

HEADS USUALLY EMPTY.



Ella—I think those fellows are getting their heads together over something.
Stella—Yes; I guess there's something in it.
Ella—Which one?

HELP FOR THE AGED.

No Need to Longer Suffer from Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, 1712 Moffatt St., Joplin, Mo., says: "Like most elderly people, I suffered from kidney trouble for years. My back ached intensely and there was a feeling of numbness in my spine. My hands cramped and the urinary passages were profuse. Doctors prescribed for me but I was not benefited. At last I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They drove my troubles away, and I now enjoy excellent health."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Jeweled Set.

An actress said of Eleanor Robson: "She is a dear. She has married August Belmont. Now she is in the set that I once heard her so wittily ridicule."

"She said that in conversation with a leading matron of this gilded, this jeweled set, she once said:

"And where do you think you'll spend the summer, Mrs. Van Gelt?"

"Er—the North Cape, I believe," Mrs. Van Gelt answered. "One can get skiing there all through August, you know."

"And where will you spend the winter, then?"

"Oh, Florida, by all means. There's such ripping January bathing at Palm Beach."

Even Among the Hoboes.

"Hullo, Dusty," said Weary Waggle, as the two tramps met in the street. "How's livin'?"

"Somepin awful," replied Dusty Rhodes. "The cost of everything's gone up so a feller can't hardly get his three meals per."

"Humph!" ejaculated Weary. "I never knowed you to pay for nothin'."

"No," returned Dusty, "but it's the solemn fact that along my route, where I used to have to ask only once for a breakfast, they make me ask twice these days."—Harper's Weekly.

A Surprising Event.

Mr. Brown (rushing excitedly into the room)—Marie, Marie, intelligence has just reached me—

Mrs. Brown (calmly interrupting him)—Well, thank heaven, Henry—Life.

All Old Folks

That take NATURE'S REMEDY (NR tablets) tonight will feel better in the morning. It sweetens the stomach, corrects the liver, bowels and kidneys, prevents biliousness and eliminates the rheumatism. Better than Pills for Liver Ills, because it's different—it's thorough, easy to get, Get a 25c Box. All Druggists, The A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., St. Louis.

Not Quite Qualified.

Policeman—Do you have to take care of the dog?

Nurse Girl—No. The missis says I'm too young and inexperienced. I only look after the children.—Life.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, many people wear smaller shoes by using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder to shake into the shoes. It cures Itches, Swollen, Aching Feet and gives rest and comfort. Just the thing for breaking in new shoes. Sold everywhere. 25c sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Looking at it in another way, what harm is there in letting one head of hair make several generations of women beautiful?

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

Draws the pain and inflammation from bee-stings and insect bites. Soothes and allays the irritation of mosquito bites. 25c, 50c and 100c bottles.

Of it hath even a whole city reaped the evil fruit of a bad man.—Hesiod.

When Your Meals Disagree

It is certainly time to take immediate action if you would ward off a serious sick spell. It is positive proof of a weak stomach and deranged digestion and for which you cannot take a better medicine than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters; but remember this, the longer you put off giving the assistance needed by the digestive system the harder it is going to be to cure you. We know of hundreds of cases, taken in hand at the very beginning in which a short course of the Bitters proved very efficacious. Therefore, be persuaded to get a bottle today from your druggist or dealer, and thus avoid all possible danger of a sick spell. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorant for overworked, nervous and run-down persons, and in cases of Poor Appetite, Bloating, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constiveness, and Malaria it is the best.

MEXICO'S MILITARY TRAINING SCHOOL

by JOSÉ ROMERO



BECAUSE of numerous vacancies in the ranks of subordinate officers of battalions and regiments and the small number of officials graduated from the Military college, in addition to other reasons, the war department of the Mexican government, which at that time was under the direction of General Mena, submitted a bill, approved by congress

on December 7, 1904, in the form of a decree, by virtue of which the "Escuela Militar de Aspirantes" (Military Training school) was established. The school has for its object the training of subordinate officers for the infantry, cavalry and artillery service. The institution was opened on January 29, 1905, in the remodeled building of the old factory of Santa Fe, in Tlalpam, which had been acquired by the department for that purpose. The rules and regulations now in force in the school were issued at that time, according to which it was specified that young men desiring to enter the school must be Mexicans between 18 and 21 years of age. In the case of minors it was necessary to obtain the consent of the father or guardian. Further requirements provide that the candidate shall have finished a course of primary instruction, shall be of good character, vaccinated and possessed of the health and phys-



"MONKEY" DRILL



EXERCISES IN EQUITATION

the cadet is assigned; campaign fortifications; practical knowledge of explosives and elements of physics and chemistry; military jurisprudence and law; geometry and trigonometry; topographic drawing. For the third six months the studies comprise general tactics or the use of the three weapons, including the application of themes relating to maps or charts of the country; theory and practice with small firearms (or artillery); communication and work in the field; military topography; military hygiene and military horsemanship for mounted officers.

In addition to the foregoing during the three six-months' terms which make up the course the cadets are instructed by a special professor for each subject in physical culture, swimming, fencing and marksmanship with the revolver. Infantry cadets have a special six-months' course in horsemanship and mounted cadets are instructed in this branch during the entire period of the three six-months' terms. The cadets also receive military instruction in the interior service and management of the institution, as well as in maneuvering in solid phalanxes and instruction in campaign operations during the entire period of their training, daily practice being given them under the orders of the captains in command and in conformity with the programs approved by the commandant.

During the first years of the school theoretical-practical courses of instruction were limited to two terms and one term of practice in the service of the ranks. Experience, however, induced the commandant of the school to broaden the course to the extent of the studies which now obtain.

All the professors of the school must be military men of acknowledged ability and practice in the subjects they teach. The school naturally seeks to impart instruction to the cadets along all lines of useful knowledge, with particular reference

to a military career. The staff of teachers consists of 22 professors.

Examinations are held during the first two weeks of June and December of each year, no grades being accepted that fall below the approved standard known as the "three B's."

It is reported that the able director of the school, Lieut. Col. Miguel Kuelas, has submitted new rules and regulations in detail that are most appropriate for the needs and growth of the institution; and considering his natural ability and the desire he has to correct such defects as his experience of nearly five years has shown him exist, these regulations will undoubtedly be approved by the war department. Under the new regulations the artillery battery will again be established and the course of instruction extended to four terms of six months each.

The present budget provides \$174,551.35 Mexican money for the use of the institution, not including items of forage for 98 horses and six mules now in use at the school, and the keep of which is charged to the general expense account of the department of war.

A CHOICE.

"Well," said the head of the family, "it's come to a choice between two things."

"And what is that?" asked his wife.

"Whether we'll continue to eat meat or continue to maintain an automobile."

FOUND THE LOST MINE

For years and years the prospectors in Sonora, Mexico, have been searching for the second of what has been recorded in history as the "twin lost mines." In certain old records of the early missions mention is made of two certain lost mines. The names under which they are recorded, like the names of most of the missions established under the Spanish crown, do not correspond with any known landmarks today and hence only relative location can be used as a basis for exploration.

When the San Pedro mine, located south of Nacoari, was discovered some years ago, with its old underground workings, it is firmly believed that one of the two lost mines had been discovered. Now it seems probable that the second also has been located and in the belt indicated in the ancient documents. Even if the second of the famous lost mines has not been discovered an antigua mine of great age has been found, with proofs enough to indicate that it has not been worked for many years.

The discovery was made by John Gullfoyle, a well-known pioneer mining prospector of Nacoari. When out west of Nacoari about ten miles he came across a piece of detached ore, which he picked up and examined. He spent many days looking over the neighboring ledges in the hope of coming across the mother lode. But his search was in vain. Meantime he brought in the specimen of ore and was surprised to find that it ran 1,370 ounces of silver to the ton, with good values in gold. This assay ran so high that he returned to the district and continued his search. While using a steel in a creek bottom he found rock almost at the surface, but continuing his soundings he suddenly struck a spot where the steel sank several feet.

Gullfoyle knew that the rock formation could not have ended so abruptly and he began to excavate. He uncovered a long cut in the solid rock of the creek bed which held down stream and which could not have been cut there when the water was flowing in the present creek bed. As he progressed he found old stone implements, including stone hammers, hatchets, and finally he came across a great ancient mateta or stone bowl in which the ancient workers pulverized the na-

tive ores before smelting in their crude furnaces. Later he uncovered matetas, all made of a hard flint rock, which must have been brought into the district from a considerable distance, as there is no flint of this hardness near the mine. After pursuing his work for several days, the drift in the rock led into the ore ledge, but the old workings were found to be closed up solid with silt.

Gullfoyle pursued his investigation and found under the soil on the creek upland the remains of an old slag dump. As is customary with the prospectors in Sonora, Gullfoyle at once had this slag assayed. On account of the primitive methods of smelting employed by the ancient workers the slag found on these old dumps is usually rich enough to be worked over again in the modern smelters, which leave nothing of value in the slag, but, strange to note, in this case the slag was found to be absolutely worthless, indicating that at this mine the pulverizing of the ore had assisted in the extraction of the metal values. The antique smelters also knew a lot about the use of certain chemicals in the extraction of metal from the ore and at this mine probably one of those processes was used in connection with the furnace, only fragments of the foundation of which were found by excavation.

The finding of the stone tools has caused considerable interest among those of an archaeological turn of mind. The Spaniards were experts in the manufacture of steel, so that the tools were not used by them. The supposition is that an Indian tribe worked this mine and that this tribe probably operated following the invasion and occupation of the Spanish adventurers. It is well known that there is a long gap between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries where the history of Old Mexico and that district now including Arizona and New Mexico is missing, probably because the missionaries, finding that the crown of Spain robbed every mine reported, ceased to make report of them. In 1720 the Indians killed all the mine workers in Sonora and Arizona and many mines abandoned at that time have been lost to the world. Sonora has many mines which, on opening, are found to be antiques and many of them are very rich.

LIFE-SAPPING PARASITES THAT WRECK HUMAN SYSTEM

The following remarkable statement was recently made by L. T. Cooper. It concerns the preparation which has been so widely discussed throughout the country during the past year, and has sold in such enormous quantities in leading cities:

"It is now a well-known fact that wherever I have introduced my New Discovery medicine, hundreds of people have brought internal parasites, or tapeworms, to me. In many cases these people did not know the nature of the parasite, and were consequently extremely nervous until I explained the matter to them. In some cities so many have had this experience that the public generally became alarmed."

"I take this opportunity of explaining what these creatures are, and what I have learned about them in the past."

"Tapeworms are much more common than would be supposed. I venture to say that ten per cent. of all chronic stomach trouble, or what is known as a 'rundown' condition, is caused by them. An individual may suffer for years with one of these great parasites and not be aware of it."

"Contrary to general belief, the appetite is not greatly increased—it only becomes irregular. There is a general feeling of faintness, however, and a gnawing sensation in the pit of the stomach."

"People afflicted with one of these parasites are nervous and depressed. Their chief sensation is one of languor, and they tire very easily. Lack of energy and ambition affects the body, and the mind becomes dull and sluggish. The memory becomes not so good, and the eyesight is generally poorer."

"The New Discovery, in freeing stomach and bowels of all impurities, seems to be fatal to these great worms, and almost immediately expels them from the system. I wish to assure anyone who has the experience just related with my preparation, that there is no cause for alarm in the matter, and that it will as a rule mean a speedy restoration to good health."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WAS A SIN ANY TIME.



Mrs. Wise—I told the next-door neighbor today that it was a sin to play the piano on Sunday.

Mr. Wise—Why did you mention Sunday?

BABY WASTED TO SKELETON

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they began to come out on his arms, then on other parts of his body, and then one came on his chest, worse than the others. Then I called another physician. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad that I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching the sores and tearing the flesh. He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk."

"My aunt advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I sent to a drug store and got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of the Ointment and followed directions. At the end of two months the sores were all well. He has never had any sores of any kind since. I can sincerely say that only for Cuticura my child would have died. I used only one cake of Cuticura Soap and about three boxes of Ointment."

"I am a nurse and my profession brings me into many different families and it is always a pleasure for me to tell my story and recommend Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Egbert Sheldon, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1909."

The Simple Shepherd!

A Cockney, while spending his holidays in the Highlands, met an old shepherd driving a flock of sheep. Wishing to show off a bit, he said:

"Now, if I were a shepherd I would teach the sheep to follow me."

"Oh, aye," said the shepherd, "and I hiv nae doot ye wld manage, for if they saw anither sheep in front they wld be sure to follow."—Tit-Bits.

There is no service like his that serves because he loves.—Sir Philip Sydney.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes and allays the irritation of the throat, and cures whooping cough, croup, and all the ailments of the throat.

Self-love is the only kind that puts a man in the undertaker's hands.