Women Change Subject Too Often? In the Woman's Home Companion Margaret Busbee Shipp, writing a love story entitled "Sweet Margaret," presents a character who comments, as follows, on woman's conversation:

"I never had a sister, and I have never known how to talk to women. They embarrass me; they - er change the subject so often, I never seem quite to catch up."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chart Hilthirs.
In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Snakes Got His Roll. "I lost \$325 trying to kill rattlesnakes, and now I am going to walk back to my home in Brooklyn," explained a man about forty-five years

old, who said he is Ezra Sellen. Sellen said he started for a walk from his boarding place, encountered a lot of rattlesnakes, killed some, fled from the others, waded a stream, and then missed his roll of bills. He said he had just money enough left to ride to this city and took the state road out of town.-Middletown (N. Y.) Dispatch to New York World.

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 55, Holland, Mich.—"My child's trouble began by getting red and sore around her neck. and her face, behind her ears, under her arms, and different parts of her, body were affected. The eczema appeared in a rash first. It was wet and looked as if it was sweaty. It seemed to itch and burn so that she could not sleep or rest. It got so bad at last that behind her ears was one crust or sore so that I had to cut her hair. There was a hard crust covering her neck. She could not have her clothes buttoned at all. I could hardly change her clothes. It caused an awful difigurement for the time. She would cry when I had to wash her.

"We had her treated for some time but without success. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and I had not used more than half of what I bought when the was all cured." (Signed) Mrs. G. C. Riemersma, Mar. 21, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."-Adv.

Can't Find This Perfect Woman. Belgium has been trying to discover the perfect woman. According to a symposium in Brussels, she must possess the figure of an American, the elegance of an English girl, the hair of an Austrian, the eye of an Italian and the profile of a Spaniard. So far the creature has eluded discovery.

Carelessness Cause of Fires.

More than 50 per cent of all fires the coused by simple carelessness, which is unnecessary and criminal. Repairs to dilapidated buildings, the removal all fire-breeding material, care in burning weeds and rubbish, the placing of engines at a safe distance from buildings, the removal of oily waste, proper ventilation-in brief, plain common sense, will minimize the danger from this class of fires.

The Tango in Church.

Mother, like countless other mothers, had been doing much tangoing and hesitation of late. She had taken dancing lessons. She practised the various steps at home with father. Little Frances had heard much of the lingo that goes with the tango and the hesitation. She knew all of the

A few days ago Frances went to church with her mother. Frances had not learned all of the ceremonials of the church, for, after the mother knelt outside the pew, Frances looked up at her and whispered:

"Mother, what did you do the dip for?"-Indianapolis News.

PRIZE FOOD. Palatable, Economical, Nourishing.

A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes:

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in Its favor. We have used this food al most continually for seven years.

'We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing

of all. "When I guit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights,

had no interest in life. "After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-

Nuts, which they eat three times a day. "They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of

stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new ne appears from time to time. They re genuine, true, and full of human

CUTTING DOWN DISEASES

BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

Diphtheria is not the scourge it was is right or not. Two years' time is not 20 years ago. But the price of every advance is discontent. We are discontented. We are discontended with the present diphtheria rate, and out of this dis-content will come as great an advance in the next 20 years as the last 20 years

During the last year we have heard of the Von Behring method of vaccin-ating children against diphtheria. The New York health department has been giving the method a pretty thorough tryout. It injects a mixture of toxin and antitoxin under the skin. In the mixture the toxin is slightly stronger than the antitoxin, though they are nearly in balance. The amount injected is small, about seven drops, and the amount of antitoxin injected is far be-low the 1,000 units injected under the old plan. The injection is repeated in seven days, and a third injection may be given.

The advantage of this method over

the older one is that it produces an ac-tive immunity instead of a passive immunity. In an active immunity the patient fights back against the germs and their toxin. In passive immunity the antitoxine injected neutralizes the toxin present. Therefore an active immunity is both more effective and longer lived.

munity is both more effective and longer lived.

The Von Behring method is also much cheaper. The antitoxin bills of a city health department are heavy, even when it pays only 20 cents per 1,000 for antitoxin, as against the drug store price of \$1.50 per 1.000 units.

This is the first report from America on the Von Behring method of vaccinating against diphtheria, but it sustains the many favorable reports of Europe.

Europe.
The New York health department The New York health department made another report that probably was of greater value still. In 1913 Schick described a method by which he could tell whether a person was susceptible to diphtheria. When a family of children is exposed to diphtheria some have it and some escape. When diphtheria breaks out in the dormitory of a children's home it affects a certain personal statement of the second statement of the dren's home it affects a certain per-centage of the children; the others escape.
The custom in recent years has beer

The custom in recent years has been to inject every person in conteat with the case of diphtheria with 1,000 units of antitoxin. This gave a short lived immunity. It was highly expensive. By the Schick method the health officers can tell who are subject to diphtheria, inject those, and leave the others alone, and no diphtheria develops.

elops.

When a case of diphtheria develops in a public school, especially in a town to which diphtheria comes only occasion-ally, what is easier than for the health ally, what is easier than for the health department to do a Schick test on every, pupil and then immunize the susceptible children? In this way the first case could be made the only case. In the New York Scarlet Fever hospital, as in every other, there has been an occasional outbreak of diphtheria. A certain proportion of people elements an occasional outbreak of diphtheria. A certain proportion of people always have diphtheria bacilli in their throats. These children g't scarlet fever and when they are herded together with others in a scarlet fever hospital they infect some scarlet fever convalescents with diphtheria.

Under the old plan this could not be avoided. The New York health depart-

Under the old plan this could not be avoided. The New York health department now tries a Schick test on every child coming into the scarlet fever ward. Those that do not react are not liable to contract diphtheria. They are not vaccinated. Those that do react are subject to diphtheria. They are vaccinated according to the modified Von Behring methods.

Von Behring methods. Now when a case of diphtheria comes into this hospital the authorities leave it in the ward with scores of children

have made that the natural next step by charging the citizens \$7.50 for the same dose that they sell to the city for

Richmond, Va., has had an excellent milk supply for several years. It has had visiting nurses for several years. In spite of this the baby death rate from diarrhea did not drop in a way satisfactory to Health Commissioner

In 1912 he began a policy based upon the theory that diarrhea is due to bac-teria and that these bacteria find their way from the diapers of the sick to the food supply of the to-be-sick.

food supply of the to-be-sick.

He began teaching the mothers of Richmond through the public press and by visits from the nurses that the diapers must be put at once in antiseptic solutions and that within a day they must be further sterilized by heat.

This plan has been in operation two years, and the death rate per 100,000 population from diarrheal diseases in children under 2 years of age has fallen from a maximum of 150 to 85.

A number of years ago Heubner, of

A number of years ago Heubner, of Germany, was so certain that the soiled diapers infected the baby's food that in his only hospital he had the nurses di-vided into two groups—one to care for the babies from the waist up and the other to care for the babies from the waist down. The hands which cared for the diapers were not to touch the

It is too early to say whether Levy

long enough for a trial. But the fig-ures are highly promising, and many capable men have had the same conception, though they have worked out a somewhat different plan. McCormack. of Kentucky, advises the

following method of giving medicine for hookworm. Let us say the treat-ment is to begin on Friday. Friday night—A dose of salts.

Saturday-Eat no food except milk nd soups.

Saturday night-A dose of salts. Sunday—Stay in bed. At 6 a. m. take half the thymol capsules; at 8 a. m. the remainder; at 10 a. m. another dose of salts; eat no food until midafternoon; then get up, dress, and eat an ordinary meal. Take no fat, oil, grease, or alcohol while taking the treatment.

Drs. Siler, Gerrison and MacNeil re-

Drs. Siler, Garrison and MacNeil report that a study of 5,000 cases showed no relation between the food and pellagra. This pretty well knocks out the theory that cornmeal causes pellagra. They found the disease somewhat liable to spread among the people in the same house, not by contact, as with measles and smallpox, but through some inter-

mediary agent.
What that agent is they have not found out. They are studying flies, lice and bedbugs as the agents, but

they have no results to report.

Of this much they are certain; yard privies spread the disease. They find almost no pellagara where there are no yard privies. They strongly advise towns to put in a sewerage system and to force everybody to connect the

As to treatment, they report that the arsenic preparations, including 606, are not of much value, and probably they are of no value.

are of no value.

Pellagra appears to be getting milder.
Good food, life in good hygienic surroundings, rest, and particularly
spending the hot season in a cold
climate, help a great deal. These
measures may cure the milder cases.

We got our ideas of the severity of
pellagra from the first years of our
experience with the disease, a time
when the cases were suffering from when the cases were suffering from neglect about as much as from the disease. Now that it is being found outside of asylums, at home, and bet-ter care is given, it is discovered to be

reatment.

Most transmissible diseases are on the decline. Pneumonia is an exception; leprosy is another. When we cot afraid of a disease we begin to the decline. Pneumonia is an exception; leprosy is another. When we get afraid of a disease we begin to control it. We are the potential masters of any disease, but we never master until we try. When we get afraid we begin to try, and that is the reason why disease fades as fear comes.

Leprosy, however, is an exception. It is on the increase because fear is too

milder disease and often amenable to

is on the increase because fear is too great. When a case of leprosy is reported we go into a funk and thought is paralyzed. Why nobody knows. If leprosy was ever highly contagious it has not been so for the last 200 years.

has not been so for the last 200 years. Belonging in a small area in Europe and another in Asia, it has never spread to many people nor to many other regions of the world. We have a little scattered widely throughout the country—a few cases in Chicago, a few in St. Paul, a few in Los Angeles. As people are so afraid of it, the disease is generally hidden. In spite of this it sureads but slowly.

it spreads but slowly.

Has any one heard of leprosy pestilence similar to yellow fever in 1878, or cholera in 1856, or smallpox in 1895? But, being covered up, leprosy is slowly increasing. Dyer, of New Orleans says so, and he knows more about the subject than any one else in America.

A leper named Early has been a thorn in the flesh for six years or more. recovering from scarlet fever, and none of them gets diphtheria. They have tried it on over 700 children now, and it works.

He developed leprosy years ago in Washington. The authorities put him on a small farm, from which he works.

recovering from scarlet fever, and none of them gets diphtheria. They have tried it on over 700 children now, and it works.

The method is as follows: A mix ture of equal parts of diphtheria toxin and salt solution is injected into the skin. The dose injected is three drops, the sin. The dose injected is three drops. The toxin solution is mildly toxic to guinea pigs. A strength capable for the same the size of a quarter fever hospital.

One day after the injection a read area the size of a quarter appears around the point of injection. This area gets increasingly red for three days. It stays red for a week, and then a scaly brown patch persists for six weeks. This is what happens in a person susceptible to diphtheria.

If nothing happens the person can mix up with diphtheria subjects without running any to be succeeded to the same hospitals can care for more cases than at present, since the danger of cross infection is decreased. Cases of diphtheria that have had scarlet fever may be put in scarlet fever wards. Cases that have had measies may be put in measies wards. In time will be and the following the measies wards and in time will. The methot chomes. When a case of diphtheria develops in a home the test can be made on the members of the family and the susceptible members can be immunized.

The saving in antitoxin bills will be as rare as smallpox there is now, there were almost no deaths from diphtheria in Germany will be as rare as smallpox there is now, there were almost no deaths from diphtheria in Germany will be as rare as smallpox there is now, there were almost no deaths from diphtheria in Germany will have the same blessing.

The next step toward it will be free antitoxin—free for everybody, rich and poor. The manufacturers them experiment is now it as the proper of the country will have the same blessing.

The next step toward it will be free antitoxin—free for everybody, rich and poor. The manufacturers them experiments are the same dose that they sell to the city for the same dose that they sell

highly necessary tissues, such as heart muscle and brain cells.

By feeding more food as fuel some of these important cells are saved; or, to put it in the words of the doctors, there is less emaciation, less delirium, and less heart weakness. and less heart weakness, and convales-

and less heart weakness, and convalescence is more rapid.

Experiments show that more food does not mean more fever. Drs. Coleman and Barker thought the patients should have more sugars and starches and less fat. Dr. Edsall agreed that typhoid patients with good digestions should be more freely fed and that the increase should be in cereals, breads, and sweets.

What Is Good?

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood,
Order, said the law court Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;
Spake my heart full sadly,
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard;
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

The Way Of The World.

Witchita Beacon.

In Kansas City a few days ago Frank P. Walsh, a great citizen of that metropolis, speaking for commission government, said some strong and sensible things. He called attention to the fact that Kansas City is applied.

entitled to government that is as business like as the management of any of the great business institutions of that great city.

It seems odd that about the only answer the Kansas City opponents of the commission form are making to the demand for modern government in Kansas City is that Colonel Nelson and the Kansas City Star forward.

It is singular that you can press thus upon the prejudices of people sometimes to such an extent that they will "cut off their own noses to spite

No man has so little cause to worry over Kansas City's form of government as Colonel Nelson—so far as he personally is affected.

He governs himself; he has everything he needs, including plenty of money to pay December's taxes. When he gets tired of the racket in town he has a big five place in the second of the racket in the place of the racket in the place. has a big, fine place in the country on the Kansas side, and another down

Why, then, should he worry about government?
Why should he throw the Star into every fight for better things in Kansas City, when so far as he is concerned personally he can drink or he can let it alone?

The answer is dead easy. He wants the Star to be useful according to

The answer is dead easy. He wants the Star to be useful according to its size and opportunity.

The men who hate the Star the most are those who wish it wouldn't stick its nose into local government, because it isn't easy to make a political snap out of local government when Colonel Nelson's able staff of trained newspaper men is mussing things up for the fixers.

A paper like the Kansas City Star is a condemned nulsance of course. It not only makes life hard for the practical city politician, who probably has a family to support, but it annoys the easy-going taxpayer and business man by yelling at him all the time about his duty to his own city government.

So the initiated citizen slams his paper down and growls and says: "I wish old Bill Nelson would quit trying to run this darned town."

And all that Mr. Nelson is trying to do is to get the citizens to wake up and run it themselves.

ADVICE TO ALPHEUS.

By Barry Preston.

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No one should know better than Alpheus Mudgett how I dislike to have my evenings disturbed; therefore I was sure it must be something of tremendous importance when his card was brought up to the study that night.

"Show him up," I said to the maid after a moment's deliberation, and presently Alpheus, long face, thin shanks, tortoiserimmed spectacles and all, came in.

"My dear fellow," said Alpheus, "nothing in the world would have induced me to interrupt you, save that I am in trouble—a very distressing thing has happened."

"Well?" I said again.

"I—I have fallen in love," said Alpheus.

"Well?" I said again.
"I-I have fallen in love," gaid Alpheus.
"Is that all?" said I.
"Quite enough, isn't it?" said he. "I have no private fortune. And the \$1,000 a year I get down at the museum is-well, it would be dreadfully inadequate."
"Who is she?" I asked.
"Miss Carlin, the curefor's secretary at

"Miss Carlin, the curator's secretary at

"Who is she?" I asked.

"Miss Carlin, the curator's secretary at the museum."

I glared at him. I presume Alpheus interpreted that glare as something requiring defense of the lady on his part.

"She's wonderful—wonderful," said he. "I really couldn't help it. She's—"

His eyes were glowing. I cut him short with a wave of my hand.

"Yes, yes," said I, curtly. "I know. They're all like that—at your stage of the—ar—disease. Does she know your feelings for her? I trust you haven't been indiscreet enough—"

"T'm afraid I have," said he. "Nothing definite or final, you understand; still, anmistakable, as one might say."

"You can't think of it," said I, flatly.

"Ten hundred isn't enough," said he.

"Not only that," said I. "There are other considerations. For the next few years of your life you have absolutely no right to hamper yourself and your abilities. Why, my dear boy, you have the makings in you of one of the greatest entomologists of the age—the enthusiasm, the unerring eye, the fine judgment. You will go far—if you stay free and unhampered."

I expected Alpheus to enthuse and beam

the unerring eye, the fine judgment. You will go far—if you stay free and unhampered."

I expected Alpheus to enthuse and beam upon me. Instead I though he looked at the moment decidedly unhappy.

"What'll I do?" he asked blankly.

"You must forget her," said I. "You must go away and forget her. Look: I know Mosely, the curator of the Corliss Museum of Natural History in the west. I'll give you a note to him. Go out there and see him. He can surely give you something in their entomological department. Then forget her, Of course you probably won't get even \$1,000 out there; more probably about \$700 or \$800. But you can live on that, and save enough to get to the Congo country and study those red moths I have spoken to you about. Authentic accounts of them will be the making of you. It will take a little longer on the salary you'll get out there, but the sacrifice is worth it ff it makes you forget her."

"You advise me to, then?" he said.
"I surely do," said I. "Why, look at me, my boy. Once, when I was your age, I went through the same experience. I

"I surely do," said I. "Why, look at me, my boy. Once, when I was your age, I went through the same experience. I fell head over heels in love with the most wonderful blonde-or maybe she was a brunette-well, anyway, that is immaterial now. Suffice it to say, I looked the thing squarely in the face. I had a chance in life that I should have to give up if I married. My boy, do you doubt the wisdom of my decision in sticking to my career? If I had faltered, the world would not have known of those strange beetles of the upper Amazon, nor the iridescent butterflies of lower Burma, nor-"
"That so," said Alpheus.
He sat silent for a time. I said nothing. I knew he was debating with himself, and since the question at issue was a purely personal one I held my peace. Still, I did say once:
"Remember, my boy, with your peculiar gifts you owe a great deal to the world."

I think that must have decided him, for presently he said:

World."

I think that must have decided him, for presently he said:

"Give me that letter to Moseley."

I wrote it, describing Alpheus and his genius in glowing terms, and asking Moseley to do the best he could for him. Then Alpheus left and I went back to my work. He did not come to see me again before he left next evening for the west.

my work. He did not come to see me again before he left next evening for the west.

I didn't see nor hear from him for six months. I was slaving away in the study another evening when his card was brought up.

Alpheus was radiant. Also he had grown fat; also he had discarded the disfiguring spectacles; also his clothes were pressed and there was a hearty air of joviality and well-being about him. "Well, well," said I, when I had wrung his hand, "it looks to me as if you had done a wise thing going out to Moseley."

"The wisest in the world," said he.
"Asid the work?"
"Most interesting and satisfying."
"Even more so. Moseley got me a chanse at \$1,800 the first year; I go up to \$2,000 next year."

"My boy, I congratulate you with all my heart. Two thousand next year, eh?"

It made me gasp. I get but \$1,600 at the university, and that after all my years of research, and, I may perhaps say without undue lack of modesty, my not inconsiderable fame.

"Moseley's a great fellow," said Alpheus.
"Isn't he?" said I. "I knew he'd do

say without undue lack of modesty, my not inconsiderable fame.

"Moseley's a great fellow," said Alpheus.

"Isn't he?" said I. "I knew he'd do something for you."

"He did more. I think, than either of us thought," said Alpheus.

"Now," said I, "before we go any further, let me read you this little monograph I have just written concerning the false and the true tsetse fly."

Thereupon I caught up the manuscript I had just finished and began to read. Alpheus used to beg me to read my monographs to him, and used to take it as a huge treat and concession on my part when I did so. But tonight he wriggled uneasily in his chair. He did not seem vastly interested in my paper. I think he was glad when it was done.

He said something nice about it, but he said it perfunctorily.

"I came back," said he at length, "to thank you for sending me out there—or inducing me to go," said he.

"You had to forget that girl," said I. He merely nodded, looking at me queerly. Then, to my surprise he stepped into the hall and ran down the stairs. I heard him coming back presently, and some one else with him.

"I want to thank you," he repeated, "and the madam wants to thank you, too. This is Mrs. Alpheus Mudgett, professor. She was Mary Carlin down at the museum until about half-past seven tonight. You see," he hurried on, "I gave Moseley that note of yours and told him the whole story."

"Entomology' said he, 'man you're crazy."

"Then I showed him Mary's picture, and he took me by the shoulders.

"Young man,' said he, 'what is the world coming to that you'd even think of giving up a girl with a face like that for all the moths and beetles in the world?"

"He got me a chance with some flour milling people. That's where my eighteen hundred comes from."

I was still holding the hand of the new and blushing Mrs. Mudgett. She seemed a little afraid of me and of what I might say, I thought. So, for that matter, did Alpheus.

"Well," said I, severely, "the world has lost a great entomologist—one of the greatest, I am convinced by what little I know of his early talents." "Entomology' said he, 'man you're

Days That Are Past.

Counsel for one of the railroads in the recent arbitration proceedings in New York said at a luncheon.

"Well, the poor railroads, at any rate, have got rid of the pass evil. Cornelius Vanderbilt used to tell a story

"Mr. Vanderbilt said that a man once called and asked him for a pass over the New York Central to Albany. "'Why do you ask for a pass?" said

Mr. Vanderbilt.
"'Because I'm so sensitive,' the mar answered.

answered.

"'So sensitive? What's that got to do with the matter?'

"'Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Vanderbilt, the applicant explained. I went up to Albany on your line last week and I was the only man on the whole trair that paid his fare. The other passengers gived me about it like the delegant gers guyed me about it like the dickens and, as I'm so very sensitive, I don't want to go through such an unpleasant experience again.

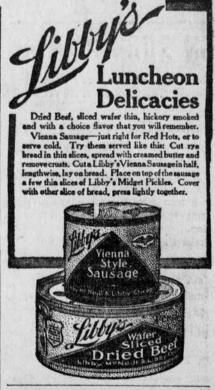
Free Discussion of Courts.

We are aware of the blind veneration which has heretofore sealed the eyes of we are aware of the blind veneration which has heretofore sealed the eyes of a very large proportion of the public whenever their looks have been directed towards that sacrosanct tribunal (the supreme court of the United States) in prostrate submission of its presumed infallibility, and in discussing our subject with the freedom which it demands, many streader may perhaps hold up his hands is reader may perhaps hold up his hands is reader may perhaps hold up his hands is the properties of the submission to authority and assumption is unworthy equally of our country and age. We despise that timid prudery in politics which has become too much in vogue. It is high time to print what has been often and earnestly spoken, and what everyone ought to know. Freedom of discussion, of all subjects within the range of human ken, from highest to lowest, is the vital principle of American liberty. The noblest and best of institutions can be preserved in their purity only by the perpetual vigilance of public opinion.

There were five schools and 150



Here is a chic suit made of Japa nese blue suede cloth. The natty short coat is trimmed with silk-covered cord to match. The brandenburgs are of the same cord. The edges of the coat and sleeves are trimmed with fur. The skirt is laid in plaits at the front and back, which form the side degrees. form the side drapery.





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to do the work.

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..... pigs weighing 25 to 50 lbs. shoats weighing 50 to 75 lbs

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Absurd Comment.

Theodore Dreiser, the realist, said of an idealist at the Players' club in New York: "The man's comments on life are-

ludicrous and absurd. They remind me-

of the old lady's comment on the work of the militant suffragettes. "After the suffragettes in London had slashed a Valesquez, a Bellini and a Gentile, the old lady said, with a kind of saintly expression:

"'But, thank goodness, they're all old pictures that are being slashed."

Hard to Stand. Skids-It's not every one that can stand prosperity. Skittles-Particularly, if it's some

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