

## They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, all alone, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it—printed in plain English. This frank and open publicity places these medicines in a class all by themselves, and is the best guaranty of their merits. They cannot be classed as patent nor secret medicines, for they are neither—being of known composition.

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers as cures for the diseases for which these medicines are recommended. Therefore, the afflicted do not have to rely alone upon Dr. Pierce's recommendation, but the curative value of his medicines for certain easily recognized diseases.

A glance at the printed formula on each bottle will show that no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines, they being wholly compounded of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American forest plants. These are best and safest for the cure of most lingering, chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold FREE, by addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y., and all communications are regarded as sacredly confidential.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

## Performing Unpleasant Duties.

"The very next time you have something unpleasant to do, something to which you bring an unwilling mind," says a writer in Harper's Bazar, "just repeat the following formula to yourself, and say it over and over again until you believe it: 'This which I am doing now is what, in the circumstances, I prefer to do at this moment, above all other things. Of course, then, I enjoy it!' This self-restraint, faithfully applied during dishwashing, bed-making, sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, stocking-darning, and all the monotonous duties of a home woman, may be relied on to bring floods of sunshine everywhere. The work is done in less time, and with less friction, than ever before, an atmosphere of peace and serenity pervades the whole household, the soul of the worker is enlarged. It is worth trying. Try it at once, dear readers."

## BANKS OF CANADA GAIN; PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BIG.

Record of Financial Institutions for the Year 1905 Shows Remarkable Prosperity All Over the Dominion. Ottawa, Ontario, March 1.—The year which has just closed has been one most satisfactory and progressive with the financial institutions of Canada, and the business of the chartered banks reflects the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed throughout the country during the year 1905.

The increased demands made upon the banks of the Dominion by the commercial and agricultural expansion of the year were provided for without the monetary disturbances sometimes noted in the United States. Whatever opinions may be held as to the composition of the Canadian banking system, it is claimed that its flexible currency has many commendable features, and without which the last few months of the year must have produced a money stringency with probably disastrous results. It is felt that a wider field of credit in the Dominion is needed, and consequently the capital of many existing banking institutions has been increased and several new banks are in process of organization.

The chartered banks of Canada today enjoy the confidence of the general public to a greater extent than ever before. The total deposits of the people in these institutions last year were \$522,817,000, which shows an increase of over \$56,000,000 for the year. In actual money in bank probably no other country in the world, comparatively speaking, can make a better showing than Canada.

The total deposits of the Canadian people in the government savings banks, and in special savings institutions, and in the chartered banks alone amounted last year to the enormous sum of \$609,454,000. This represents an average credit balance of over \$100 per head of the population of the Dominion, and it is stated that the only other country in the world that approaches this record is Denmark, where the average credit balance is about \$96.50 per capita. The above figures, however, do not comprehend moneys deposited with private bankers, loan companies, mortgage corporations and trust companies, or what is hoarded up in secret hiding places.

## Marriage as an Institution.

The historical facts concerning marriages as an institution are probably only vaguely known to the majority of people, most of whom would doubtless be surprised to learn that the institution, as we know it to-day, is less than 500 years old. Histories of the marriage ceremony show that it was not solemnized in church as a religious rite until the time of Pope Innocent III., A. D. 1198, and was not considered a sacrament until 1443.



## ARMY OF LAWMAKERS.

More than 8,000 of Them Required to Frame Our Statutes. There are 8,155 lawmakers in the United States, counting both State and federal legislators and those who are engaged in the framing of laws for Hawaii and Porto Rico. These lawmakers cost a lot of money. In New York the members of the Assembly and Senators used to get \$15 a day each, with the idea that the session would last on an average of 100 days.

This limit was overrun so often, however, that a change was made some years ago, the payment of each session being fixed at \$1,500 for each of the 200 Senators and Assemblymen, or just \$300,000 a year in salaries for the lawmakers themselves. These salaries, of course, are only a beginning in the annual cost of the lawmaking mill; there are legislative employes of many sorts and grades; all have to be paid, and the grand total would be a fortune every year for anybody with notions of wealth below the multi-millionaire level.

In most other States the pay is by the day, ranging from \$3 in Kansas and some other States to \$8 in Florida. Pennsylvania pays \$1,500 a session, like New York; Massachusetts, \$750; Illinois, \$1,000; New Jersey, \$500; Wisconsin, \$500; Mississippi, \$400; Ohio, \$300; Iowa, \$550; Washington, \$300, and Maine, \$150.

Such investigating committees as the insurance committee, whose report is now up in the New York Legislature, are a fruitful source of cost, and years when such investigations are made the lawmaking expense is increased in New York by many thousands of dollars.

## OHIO SHIP CANAL.

Bill to Incorporate a Company Is Presented in Congress. The bill to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company was taken up by the House by the vote of 189 to 67. Chairman Davidson (Republican) of Wisconsin of the committee on railroads and canals said this would be the last link in the chain of waterways from New York to New Orleans, over which the commerce of twenty-four States could go, and, "as canals everywhere have proved to be, would be a regulator of railway rates." Leader Williams of the minority said he suspected that the franchise had already been turned over to the Pennsylvania railroad or some other railroad interest at Pittsburg. His objection to the bill was that the government surrendered its power over a river and harbor improvement to a private corporation. Mr. Dalzell (Republican) of Pennsylvania, who is the author of the bill, declared it to be a great national project, the construction of which would not cost the government a penny. He said that the idea of connecting the lakes and the Ohio had been advocated as far back as 1824, when the government made the first surveys.

Baron Guerne has been elected president of the Paris Geographical Society. It is announced that King Edward will go to Athens to attend the Olympian games.

King Carlos of Portugal, who is an artist of considerable ability, usually sends his paintings as gifts.

Admiral Togo will be escorted on his trip to the United States next month by two Japanese armored cruisers.

Roger E. Fry of London, England, is to succeed George H. Storey as curator of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

The czar's eldest daughter has one of the finest collections of penny toys in the world, which have been sent to her from Paris, London and Berlin.

A large bust of the late President Kruger, destined to mark his grave at Pretoria, has just been completed by a sculptor at Saargemund, Lorraine.

The Duke of Teck, who was educated at Wellington, is descended from a charcoal burner and has in his armorial bearings a coal burner's hand holding some silver.

It is said that Prince Louis Napoleon, now in the Russian service as governor general of the Caucasus, recently objected to having soldiers fire on unarmed mobs of workmen.

The father of Campbell-Bannerman, the new prime minister of England, laid the foundation for his fortune in Glasgow by abolishing in his place of business the system then known as "prigging." To "prig" was to bargain and to beat down the price of goods. His goods were marked in plain figures and his success was almost instantaneous. He was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Lieutenant Commander Count Albert Victor Gleichen, the new military attaché of the British embassy at Washington, is a second cousin of King Edward and a third cousin of the German emperor.

Horridge, "the man who beat Balfour," as he is already known, is a lawyer and was a stranger in Manchester. The Liberals thought little of his chances, but he developed unexpected fighting qualities and called Mr. Balfour's division the "Port Arthur of conservatism," and asked everybody to imitate the Japanese and take the stronghold.

## BILLBOARDS FOR RELIGION.

Churches of Colorado Are Advertising Elaborately.

The use of the bill board, the poster and the placard to advertise religious services is coming into favor in Denver. It was begun by Rev. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and if the present rivalry among congregations in the matter of the conspicuous display of their advertisements is not soon abated theater managers, who in the past enjoyed a practical monopoly of the bill board privileges, may be called on to pay an advance in the price of space on the boards. Not only are the churches doing more advertising than ever before, but there is keen rivalry in the wording of the advertisements.

This activity dates from last spring, when Rev. Billy Sunday, the ex-ball player evangelist, held meetings in the Colorado gold camps. He caused all the county seat towns in the neighborhood of the places where he conducted revivals to be placarded, and families drove for miles and traveled across the mountains to hear his sermons.

Sunday introduced what to Colorado was an innovation, in the form of "stickers," bearing the legend, "Get Right With God." These were pasted on sidewalks, on lamp posts, on the windows of street cars—in every place where they would attract attention. One religious campaigner slipped into a fashionable hotel at Colorado Springs one night and posted a "sticker" on the bands of all the hats he could find while the owners were at dinner.

The Denver Young Men's Christian Association has adopted modern methods in raising money for a new building. It has set out to collect \$200,000 in one month. The organization has rented a large store room on a prominent downtown corner and there has established headquarters, much after the manner of a political campaign headquarters. A chairman receives reports hourly from his lieutenants, who have certain districts in charge, like precinct captains. New subscriptions are indicated on a large clock dial placed high outside the building in plain view from two streets.

The spirit of rivalry has spread to the Sunday schools, and school crises have been adopted by the children. When parties of pupils from different Sunday schools meet they give voice to their cheers with all the enthusiasm of students of rival colleges.

## IVENS ON TRIAL.

Chicago Youth Charged with the Murder of Mrs. Hollister.

Richard Glines Ivens, who was placed on trial in Chicago Wednesday before Judge Smith for the murder of Mrs. Franklin Hollister, is 24 years old. His father is a carpenter and the boy had no bad reputation until he confessed his crime. In many ways the appearance of the youth is not unfavorable. It was on Jan. 12 that he attacked the woman at the rear of his father's barn at 438 Belden avenue. Mrs. Hollister was a church worker and a choir singer at Wesley Methodist Church.

The first shot by the defense in the trial was a vigorous objection to the admission of any reference to Ivens' confession, the prisoner's lawyer claim-



RICHARD IVENS.

ing that the confession was extorted from him by the "sweet box" process of the police. The court overruled the objection.

Franklin C. Hollister, husband of Mrs. Hollister, was put on the stand. He said he last saw his wife alive the morning of Jan. 12, before he started to work. The next day he identified her body at an undertaking establishment.

## Steel Trust Opposes Strike.

President Corey of the United States Steel Corporation has brought to bear all the influence of that great enterprise, including his twenty-five-year contract with the Pittsburg Coal Company, in favor of granting an advance to the coal miners if necessary to avoid a strike. This he did in a talk with President Robbins of the Pittsburg Coal Company, Tuesday, saying that the steel trust would not stand for any strike that would cause his steel mills to shut down for a single day for lack of coal. At the same time George J. Gould, representing interests in the West and South, has told the bituminous operators that they must prevent a strike at all hazards. To this end, a meeting of the operators was held at Pittsburg.

## From Far and Near.

The Central California Raisin Growers' Company disbanded at Fresno. Fire damaged the building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Memphis to the extent of \$200,000.

President Roosevelt will be invited to address the national convention of the Travelers' Protective Association in Buffalo next June on "The American Drummer."

Frederick W. Seward, 70 years old, third assistant secretary of State under President Garfield, was knocked down and injured by an automobile in New York.

President Watts of the Toledo, Ohio, school board, charged that attempts had been made to bribe him by agents of publishers when new books were bought for the schools recently.

# CONGRESS

The Senate Friday passed the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians. Under the guise of considering the measure, practically the entire session was given over to a discussion of the railroad question, raised by Mr. La Follette's proposed amendment to the Indian bill prohibiting railroad companies and their stockholders from acquiring the coal lands in the territory. This amendment, together with all the Indian committee's amendments, was laid on the table. At 5:32 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 5:40 adjourned until Monday. The first private claims session of this Congress occupied the House, twenty-five bills being passed, all for small amounts. Opposition to many of the small number put through. Five which were reported favorably by the committee went over because there was no quorum at 5:30 p. m., when the House adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate Monday numerous bills on the calendar were passed, among them being one appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the delegates to the third annual conference of American States, one providing for compulsory education in the District of Columbia and another regulating the selection of officers in the revenue cutter service. Senator Knox submitted extracts from the railroad laws of several States. At 3:30 o'clock the statehood bill was taken up and read and then Mr. Nelson resumed his discussion of the measure. Legislation by unanimous consent under suspension of the rules enabled the House to pass several bills of considerable importance. A resolution in inquiry as to whether any criminal prosecutions have been inaugurated in the Northern Securities case was adopted after some heated debate. Mr. Shackelford of Missouri attacked the concentration of power in the hands of the Speaker in a speech on a bridge bill. The Senate measure providing for a delegate to Congress from Alaska was passed. A bill providing for the expenditure of \$200,000 instead of \$50,000 for the purchase of metal for nickels and pennies and providing for the minting of these coins at Denver, New Orleans and San Francisco was passed.

The question of enlargement of the army by disposing of contract surgeons and replacing them with surgeons who shall be given the rank of army officers occupied the attention of the Senate for the greater part of Tuesday. Mr. Hale criticized the bill severely. Senators Carter and Gallinger, who were in opposition to the measure, were not disposed of. Senator Long spoke in behalf of the statehood bill. Senators Clapp, McCumber and Du Bois were appointed to confer with a House committee for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indian Territory. A unanimous resolution was passed declaring Anthony Michalek a citizen of the United States, a resident of Illinois and a duly elected member of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The bill permitting tobacco growers to sell leaf tobacco through agents without paying the tax of 6 cents a pound heretofore charged was passed without discussion. The remainder of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, precipitated by the Indian appropriation bill.

Two speeches on the railroad rate bill were made in the Senate Wednesday. Mr. Scott spoke in opposition to the pending measure, and Mr. Clapp supported it. The remainder of the session was devoted to statehood, Messrs. Perkins and Spooner speaking in opposition. Under the cover of the general debate on the Indian appropriation bill the House indulged in a Sood of oratory. Mr. Burke (S. D.) told of the prosperous condition of the Indians; Mr. Kline (Pa.) advocated reforms in the fiscal system; Mr. Brantley (Ga.) spoke against federal licenses for pilots; Mr. Haughen (Iowa) opposed the establishment of a parcels post; Mr. Gardner (Mass.) urged additional immigration restrictions, and Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) defended Henry Clay from the charge of being a stand-patter.

The entire time of the Senate Thursday was devoted to general debate on the statehood bill. Messrs. McCumber and Patterson opposed the measure as it now stands, while Mr. Beveridge supported it. He had not completed his speech when adjournment was taken. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill, carrying \$7,785,928. Only a few minor amendments were made. The members then proceeded to entangle themselves over the bill to abolish the grade of lieutenant general. The result was an adjournment for lack of a quorum, but the vote to consider the bill showed an overwhelming sentiment in its favor, and it probably will be passed in due course. The following resolutions were passed: Calling on the Secretary of State for the report of Herbert H. D. Peirce on the condition of American consulates in the Orient, and especially Shanghai; requiring the Postmaster General to report to the House whether Town Topics is admitted to the mails and whether the government assists the publication in "its occupation of extorting money by blackmail." The latter was from Bourke Cockran.

## Notes of the National Capital.

Congressman Hopkins urges Congress to check the flow of dangerous class of immigrants.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has appealed to President Roosevelt to hold up the appropriation bill until the provision abolishing the eight-hour labor law in the canal zone is out.

Secretary Shaw announces himself in favor of the reduction of internal revenue duty on grain alcohol.

Congressman Hill, speaking for the army bill, told the House the nation should prepare for trouble with China.

A great chance for American commerce in Manchuria as a result of Russian development is predicted in a State Department report.

Legal experts of House judiciary committee hold life insurance cannot be considered commerce between States, and federal legislation on subject, therefore, is improbable.

## COST OF LIVING.

Now the Highest that It Has Been in Thirty Years.

The cost of living is now the highest that it has been in the thirty years during which the Dun Mercantile agency has kept a record. According to these statistics the average of commodity prices proportioned to consumption is \$104,204, as compared with \$101,930 a year ago. The Dun system of averages makes its comparison by the selection of an index number, and in the tables published monthly prices on March 1 compare with those of a year ago as follows:

	March 1, 1906.	March 1, 1905.
Breadstuffs	\$ 15,715	\$ 18,075
Meats	3,652	3,417
Dairy and garden	13,944	13,103
Other food	9,626	10,951
Total food	\$ 42,937	\$ 45,546
Clothing	19,015	19,015
Metals	16,973	16,379
Miscellaneous	20,079	17,428
Totals	\$104,204	\$101,930

The total in this miscellaneous class is higher than at any time in thirty years, and the recent rise occurred chiefly in building materials.

Aside from a general advance in meats, most food products became cheaper, but the general level of prices is higher than on March 1, 1905, despite the fact that foodstuffs have declined about 6 per cent.

Quotations for live stock and provisions have not shown the customary disposition to follow the course of the grain markets, practically every item in the list recording more or less advance, mess pork rising \$1.25 per barrel during February and \$1.75 since the opening of the year.

In fact, the upward tendency in meats has been in progress, with scarcely any interruption, since early last autumn. A moderate decrease occurred in prices of dairy and garden products, the principal differences being lower quotations for milk, eggs, hay and cheese, while butter rose another cent, and vegetables were also slightly higher.

## LOCK CANAL NOW CERTAIN.

This Is the Definite Conclusion of the Government.

That the Panama canal, when completed, will have a summit level of 85 feet above the sea, to be reached by locks, a work estimated to cost \$139,705,200, and to be completed in eight and one-half years, is the definite conclusion of the executive branch of the government, as shown in President Roosevelt's letter, transmitting to Congress, Monday, the report of the canal commission, and a letter from Chief Engineer Stevens.

Although the lock canal is favored by only a minority of the board of consulting engineers, whose report is also transmitted, the canal commission, with the exception of Admiral Endicott, indorses the minority's plan, and this is approved by Chief Engineer Stevens, who says it will take twenty years to dig a sea-level canal, and that it will cost \$25,000,000 more than the majority estimates. The President concurs in Secretary Taft's recommendation for the lock canal. He calls attention to the fact that the American engineers on the consulting board, by more than two to one, favor this plan, whereas, the foreign engineers are a unit against it. He thinks this is partly explained by the fact that the Suez canal is a sea-level canal. He mentions that, although the Sault Ste. Marie canal, a lock canal, is closed during the winter months, it carries annually three times the traffic of the Suez. The majority of the consulting engineers found that a sea-level canal would cost \$247,021,000, approximately, but held that the cost of operating and maintaining it would be very much less than the lock canal. It is admitted that it would require more dredging, and that one lock would have to be maintained. The question is now up to Congress.

## Morgan Quizzes Cromwell.

The appearance of William Nelson Cromwell, the New York lawyer who has been prominent in the affairs of the Panama republic and the Panama canal, before the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals, gave Senator Morgan of Alabama the opportunity he had been looking for and he did not neglect it. Mr. Cromwell began by explaining his connection with the French canal company and with the American enterprise. He said his firm had been counsel for the Panama railroad for twelve years. He denied that any part of the \$40,000,000 purchase money for the French rights had gone to his firm. Since 1904 he had served as legal adviser for the republic of Panama. At one time Senator Morgan said he would attend to Cromwell on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Cromwell admitted that he had received about \$200,000 from the new Panama company. When asked what service he had rendered he said that professional secrets were involved in the question and that his clients were satisfied.

## Standard Oil Men Must Testify.

In a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Missouri it was held that officers of foreign corporations doing business in this State by implication had agreed to testify whenever wanted, and that they cannot withhold books and papers forming a part of their business record. Inasmuch as Judge Gildersleeve of New York indicated that he would abide by the decision of the Missouri court as to the refusal of H. H. Rogers and other Standard Oil witnesses to answer questions put by the Missouri Attorney General, the court decision means that Rogers and his allies will have to answer questions put to them or go to jail for contempt of court. The Missouri decision goes even further by declaring that officers of a foreign corporation must produce any witnesses wanted by the court in any prosecution that may arise. This would include witnesses who have fled from the process servers, including John D. Rockefeller, head of the oil trust.

## War on Milenge Hold-Up.

In the person of Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown the State of Pennsylvania has now taken up the fight of the traveling public against the practice of the Pennsylvania railroad of exacting \$30 cash for its 1,000-mile tickets, with the understanding that \$10 is to be returned when the ticket has been used up and the stub turned in. Secretary Brown finds that this extortionate deposit is in defiance of the constitution on several grounds, and Attorney General Carson has been ordered to bring suit against the railroad at once.

## Not to the Same Extent.

Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York, was describing his recent European trip.

"Tell me about a court presentation," a young man said. "What is the ceremony like?"

Mr. Sullivan gave as vivid a picture as he could of the splendors of a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, and the young man was a good deal impressed.

"Men, I suppose," he said, "stand uncovered in the presence of royalty?"

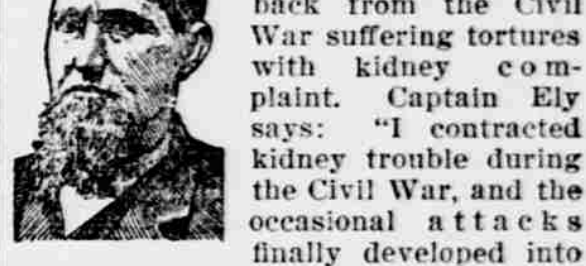
"Yes," said Mr. Sullivan, "but not to the same extent as women."

## HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble While in the Service.

The experience of Captain John L. Ely, of Company E, Seventeenth Ohio, now living at 500 East 2d street, Newton, Kan., will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Captain Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."

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



**The Other Side.**  
Cholly Nitwit—I say, babber, don't you think I shall ever have a beard?  
Tonsorialist—I don't think you will, sir.  
Cholly Nitwit—That's deuced queer, y'know. Me father has a fine beard.  
Tonsorialist—Mebbe you take after your ma.—Cleveland Leader.

**Hard Record to Beat.**  
Friend—Do you think that automobiles will eventually take the place of the railroads?  
Auto Enthusiast (gloomily)—I hardly think so. The railroads killed 15,000 people last year in this country alone.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured**  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Her Sturdy Diet.**  
It was Nov. 10. For seven weeks Mrs. Symmington had been killing off the surplus young roosters from her flock and eating them. Now, with the light of desperation in her face, she loaded six of them, dressed, into the old buggy, put a basket of eggs under the seat, and set off for Belltown Center, determined to trade all six if necessary for a mess of plain corned beef.

As she passed the "Orthodox" church three women emerged from the basement and hailed her.

"O Mary Symmington?" they cried. "Are you coming to our church supper?"

"Whoa?" she said. "When is it?"

"To-night, in the town hall. It's 25 cents."

Mrs. Symmington nodded acquiescence. Here was something better than she had hoped for.

"Of course I'll come," she said. "I'll go back for my men-folks. What you going to have?"

Three eager women gathered breath for a simultaneous glad cry. It came an instant later:

"Chicken pie! Plenty of chicken pie for everybody!"

**And He Still Was Happy.**  
"Had lots of trouble this year?"  
"Oh, yes—but we was born to it."  
"Sheriff levied on your crop?"  
"Oh, yes—but that was 'cordin' to law."  
"An' lightning' burnt your house down?"  
"Yes; but ever since then I've been shoutin' hallelujah that it didn't hit me."  
—Atlanta Constitution.

**THE EDITOR**

**Explains How to Keep Up Mental and Physical Vigor.**

A New Jersey editor writes:

"A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. I put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of outdoor exercise, and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleasure instead of distress.

"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper but also do a great deal of 'outside' writing.

"I find that the Grape-Nuts diet enables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fog with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor—I can and do walk miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on Grape-Nuts!" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.