

A Curious Story.

There is a tale told of a sea Captain who, in a distant corner of the southern seas, visited an undiscovered or unexplored group of beautiful islands. After landing and trading with the gentle natives, he was astonished by the visit of a white man, evidently a person of means and consequence, who, after making himself very agreeable, implored the Captain to give him a story-book, if he had such a thing in his possession. The Captain had, and, deeply touched by the pigs and coconuts which the white exile had given him, bestowed on him a copy of the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Overcome by the present, the exile burst into tears, and cried, "You have saved my life, and given me rank and wealth." On explanation, he said, "I should long ago have been eaten, but while they were fattening me, I learned enough of their language to tell a child the story of 'Little Red Riding Hood.' The child repeated it, and the whole population were mad with joy. From that day I became a great and honored man. When they had a national festival I sat on top of a hill, and thousands wept (while some elderly relative was being cooked for a feast) at the cruel death of the grandmother as caused by the wicked wolf. I had with me a volume of 'Fairy Tales,' and I soon began to set a price on my performances. 'Red Riding Hood' is rather worn; I only get a hundred coconuts for her now; but 'Cinderella' is still good for four pigs and a turtle, and 'Beauty and the Beast' brings six or seven, according to the quality. But with the 'Arabian Nights' I shall be able to go on accumulating pork to the end of my days."

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh! Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Shure, mum, there's no hurry. If this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

Tossing on the "Biry"

is very far from amusing, untraveled reader, if so you are one. A rebellion fomented by each mountainous wave that smites the vessel's hull threatens absolutely to dislodge your very vitals from their natural resting place, and a nausea so frightful that it would reconcile you to a termination of your sufferings by shipwreck harasses you. Well for you then, or rather before this crisis, if you are provided with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a sure remedy for and preventive of the nausea of travelers by sea or land, nervousness caused by the vibrations of the screw of a steamer or the jarring of a railway train, and an antidote to bowel, liver and stomachic troubles caused by impure water and unaccustomed food. The Bitters also counteracts the effects of fatigue and exposure, and is a safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly selecting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BAD BLOOD Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes all impurities and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malaria that I lost all my strength. I tried mercurial and other remedies, but could get no relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured me. I feel like a new man. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

MADE PURE

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.

Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.



REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

Half a Loaf is No Bread. We have been treated recently to a curious spectacle by certain democratic senators who have subscribed with muchunction, to the forcible declarations of the Chicago platform of that party in 1892, that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional.

The gentlemen have suddenly found that there were certain local interests whose very existence and capacity to furnish labor to their communities depended upon modification of the Wilson bill as it came from the house. In spite of their repeated and vociferous professions of allegiance to all the principles a tax being a robbery, and an import tax for protecting our home industries being worst of all, they have been compelled by cold, hard facts to go before their caucus committee having the bill in charge and practically threaten to defeat it on the senate floor if it are not taken care of. This is extremely juicy democratic doctrine, and seems to an impartial outside observer—a republican, for instance, and one of those who have not been brought up to think protection a sin and an offense against the constitution, as a dangerous breaking away from the guiding strings of the Honorable Larry Neal.

There are, however, two other phases of this matter. One is that it bids fair to make an entering wedge into a crack in the center of that article so often referred to as democratic harmony and split that venerable fossil clear up the back, to the shirt collar, so to speak. This is to be deprecated. For as all must know, democratic opposition to a tariff is no high moral ground, because, don't you know, it's wrong. To allow any question of mere local, personal, state election, etc., questions of expediency to be brought in would be desecration—for a democrat.

They must by force of all their logic stand to their guns until they are ready to flop clear over and go squarely and honestly and maintain, as did Mr. Randall, that there are such things in the democratic party as protectionists. At present there is the best of authority for stating that no legitimate, lawful democratic protectionists are in existence. They are all dead. They were formally decapitated at Chicago when Mr. Neal got in his work and there has been no legal, from a party standpoint, resurrection since. Some one should throw cold water down the backs of their necks and burn on a shower bath so they could see just where "they are at," when they attempt to graft on or bud into, an alleged free trade revenue bill special protection for their own localities, because they have "a pull," and are ready and determined to use it or defeat the bill.

Some of the more docile, the more easily satisfied, or who have had their pie from other plates, may also get restive and do likewise. Some of them may feel that they have risked their senatorial necks for too small a return in patronage and may go on a strike. There is another phase of this question which these hustling democrats seem to forget. They have played hard before the star chamber sub-committee for a little, for a small duty, or a small increase, so as to appease their constituents and save them from ruin. They have overlooked one fact, in matters of tariff it is cheaper to pay a good price and get a good article than to buy shoddy at half price. For instance a duty that is high enough on any article, say calico, will encourage, all over this broad land, in New England and in the south and west, the erection of many factories to supply our vast home market. With an assured duty they have only to devote their time and energies to perfecting machinery, reducing cost of operation, freights, commissions, etc., so as to bring the cost down to the people, to the vast mass who use this article, year by year, and as now, the price is lower than ever known, lower than ever expected, lower in New York and at the mills than the dreaded import duty which, by democratic free trade rules, should raise the price to consumers so that they and not the foreigner should pay the tax. Behind the protection of a reasonable and sufficient duty our people have let themselves loose, have gone into it on a large and more diversified scale, and have pushed it with so much enthusiasm and skill that today the wholesale price is not a fraction of a mill higher than the import duty on foreign calicos. That is what a reasonable protective tariff has done.

Let us take as an example, in an article which enters into the daily life of every one, is an important item of expense in every household, poor or rich. No other question is of more frequent asking than that of the farmer's wife: "How many pounds of sugar can we get for a dollar?" Of course the farmer and his wife ask each other questions quite as vital in household economy as do the dwellers in and workers in villages and towns. They will ask these questions of our esteemed democratic reformers next summer and fall. But to return to the sugar matter. In an article of universal use and necessity a fairly intelligent public spirit would favor any reasonable action which would at once make it cheap to the masses and at the same time foster and build up our product so as in time we might become wholly, or in part at least, independent of Cuba, Germany and other foreign countries for our sugar supply. It is not good national principles to remain supinely dependent on a foreign market when we could by proper legislation become reasonably independent within our own border by the development of our own resources.

This is the result obtained by the present sugar schedule and bounty. Sugar is free on importation, it is cheap to the masses and, what is much more to our national advantage, we are using the resources of sky and sail and arms and skill which God has given us to increase our product in this household necessity.

We of the north do not begrudge Louisiana and Texas the bounty paid on their sugar, nor that for once in four decades they are making fair returns on their investment and increasing their output. Nor will he who sees the vast plains of Kansas and Nebraska, not to mention others, regret that by a bounty these sections may now produce sorghum and beet sugar so as to revolutionize in a decade if let alone the sugar product of the world. Now these senators have got a little help—just a little—all they dare ask for and could squeeze at the point of a threat of a hostile vote from the committee and they hug the delusion to themselves that half a loaf is better

than no bread and that these industries will "get along" some way and not be entirely ruined. They forget that a duty not large enough to insure a good start or fair play will not be sufficient inducement for enough to enter or continue it to keep prices down or the foreign article out. There will be no healthy home competition to cut prices ever lower and lower each successive year. On the contrary it will enable a few—a favored few—to hold on by their eyelids, while the balance is made up by imports. Prices in the meantime cannot be reduced and that healthy home competition which has so revolutionized prices and business will be conspicuously wanting.

It may not be certain death but it will be certain destruction to most in the long run. When these senatorial democratic trimmers get hold of the whole situation and when their constituents arrive at the same point in the study and operation of this matter there will be a grand falling out and the truth of the heading "A Half Loaf is No Bread," will be made so plain that they will have to go clear over to republican protection or stultify themselves in the minds of all thinking people.

Protection Which Does Not Protect.

The democrats of the senate committee have been compelled by the insistent pressure of certain southern industries, and other industries which could command democratic votes in the senate, as coal and iron ore and coke in West Virginia and Alabama, lead ore in Missouri, collars and cuffs in New York and pottery in New Jersey, to either restore these to the dutiable list or increase the duty fixed by the house. Much of this will make a fool's paradise for those trusting constituents who return home thinking they have saved something at least out of the general wreck and ruin planned for the rest of the country.

These gentlemen will, however, find that there is a sort of protection—so-called, which does not protect. The fundamental idea of imposing a duty for any purpose other than for producing a revenue is to lay such duty so as to enable home manufacturers to build up home production. As a general rule, it may be stated that only a high duty offers sufficient inducement to enough people so as to obtain a healthy and active home competition and to reduce the home selling price so as to enable our own buyers to get the advantage.

If the duty is just about the difference between the original home cost and the foreign cost only a few specialists will go into the manufacture. If, however, it be ample and have promise of stability, many, and in different sections, will eagerly embrace the opportunity and in a short space of time the fierce domestic competition will put the price away below what it sold for before the imposition of the duty.

The obvious point of the above is that a tariff to protect must afford sufficient margin to tempt many to embark in the enterprise so as to, by stimulating inventions of labor-saving machinery and more economical processes of manufacture, enable our people to produce these goods at a reduced price and still gain a fair return from their investment. In the new tariff bill, frantic democratic senators have insisted on some, even if slight, duties or increases on certain articles such as coal and coke, iron ore, lead ore, etc., hoping that thus they could retain their local support, save these industries and be returned to congress. They may get back to congress from the sure, solid south; a few may from the north, but before this is definitely settled, they will have to face a few awkward facts.

Whenever the duty is reduced to, or nearly to, the danger point, the surplus stock now held abroad will be dumped on our shores under the facile interpretation of the ad valorem duties in such a way as to put the usual fair home profit out of sight. These industries may survive for awhile, may run for a time at a loss, but not always. The day of balances will soon come and when these are struck and show a positive and prospective loss, a halt will be called; production will be stopped; hands will be turned out from workshops, and we will all get sick purchasing cheaper foreign shoddy goods and sending out wheat and raw cotton and gold abroad to pay for them.

While our operatives are idle, the mills will deteriorate and after a year or more of this fool's paradise, we will wake to find that prices of our beloved foreign goods are stiffening; not at once, even in all lines, nor in all places, but little by little as the traffic will admit. If in one section, longer pursues or more hopeful owners keep up the struggle, these will lower prices and increased imports consigned to order, swamp our home products.

To illustrate—Sugar is now a profitable industry in Louisiana and its future full of hope if the present bounty was to be retained. All through the northwest sorghum is making rapid strides and beet root production bade fair to make us wholly independent of Cuba and Germany for our immense sugar supply. The Louisiana senators have put a small duty on imported sugar, thinking, perhaps, that this may save their planters from ruin, while the sorghum and beet root producers of the west may shuffle for themselves. Their expectations will be found vain and the result of the small duty will simply be an aggravation. It will be too much hair for good soap, and not enough for plaster. The small revenue will not help the government much. It will be of no value at all to the sugar industry. They will find a loss not so great as with no duty, but enough to curtail their output and force them to abandon their costly plantations with machinery, etc., and let the American people look wholly to the outside world for their future sugar supply.

No one can defend such a proposition. It is not enough tariff to protect; it is just enough to produce a small revenue to the government and bring to our sugar industry, lingering instead of speedy death. The ultimate result will be the same in either event.

If free trade is right and is democratic doctrine, let them stand by their guns. If protection is needed, then do it so it will protect and not damn with faint praise.

A Georgia undertaker has adopted a novel method for increasing his business. His advertisement reads: "Funerals on the installment plan. Two dollars a week will bury your best friend."

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

Language of the Mouth.

Some wisecracker proposes to read Horace's rules to be observed: If her mouth is very small there is not much mind, but overmuch shallow sentiment. If she has a very large mouth she will possess a good brain, but the trouble is in kissing it. Large mouths put a man to an artistic test; he will be driven to his wits' end whether to begin at one corner and conclude on the other, or to make a heroic dash at the middle and endeavor to reach both corners. But if you are a kissing artist it can be covered nicely enough. If your sweetheart has a coarsely formed mouth she will be sensual and full of strong, coarse points of character, and will raise a row in the family. If she has a delicately formed mouth, with rounded lips and of a velvety color, she will have much sensibility and perfection of character, but will not astonish by her brilliancy of conception or execution. It is a good mouth because it is kissable and submissive. Shun blue-lipped or thin-lipped women; they will bore you to death with literature or woman's rights, theorize while you want your dinner, or spoil your temper by their red-hot scolding tongues.

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hardly Prepared.

"Are you prepared for death?" the clergyman asked, with a tremor of emotion in his voice, as he took the sick woman's hand in his own. A shade of patient thought crossed the invalid's face, and by-and-by she said she didn't hardly believe she was; there was the little bedroom carpet to be taken up yet, and the paint up stairs had hardly been touched, and she didn't want to put up new curtains in the dining room, but she thought if she didn't die until next Monday she would be about as near ready as a woman with a big family and no girl ever expected to be. P. S.—That woman got well.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25c, 50c, & \$1.00.

A Hard Lesson.

One of the hardest lessons to learn in life is that the man who differs with you, not only in opinions, but in principles, may be as honest and sincere as yourself.

BRECHAM'S PILLS have a pleasant coating disguising the taste of the pill, without impairing its efficacy. 25 cents a box.

Soft soap, mixed with a solution of potash or caustic soda, or pearl ash mixed with sufficient water to form a paste, if laid on with a brush or rag and left for some hours, will easily remove old putty and paint.

"Put no fulsome compliments on my tombstone," said a wag. "Don't give me any epi-taphy."

Co's Cough Balsam Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than any other medicine. It is always reliable. Try it.

Why is man's chin the most unucky part of his body? Because it is constantly getting into scrapes.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure corns, blisters, etc. Your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

You can always be happy if you are willing to rejoice with others.

Billiard Table, second-hand. For sale cheap. Apply to or address H. C. AKIN, 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Neb.

Either I will find a way or I will make one.—Sir P. Sidney.

Western American Scenery. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y has now ready for distribution a sixteen page portfolio of scenes along its line, half tones, of the size of the World's Fair portfolio, lately issued. They are only ten cents each and can be obtained without delay by remitting the amount to GEO. H. HAZFORD, General Pass Agent, Chicago, Ill.

If poverty makes a man groan, he yawns in opulence.—Rivarolo.

ST. JACOBS OIL Is the MASTER CURE for RHEUMATISM AND ACHES.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH. PRICE 50 CENTS, ALL DRUGGISTS.

IF CLAIMANTS WHO CANNOT HEAR from their Attorneys, will write to A. T. WALKER, Pension & Patent Att'y, 514 F St., Washington, D. C., they will receive a prompt reply.

To MAKE CANVAS waterproof, prepare three baths, as follows:

The first, by dissolving one part of neutral sulphate of alumina (concentrated alum-cake) in ten parts of cold water. For the second, boil one part of light resin, one part of soda crystals, and ten parts of water, until the soda is dissolved; add one-third part of common salt, to separate the water and collect the soap; dissolve this soap with an equal amount of good palm-oil soap in thirty parts of water. This soap bath must be used hot. The third bath consists of water only. Soak the fabric thoroughly in the first, or alum bath; next pass it through the soap bath; and, lastly, rinse in the water.

Crown Diamonds.

M. Turquet has laid the following project before the Minister of Finance and the Budget Committee relative to the rich collection of precious stones known under the official title of "Diamants de la Couronne." The Under Secretary for the Fine Arts proposes to divide this treasure into three parts. The first part will comprise the historic jewels and stones, and will be placed in the Louvre. The second part will contain stones having a mineralogical value, and will be placed in the museum of the Ecole des Mines. The third part, composed of royal and imperial jewelry, and having only a material value, will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds will go to form a state fine-art fund. M. Turquet has had an inventory made of this princely treasure. One of the most famous of the diamonds is the one called Regent. It weighs 136 carats, is of an extreme whiteness and brilliancy, is square in form, and was estimated at 12,000,000 francs in 1791. Another remarkable object is a round pearl, weighing over twenty-seven carats and valued at 200,000 francs; and still another is the necklace of pearls, styled Collier de la Reine, composed of twenty-five pearls and worth 966,700 francs. None of our lady readers would, we are sure, disdain the large, long, clear ruby in this collection, weighing fifty-six carats and valued at 50,000 francs; nor the amethyst of more than thirteen carats, estimated at 6,000 francs, nor the sapphire of 132 carats, worth 100,000 francs. By selling the jewels of the third class, M. Turquet expects to realize the sum of 3,000,000 francs, and with it he will purchase works of art and enrich the national museums.—Parisian.

Her "Cousin."

A telegram came to the Wesleyan Female Seminary at Cincinnati for Miss Mary Beach, daughter of a State Senator, saying that her father had died suddenly of apoplexy. The school officials gave a ready assent to her speedy departure, and did all they could to soothe and assist the seemingly grief-stricken girl. She was joined at the depot by a young man, whom she introduced as her cousin. He really was her sweetheart, and had sent the message according to a previous understanding with her—not because her father was dead, for he was not, but to enable her to get out of the seminary and slope with him. They were married before the fraud was discovered.



From away up in British North America comes the following greeting to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Allen Sharrard, of Hartney, Siskiyew Co., Manitoba, whose portrait, with that of her little boy, heads this article, writes as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for 'falling of the womb.' I was troubled with bearing down pains and pains in my back whenever I would be on my feet any length of time. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did with happy results. I feel like a new person after taking three bottles of it."

As we have just heard from the frigid North, we will now introduce a letter received from the Sunny South. The following is from Mrs. J. T. Smith, of Oakfuske, Citrus Co., Ala. She writes: "I was afflicted and suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can describe, for six years. I was confined to bed most of the time. I expected the cold hand of death every day. I was afflicted with leucorrhoea with excessive flowings—falling of the womb—bearing down sensation—pain in the small of my back—my bowels constrict—smarting, itching and burning in the vagina, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking your medicine I could not sit up, only a few minutes at a time. I was so weak I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times per day. I also took his 'Golden Medical Discovery' three times per day and one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pills every night. I have taken seven bottles of the 'Discovery,' seven bottles of the 'Prescription' and five bottles of the 'Pilllets.' I took these medicines seven months, regularly, never missed a day. These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Four of the best doctors in the land treated my case four years. They all gave me up as hopeless—they said I could not be cured, and could not live. Through the will of God, and your medicine, I have been restored to the best of health." Yours truly,

W. O. Gunckel, of No. 1461 South Seventh Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, writes: "I had been suffering from womb trouble for eight years having doctored with the most skillful physicians, but finding only temporary relief from medicines prescribed by them. I was advised by a friend to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and found, in taking six bottles of the 'Prescription' and two of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' that it has effected a positive cure, subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Even insanity, when dependent upon womb disease, is cured by it."

As a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic "Favorite Prescription" improves digestion and nutrition thereby building up solid, wholesome flesh, and increasing the strength of the whole system. As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency. Even insanity, when dependent upon womb disease, is cured by it.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use will prove very beneficial.

Dr. Pierce's Book (168 pages, illustrated) on "Woman and Her Diseases," giving successful means of Home Treatment, will be mailed in plain envelope, securely sealed from observation on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. See the Doctor's address near the head of this article.

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