The homely woman, with deep lines and furrows in her face, must fight an unequal battle with her younger and better looking sister.

I therefore bought various brands of cold cream and skin foods and massaged my face with most constant regularity, hoping to regain my former appearance. But the wrinkles simply would not go. On the contrary, they seemed to get deeper. Next I went to a beauty specialist, who told me she could easily rid me of my wrinkles. I paid my money and took the treatment. Sometimes I thought they got less, but after spending all the money I could afford for such treatment I found I still had my wrinkles. So I gave up in despair and concluded I must carry them to my grave. One day a friend of mine who was versed in chemistry made a suggestion, and this gave me a new idea. I immediately went to work making experiments and studying everything I could get hold of on the subject. After several long months of almost numberless trials and discouragements I finally discovered a process which produced most astounding results on my wrinkles in a single night. I was delighted beyond expression. I tried my treatment again, and, lo and behold! my wrinkles were practically gone. A third treatment—three nights in all—and I had no wrinkles and my face was as smooth as ever. I next offered my treatment to some of my immediate friends, who used it with surprising results, and I have now decided to offer it to the public. Miss Gladys Desmond, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes that it made her wrinkles disappear in one night.

Miss Henrietta Jackson of 9 Mellville Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass., says: "Your treatment is a Godsend to womankind. I wish every woman could know as I know the wonderful results which are produced by your treatment." Mrs. James Barss, of Central City, S. D., writes: "The change is so great that it seems more a work of magic."

I will send further particulars to anyone who is interested absolutely free of charge. I use no cream, facial massage, face steaming or so-called skin foods, there is nothing to inject and nothing to injure the skin. It is an entirely new discovery of my own and so simple that you can use it without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. You apply the treatment at night and go to bed. In the morning, lo! the wonderful transformation. People often write me: "It sounds too good to be true." Well, the test will tell. If interested in my discovery please address Harriet Meta, Suite 365 A., Syracuse, N. Y., and I will send you full particulars.

judge were increased, there might be no necessity for such a change.

Limitation of Judge's Powers

Perhaps the greatest defect in the present method of trial by jury is the unreasonable limitation placed upon the powers of the judge. By some strange method of reasoning the conclusion seems to have been reached that whereas in all trials involving equitable principles a judge may safely be entrusted to consider and weigh the evidence for the purpose of arriving at the truth, and may also be entrusted with the application of the law to the facts, and the decision of the case still, that when the same judge presides over a jury trial he becomes unsafe and untrustworthy.

I would prefer for the present, at least, to limit somewhat the number of peremptory challenges rather than to extend the power of the court in criminal cases. Even in England the Maybrick trial and the Beck case were notorious as examples of maladministration of criminal law. But in civil cases I think more power of direction should be given the judge, and if this proves a wise change, then I would extend it to criminal trials as well.

Time does not permit me to discuss the question as to whether in civil cases the rule of unanimity should be dispensed with. At an early day in Connecticut a verdict might be returned by two-thirds of of the jurors, and even now in that state by consent of parties a verdict rendered by not less than nine jurors may be received. I knew of no particular sacredness about the number twelve. It frequently occurs that one juror may "hang" a jury and that long and costly trials may be brought to naught by the unreasonable attitude of one man.

Rules Hamper Prosecution

On the criminal side the effort to accord a fair trial to a person accused of crime when he was allowed no counsel in his defense, when he was not allowed to testify in his own behalf, and when it seemed as if every man's hand was against him, led the humanity of the trial judges to interpose as many barriers to conviction as their skill or ingenuity could devise, and in this effort many of the archaic rules and niceties of the criminal law grew up. In later years, while greater latitude was given the accused and more humane legislation afforded him better opportunity for making his defense, the rules which hampered the prosecution were still left in all their pristine rigor. While the hands of the defendant were loosed, the arm of the state was still left shackled, and the result has been what might easily have been foreseen, that society has suffered while its enemy, the criminal, has been unduly favored.

I suggest for consideration that the constitution be amended so that the legislature be authorized to create at least four appellate districts in the state, in each of which an appellate court consisting of three district judges shall sit. The judges of such court to be selected by the supreme court from the district judges of the state, and at least two of the judges to be residents of the appellate district. That as to all cases ex contractu involving less than $500 or in tort where the verdict is less than that amount and in all forcible detainer and misdemeanor cases, the decision of such appellate courts should be final, unless the construction of the constitution or the validity of a statute be involved, or the settlement of some other question should be desired by the judges of that court, when the case might be certified to the supreme court by the appellate judges, or brought up by a writ of error issued from the supreme court.

Favors Appellate State Courts

To the appellate courts should also be committed appeals in all cases relating to the granting or refusal of liquor licenses. No written opinion should be required of the appellate judges save in case of a reversal of the judgment of the district court and such opinions should not be officially reported at the expense of the state.

It has been suggested by some lawyers that in most, if not all the counties in the state, time and money could be saved by removing probate business from the county to the district court, and perhaps by doing away with the county court eventually. It is argued by those who favor the change that much of the probate work is administrative in character, is concerned with accounting, and that its details could largely be attended to by the clerk of the court. That when any issues of fact or law arose in the administration of an estate, they could be speedily settled by trial; that almost every important case which is tried in the county court involving the probate or construction of wills, the distribution of estates, the adjustment of contested claims as matters now stand are not finally determined in the county court, but appealed to the district court and there retired.

WHERE TO FEEL

Bishop Taylor-Smith is gifted with a delicious sense of humor. Preaching once in charity, he told a good story of a gentleman who was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress, and concluded by saying: "I could not but feel for him." "Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor; but didst thou feel in the right place—in thy pocket?"—M. A. P.