

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

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Social Justice for the Negro.

The last annual report of Booker T. Washington to the trustees of Tuskegee challenges attention to the obstacles which stand in the way of the education and advancement of the negro, particularly in the south. While there are doubtless notable exceptions, the opportunities for schooling open to negro children are sadly deficient. The great majority of negro schools, says Dr. Washington, "still have very poor school buildings. Many teachers have never had any training and the schooling is given only a small part of the year." In Alabama he tells us only 7 per cent of the 2,300 school teachers in public schools and in Georgia only about 5 per cent of the 4,000 teachers, hold first grade certificates. The average length of the term in South Carolina negro schools is still only three months, while in some districts there is only a semblance of a school for a few days. It is not suggested that school facilities are purposely withheld from the negroes, but it is plain from these facts that no great effort is made to give them such schools and schooling as they should have, or even approaching the schools provided for white children. Dr. Washington takes credit to Tuskegee and similar institutions for endeavoring to equip negroes to go into teaching in order to help lift up their own people. The inference is unescapable that whatever progress the negroes may make toward improved schools and better education will be due chiefly, if not wholly, to their own efforts. We hear a great deal about social justice in these days and about giving every person a fair start. The condition of the negroes in the south seems to us to offer fine soil for the seeds of social justice to take root.

Tag Day Under a Ban.
Tag day has fallen into disrepute in Chicago where Mayor Harrison says it must be tabooed in the future. Young women pinning tags on men promiscuously on the streets for charity and with perfectly good intentions, complained of being insulted and their mothers indignantly appealed to the police for protection for their daughters, hence the mayor's edict.

Tag Day Under a Ban.
It is a very unmanly man, of course, who will take advantage of such circumstances to accost a young woman, but tag days have never discriminated between the manly and unmanly men and so it has been hard to ward off the consequences. Many men who would under no circumstances speak disrespectfully to a woman, yet consider tag day practices a nuisance and object to them, feeling that charity has better and more dignified means at its command for raising money.

Thrillers for Children.
Certain lurid novels of the thriller type have been barred from the public library in Washington with promised co-operation of school teachers to prevent them from being read by boys and girls. The theory is that such reading can only hurt the young mind. Much may be said for this proposition. A child's mind requires training and attention for its proper development just as does his body and discrimination is needed in selecting his reading. Yet the first thing is to get children to read and those who favor the thriller contend that it is often the only thing that will do that. Several prominent men and women interviewed on the merits of the lurid novel for children are quoted as favoring it, basing on their own early experience the conclusion that the ultimate effects are not bad. Mrs. Ella Flag Young, superintendent of Chicago's public schools, advises "going slow" in discarding the thrillers. And Mrs. Young has had a good deal to do with training children. She also confesses to have read a good many yellow backs in her day. This much is generally conceded that the young mind needs a certain amount of lure and excitement or it may not take to reading at all. The stimulating effect of a lively story without an immoral tone may be good for a growing boy or girl.

Land Desertion in England.
The London Chronicle has painted a vivid picture of the effect of land desertion in England as one of the bitter fruits of the old feudal system. In which relation it observes that the sins of omission are of greater moment to a nation than those of commission. During the decade from 1891 to 1901, it says, more than half a million people left the country for the villages or the colonies and the number increased in the following ten years. Poverty and pauperism drove them away and poverty and pauperism surround those who remain. Not alone in the medieval days did Britons believe that land tenure involved no responsibility for the benefit of the tillers of the soil, but that hereby, this British writer asserts, was present in the latest century. No matter when the awakening came, it came too late to avoid national distress. Britain now beholds in this

problem of land desertion one that wrenches its resources. It finds that the nation that neglects to provide for the uplift of those who work the land, or, rather, that oppresses them, must inevitably pay the penalty. The United States stands as the antithesis of England in this respect. Here the land owner and the land tiller are one, practically speaking, sharing richly in the prodigious fruits of the soil, and the result is an impetus to every department of our American life. Americans had the experience of England to build upon and needed no prophet like Carlyle to warn them against its repetition.

The Time-Tried Test.
Everyone preaches "the square deal," and professes to want to do "the right thing" in all the relations of life. The trouble is there too often springs up a difference of opinion as to what constitutes a square deal and as to whether a particular proposal or act falls within that category. The square-deal idea, however, is nothing but a revised version of the Golden Rule, which is more to the point in providing a safety valve. Put yourself figuratively in the other fellow's place and see if what you are about to do to him would be relished by you with the tables turned. This is the time-tried test. It is a test that has never been improved upon, and that works with the same precision now as always.

Prosperity Talks—VIII.
Among other things which, rightfully understood, should arouse the people to the desirability of holding on to republicanism is the boasted big campaign fund of the democrats raised by popular subscription. The local democratic organ has this year gathered in nearly \$6,000, and four years ago it collected more than \$10,000 to help elect a democratic president. It is not material whether the contributions were, or were not, drummed up by persistent solicitation, for it is self-evident that it is the possession of ready money, even in these times of high cost of living, that alone permits the partying with it.

New Era for Corporations.
The public utility enterprise that succeeds best today is the one that holds the largest degree of confidence and friendship of its patrons. This is a new era for such corporations and the one depreciating the market value of friendly mutual relations with its community overlooks one of its most vital assets. The simplest way to get this confidence and friendship has been proved to be through fair, intelligent publicity coupled with efficient service. The day of the hide-and-seek method is past. The utility company that imagines it can build dividends upon deception and double dealing deceives itself and will soon note that fact on its ledger. All things being properly conducted, the interests of the public and its utilities are mutual and only when that is appreciated on both sides are the best results obtainable. It is the duty of the corporation to take the public into its confidence and talk over affairs fairly with it. Secure the people's friendship with a truthful statement of the conditions of the business, in which the corporations depends for success upon popular good will. No fair-minded person wants the public service corporation to lose money, but he has a right to demand open, candid treatment and to get it.

Our Prosperity Abroad.
Government statistics show that from 1870 to 1912 the United States exported to foreign countries \$9,000,000,000 worth of merchandise in excess of what it imported from them. At this rate, carrying critics have said, we might either destroy our markets abroad or disturb international finances. Just here a very pungent question is interposed by O. P. Austin, chief statistician for the Department of Commerce and Labor. If the United States has appropriated to itself an undue share of the world's money in thus maintaining such a trade balance, how does it come that the per capita wealth of the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Australasia has increased in that period from 50 to 65 per cent? As a matter of fact, selling \$9,000,000,000 more than we bought has helped and not hurt other countries. The money, as Mr. Austin says, has not been stored away in American vaults. Much of it has gone back into channels of circulation in the countries from which it came. For instance, our tourists, mere pleasure seekers for the most part, spend annually hundreds of millions abroad; we invest

in foreign securities, spend enormous sums for shipping our wares in foreign vessels and in other ways distribute large amounts among our friends over the seas. And they seem quite satisfied with the bargain.

Omaha's Public Credit.

Everybody who knows anything about it, knows that Omaha's public credit in the money markets is not as good as it ought to be. Our municipal and school district bonds, secured by the good faith of the community and the taxable property of the city, do not command as good rates as other cities more burdened with debt, and showing up no greater valuation. This unsatisfactory condition has been brought about by numerous contributing causes, but the chief cause has been lack of a financial policy, and want of competent, concentrated, and responsible authority to look after the matter.

A city's credit has to be built up and created the same as the credit of a business firm or corporation, and poor credit, or rather credit poorer than it ought to be, is decidedly costly. The whole subject of Omaha's indebtedness, sinking funds, interest charges and credits ought to be taken up by the proper authorities with a view to gradual readjustment to a definite, safe and sound plan.

Apples in Nebraska.

On this great Nebraska farm of 48,640,000 fertile acres there ought to be more apple orchards than there are. Apples will pay if properly cultivated. They have passed the experimental stage in this state. One orchardist this year sells 30,000 bushels to a single dealer. The quality is high and the quantity abundant. It is encouraging to note the awakened interest in the apple by our farmers, some of whom are about to hold a great apple show in Lincoln. It is still more encouraging to know that the national apple show will be held in conjunction with the winter fruit show of the Nebraska Horticultural society.

These exhibitions will stimulate interest and more—they will serve to disseminate information that will be of vital help in this propaganda. Nebraska has no reason to take a back seat in the matter of apple culture. It should be able to match the luscious fruit of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado and will if it turns to the task with the same attention it has given to other phases of farming, in which it has taken the lead. With the consumption of apples ever increasing, access to the best of markets and the harvest of the crop well timed as to other farm work, our farmers seem to have every inducement before them.

Secretary of State Wait no sooner issues his ballot form than he begins following it up with corrections. It seems that the form sent out omits the party designation from the constitutional amendments as endorsed in primary and convention. The county clerks should see to it that these amendments are properly printed so as to have the benefit of the straight party votes, which should be counted for them.

Down in Louisiana a negro woman who has confessed to murdering nineteen people is sentenced to life imprisonment. If there is any case on record which would justify capital punishment more than this we do not know where it is. We wonder how soon the murderess will be turned loose by pardon or parole.

Nearly all the churches in Nebraska will hear sermons Sunday on the fight against the great white plague. Here is a praiseworthy secular work the church can help without antagonizing anyone. According to Louis D. Brandeis, the greatest problem concerning the country is the wanton respect for law. Trust no one will suggest that wanting respect for lawyers is a factor in this problem.

People and Events

Let's give New York credit in proportion to its worth. Besides having Gorkin in these days, the big city has a working monopoly of "angels" and ministers of political greed.

The output of natural gas in this country last year amounted to 69,000,000,000 cubic feet. Imposing figures, these, but how small they will look beside the output of the presidential year.

Job Hedega, republican candidate for governor of New York, tackled a stunt of twenty-five speeches in one day and night, but was hustled to bed at the end of No. 35. Failure to equal the Bryan and Roosevelt records puts Job in the middle-class class.

The welfare of Mr. Perkins' children cannot be considered secure until a good stiff club lands on the cranium of the New Yorker who insists that "the correct translation of the scriptural Hebrew of Armageddon is 'Cliff Hills of the Roberts.'" Let George do it.

Tom Watson cuts loose from the three leading parties and will rally to Chapin or Debs or take to the woods. Tom leaned toward Wilson for a while, but when the latter "joined the Knights of Columbus" at a dinner on Columbus day the Georgian screamed and jumped the fence.

M. Oseff Lourie, a Russian writer, bore a resemblance in Paris papers that the world is afflicted with verbermania, a species of disease caused by an excess of talk. M. Lourie's opinion was reached without a survey of the output of the American stump or a study of the Congressional Record.

Land valued at \$50,000,000 an acre in New York is too precious to permit property owners getting away with a slice of the proceeds. Owners of the big Strage building have been notified by the authorities that fifteen inches of the skyscraper on the Liberty street side, and up to the thirtieth story, projects over the building line and must be sliced off. A fine lawsuit, with wrangling surveyors, is coming.

The attention of vadevisit scouts is invited to the superior mental attainments of Albert Billings of Cambridge. At a critical stage of the game for the pursuit of the neighborhood, Mr. Billings slammed a three-bagger to center, but being shy of speed on the home run, kicked his cork leg to the plate and scored. On the vadevisit circuit Hughie Jennings is rated an 800 a week star, but he couldn't do the Billings act in a lifetime.



Thirty Years Ago—

The republican primaries elected delegates to a county convention with little contest. The Bee adds: "The names of the delegates are suggestive, being made up largely of the element that trains with the Union Pacific faction, and the outcome of the convention can be easily foreshadowed."

All the conductors and brakemen on the passenger trains of the R. & M. are to be clothed soon with new uniforms and brass buttons.

Rev. Robert West, editor of the Chicago Advance, is here, having come to address the Nebraska Congregationalists at their session.

Bob Law has resigned the office of superintendent of the Union Pacific system for the mountain division to accept that of general superintendent of the Burlington east of the Missouri.

"Nick" Roberts' newly revised "Humpty-Dumpty" performance was the drawing card at the Boyd.

Jacob Kaufman has removed his place of business to 311 North Sixteenth street. Joseph Barker of the Board of Public Works propounds the question whether Sioux Falls stone proposed for Tenth street paving is granite.

"Bob" Ingersoll is scheduled to lecture in Omaha next month.

A pleasant party took place last evening at the residence of H. J. Baker, corner Fifth and Pierce, in honor of Mr. Baker's thirty-first birthday.

At the Baptist state convention Rev. J. W. Harris of Omaha was made second vice president. It was reported there that there are now in Nebraska 150 Baptist church societies, forty-eight meeting houses finished and six in process of building.

Twenty Years Ago—
Thomas G. Chaplain of the Whitechapel club of Chicago, was the guest of Jack Moynihan and Charles Kesters.

Edward Rosewater spoke in Blum's hall, South Omaha, particularly to the wage-earners on the political issues of the campaign. B. H. Robinson followed in a brief address. C. C. Stanley acted as chairman.

J. J. Hardin and little daughter were thrown out of Mr. Hardin's buggy at Hamilton and Twenty-fourth streets and severely bruised and hurt, but they believed themselves fortunate not to have been killed.

Two freight trains collided on the Belt line near Twenty-fourth street with disastrous results. Engine 508 with Engineer Constant and Fireman Congdon in the cab had just left Oak Chatham station and were steaming up considerable speed when Engine 366 of Engineer Gus Evers and Fireman Donahoe aboard swung around the curve. There was no time for reverse action or breaks and both crews leaped for their lives, while the engines collided with ruinous results.

Ten Years Ago—
Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, spoke at Scholtz roof garden on the live issues of the campaign. He was at his best and made a characteristically effective speech. He was introduced by Senator Millard.

De Wolf Hopper delighted a large audience at Wood's in "Mr. Pickwick," a comedy based on Dickens' masterpiece. P. M. Park of Waterloo, Neb., was thrown from a northbound car at Fourteenth and Farnam streets at 7 p. m., striking on his back and rendered unable to walk. He was an aged man.

Upon the urgent request of Chief Donahue, the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners accepted the plan for an eight-hour workday for policemen.

D. Clem Denver, register of the land office at O'Neill, who was in the city, said "We're getting about M. P. Kinkaid to congress. In the cattle country the people are well satisfied with existing conditions. When a fat steer sells for \$100 there is little desire for a change on the part of those who own cattle, at least."

SECULAR SHOTS AT PULPIT.

Boston Herald: The fifty-one Presbyterian churches of New England, with their 12,000 communicants were organized Tuesday into the synod of New England, an event of considerable importance in the religious history of the New England states. Heretofore these churches have been a part of the synod of New York.

Boston Transcript: A little known fact relative to the Balkan situation, was revealed in the statement of Rev. Dr. John H. House, president of the Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Salonia. He states that Americans have invested in the Balkans between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 and are sending \$60,000 a year into that region. Property to the value of \$2,000,000 is invested in the American colleges. These figures may account in part for the interest in the Balkans displayed in this country.

Century Magazine: A United States senator met three clergymen in three different parts of the country, and each complained that he could not get a large audience. The senator asked the first man if he believed that the Bible was the word of God; the cleric snorted pityingly and said that of course he did not in the crude and ordinary sense and then he launched a mass of vague metaphysical phrases. The senator asked the second man if he believed in the future life, and the reverend gentleman said he did not believe in personal immortality, but that the essence of life was indestructible or some such notion. The senator asked the third man, a pastor of an orthodox evangelical church, if he believed in the divinity of Jesus Christ; the shepherd of souls replied that all men were divine. The three clergymen had themselves supplied abundant reasons why their audiences were small.

General Sherman had defined war, "As a political campaign." Neither definition will be found in the dictionary; but the dictionary makers don't know everything.—Chicago Tribune

Magistrate—Officer, didn't you say this prisoner was deaf?
Policeman—Yes, your honor.
Magistrate—Then take him to a specialist. I'll have him a hearing.
Haltmore—American.

The famous baritone had been giving his concert and the critic from the country was asked:
"How was the timbre of his voice?"
"I thought it was just as good as me to be full of knots-holes."—Harper's Weekly.

"Why didn't you arrest that man when I denounced him as a pickpocket?" demanded the irate citizen.
"I thought it was just a little political discussion," explained the policeman.—Kansas City Journal.

"Father, what is a minor operation?"
"A minor operation, my boy, is one for which the patient cheerfully pays the bill."
"And a major operation?"
"Oh, that's one for which the bill is settled by the heirs.—Judge.

While the taleman were being examined for a murder trial in the west, one was asked to know what an alibi was.
"I think I do, yer' air."
"What do you understand by it?"
The taleman reflected for a moment and then, with a hesitancy indicative of a stammer, said: "An alibi is when the fellow who did it wasn't there."—Boston Transcript.

THE SHINING HEIGHTS.

The Railway Conductor.
I cried, "Dear Angel, lead me to the heights."
And spur me to the top."
The Angel answered, "Stop!
And set your house in order, make it fair!
For absent ones who may be speeding there,
Then we will talk of heights."
I put my house in order. "Now lead on!"
The Angel said, "Not yet;
By thorns and tares; go weed it, so all those
Who come to gaze may find the unweeded road.
Then we will journey on."
I weeded well my garden. "All is done."
The Angel shook his head.
"A beggar stands," he said,
"Outside thy gates; till thou hast given bread,
And soothed his sorrow and supplied his need,
Say not that all is done."
The beggar left me singing, "Now am I—
Last! last! last! last! last! last! last! last!
Who seeks, like thee, the difficult highway,
Heeds not thy courage, cheer him thro' the day.
Then will we cry, "At last!"
I helped my weaker brother. "Now the heights—"
Oh, guide me, Angel, guide!
The heights are seen; the heights are seen;
With radiant face, said, "Look, where are we now?"
And lo! we stood upon the mountain's brow.
The heights, the shining heights!

Ministerial Recommendation in Favor of Clean-Shaved Faces.
San Francisco Chronicle.
Just as the progressives of fashion had decided to rehabilitate the whisker, comes a reactionary conference of the Free Methodist church and declares that beards must go. "Who can preach the gospel to a lot of dirty-faced young men and elderly men with unkempt beards?" asked one of the clergymen supporting a resolution condemning whiskers among churchgoers. And he added: "We think every man should use a razor or pay a visit to his barber before coming to church."

At a time when the high cost of living has become a world problem this admonition to patronize barbers more liberally is calculated to distress not a few. And these, casting about for Scripture precedent with which to meet the situation, may quote the eleventh verse of twenty-second Revelation, which says, "He that is filthy let him be filthy still."

Another thing that the members of the Pittsburgh conference went on record as opposing is the use of tobacco by clergymen. It does not appear that any Free Methodist minister had ever been discovered under the influence of liquor, but the inhibition may be due to a fear that at some future time some lover of occasional revelry may be a candidate for a post in the ministry. It is well always to be on guard against Satan, who often on the morning after feels like preaching the Gospel, but on being restored to health returns to his wickedness.

But men "with the hair matted over their faces" are not alone in receiving the denunciation of the Methodist conference. Women "decorated in all manner of ribbons, furbelows and gewgaws" come in for an equal share of reproof. Just why furbelows should be included in the list of reprobated things is not quite clear. According to dictionary authority which is the only authority more than man can have—furbelows are pieces of "stuff plaited and puckered on a petticoat." Why should such things perturb a preacher in his pulpit?

Hustle in the Good Old Way.

Chicago News
Sed as it may seem, it nevertheless is grimly true that anyone will be grievously disappointed if he expects to see prosperity passed around by any administration. He will have to hustle for it in the good old way, no matter who is elected.

SUNDAY SMILES.

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Health and Beauty Answers

BY MRS. MAE MARTYN

A. F. S.: To be sure, health and beauty go hand in hand. Indigestion and sluggish liver cause impure blood, which in turn breeds ugly blotches, pimples and eruptions, accompanied often by depression, melancholia and headaches. These may be all removed by the judicious use of a simple home-made systemic and blood purifier, made as follows: Dissolve one ounce of karene and one-half cupful of sugar in one-half pint of hot water to make a full quart of remedy. Take a tablespoonful before each meal. Karene stimulates the digestion, arouses a torpid liver, purifies the blood and gives tone to the whole system. By a natural process the complexion is cleared, the "tired feeling" vanishes, and energy and enjoyment of life return.

M. E. J.: You can make your eyebrows grow thick and glossy by applying pyroxin with finger-end. For stubby eye-lashes, apply pyroxin, pinches and skin creases. This makes them grow long and curly. Be careful, however, and don't get pyroxin where no hair is wanted.

A. B. C.: Bleaching the hair will not remove it. Make a thick paste with powdered alumina and water, spread the hair on wanted, then after two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This simple and harmless treatment will remove the most stubborn growth and does not injure even a sensitive skin.

G. E. A.: It may be all right to use alcohol to brush out all of the powder, otherwise it will cause dandruff, the very thing you should avoid. To keep your hair looking bright and healthy, use a shampoo that contains "free" alkali, as soap and most shampoos do. Dissolve a teaspoonful of canthar in a cup of hot water and use it. You have a shampoo that can't be excelled. It will remove all dirt, scales and dandruff, and make the hair quickly without causing straggles, faded patches in the hair. It will make your hair soft and fluffy so it will stay up and look nice without the use of a hair net or veil.

Dorris: If you wish to make a greaseless complexion cream—jelly that will quickly clear your complexion of any blemishes, use a simple, inexpensive remedy of several months' treatment, you can easily prepare it at home by mixing together a tablespoonful of glycerine, a teaspoonful of glycerine and one-half pint of cold water; stir briskly and let stand overnight. Where applied frequently you will find this lotion is inexpensive and effective for removing wrinkles, blackheads, freckles, roughness and other skin blemishes. It will leave the skin soft, moist and velvety, and is a matchless preparation for massaging and reducing the size of large pores in the skin.

B. W. J.: Although gray hair is sometimes caused by worry, it is generally due to a diseased scalp as indicated by such things as itching, dandruff, itching scalp and brittle, falling hair of which you speak. To restore your scalp to a healthy condition, first keep it clean by shampooing every ten days or two weeks with canthar, then massage the scalp, using a good quality hair tonic. You can prepare the tonic by adding one ounce of quinine to a half-pint of alcohol (not whiskey) and a half-pint of cold water. This is much better than most ready prepared hair tonics as it contains nothing to make the hair coarse, sticky or "stringy." It will remove the dandruff and stop your hair from coming out. You will find it an ideal dressing for the hair and very refreshing to an itching scalp.

B. M. D.: Do not let your superfluous flesh worry you. Even though you have gained a considerable amount of weight, called "flesh-reducing" without any of them doing a bit of good, I want you to try this one. I have many friends who tell me of wonders for them. Get four ounces of parrotin from any drug store, dissolve it in 1 1/2 pints hot water and let it stand overnight. A few minutes before each meal, it is harmless and will cut down your fat rapidly without necessity for dieting or strenuous exercise.

Mary F.: By devoting just a little time each day to the care of your complexion, you can ward off the marks of approaching age and have the same attractive, youthful-looking features as your younger friends. Use a good, greaseless, complexion cream (see answer to Dorris), and instead of clogging up the pores of your skin with face powder, get it occasionally very readily applied exclusively. You can make such a lotion by buying four ounces of supermat at your drug store and dissolving it in one-half pint of water and one-half pint of alcohol (not whiskey). It is equalled as a skin-beautifier. It does not rub off or show like face powder, and you will find it excellent for removing such things as blackheads, pimples, freckles, skin-pimples and any unsightly skin-irritation.

B. W. J.: If my eyes continually had that tired, over-worked feeling you say yours do, would lose no time getting a good tonic for them. My eyes were inclined to be weak but I kept them in good condition by using a simple, inexpensive remedy made by dissolving an ounce of erythro in a pint of water. A few drops in each eye occasionally will readily relieve inflammation and make one's eyes bright and sparkling. Try this and I am sure you will not need to wear glasses. It is a lotion that is inexpensive and effective, also granulated lida.

Read Mrs. Martyn's book, "Beauty," \$2.—Advertisement.