

Maroons Glazed.

Maroons glazed are among the delights of the hour. No dinner table is complete without its silver or china basket of chestnuts. And there is nothing easier to prepare.

Choose large chestnuts and remove the hard skin; place them in a copper saucepan and cover them with cold water with a soup-spoonful of flour to a quart of water; let them cook without boiling, until they are soft. Then peel the nuts and put them into another pan (the same as used for jam-making), and pour over them a thick syrup flavored with vanilla. Cover with paper and let the chestnuts warm on a slow fire, without allowing them to boil. Keep adding syrup as required during evaporation until the syrup has attained thirty-four degrees. They are eaten cold.

Booth and the Statesmen.

General Booth, the Salvation Army leader, cracked a few jokes with statesmen while he was in Washington. Senator Frye said to him: "When I was in London I was much interested in your organization. In fact, I thought of joining." "Better not," said the general; "you would not submit to our discipline." Senator Alger said he understood Hanna intended to join. "Ah, should make him my champion for the exchequer," was the revivalist's reply. Senator Hoar was introduced jokingly as "the worst man in the senate." "That's good," said the general heartily. "I want to meet all kinds. The bad I want to help and the good I want to help me."

Alaska and the Salad.

At a recent function in Washington John W. Foster, the diplomat and ex-secretary of state, was sent by Mrs. Foster to get her some salad. He procured a plate of the dainty and was returning with it when some one asked him a question about the Alaska boundary. Mr. Foster has a fad on that subject. He began to talk earnestly. Then he gestured. The result was that the salad slipped gracefully off the plate and landed full on the front of Mrs. Foster's magnificent dress. The conversation about the Alaska boundary stopped right there. Mr. Foster had more serious things to think about.

Taking Down Beerbohm Tree.

Beerbohm Tree, the London actor, has rather a peculiar manner, which is calculated to ruffle the temper of other people at times. An actor from the provinces called upon him recently, hoping to get an opportunity to show his work on the great stage. "Oh, I could not possibly give you a part," said the great manager, "but I dare say I could arrange to let you walk on in the crowd in the last act." The young aspirant, flushed with indignation, but holding himself well in hand, replied pleasantly: "My dear Mr. Tree, I really don't think I have heard anything quite so funny from you since your Hamlet."

Hadn't Time for Squirming.

Not long ago Sir Richard Powell, a famous London physician, was called to treat King Edward. The king's regular physician, Sir Francis Laking, was present. After examining his august patient Sir Richard said in his characteristic manner, which was abrupt way of treating the king. "My dear Laking," said Powell, "if there is any squirming to do you return and attend to it. I really haven't the time."

The Kettler Statue.

On the busiest street in Pekin, over the spot where Baron von Kettler met his tragic death in 1906, a huge monument is now being erected in his honor entirely at the expense of the Chinese government. It is to be in the form of a "pole" or triumphal gateway, and to extend entirely across the street. The top stone is twenty-seven feet long, three feet wide and three feet thick. One hundred and eighty mules are to be harnessed to it to draw the stone. It will cost China \$160,000 in gold.

An Emperor's Clocks.

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, among his other hobbies, takes great interest in clocks, and several chronometers have recently been imported from Switzerland by his Swiss adviser which vary no more than six seconds in two months. Ras Makonnen has also ordered several curious mechanical clocks from the Swiss firms for presentation to the emperor. The most remarkable of these is a great chiming clock to imitate that of St. Margaret's, Westminster Abbey.

Vale's Bridingnags.

There are twelve Yale students who, because they are more than six feet one inch tall, are eligible for membership in the new club of Bridingnags of the university. The president is Frederick W. Wilhelm of New York, and secretary George A. Groves of Waterbury, and the vice president and treasurer Stuart B. Sutphin of Cincinnati. The tallest man in the club is Thorn Baker of Cincinnati of Cincinnati, who stands six feet, five inches in his stockings.

A Cousin of Lincoln.

Living in Lacy Springs, Va., is a cousin and namesake of Abraham Lincoln. This man, Abraham Lincoln by name, is now 80 years old, and has among his family papers several letters written by the president to his father, David Lincoln, in 1848. The head of the Virginia branch of the family is a typical old Virginian, and has enjoyed considerable prosperity. He has made a study of the Lincoln genealogy.

An Irish Student Defines Nothing as a Bungle.

An Irish student defines nothing as a bungle. He was asked to define the word. "Nothing," he said, "is a bungle."

After a Man Makes Money the Latter Often Evens the Score by Unmaking the Man.

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Royalties Who Write.

The list of royal authors is enlarged by the addition of the Mikado of Japan, who is reported to be writing poetry at a rate never equaled by King Oscar of Sweden. Unlike the latter, however, the Mikado considerably suppresses near yall that he writes, not even, it is said, permitting the empress to lay eyes on it. King Carlos of Portugal is another royal author, whose book on oceanography has been well received by the experts. The Prince of Monaco, also, whose reputation is chiefly associated with scientific gambling, diverts his leisure with deep sea soundings, and has written an interesting book upon the strange ferns of life under the sea. Still another royal writer is Prince Alphonse of Bourbon, brother of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender. His favorite theme is the abolition of dueling. Of the English royal family, Princess Victoria, the king's only unmarried daughter, is the only one who has shown much of a literary tendency. She is credited with having written poetry, which, however, has not been published, and she is an ardent and omnivorous reader.

Do not believe Pilsa's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JONES & BROWN, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 6, 1908.

Napoleon Portraits.

One of the most remarkable collections of portraits of Napoleon ever seen in New York has just closed at the National Arts Club. The collection was composed almost wholly of prints and belonged to Mr. John Leonard Dudley, Jr. Mr. Dudley has been most fortunate in gathering his Napoleon portraits, inasmuch as he has the great Corsican represented in every stage of his career from the time of his infancy down until his death. He has seen from every point of view as artists of many countries chose to represent him. Everybody has had an interest in Napoleon, and for ages to come will retain an interest, and most likely artists will continue to try to do justice to their ideals of the silent man; but the collection which members and friends of the National Arts Club have had the opportunity of seeing and studying is unexcelled by any in this country.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take a laxative. Buy Quinine. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure you.

"Ever-Burning" Lamp.

The famous lamp of Towneley chapel, at Towneley hall, in England, has recently been extinguished. This was probably the last of the so-called "ever-burning" lamps of England. It is claimed that the Towneley lamp had been burning constantly since the days of King Alfred—more than 1,000 years. At the beginning of the last century the lamp was still alight, while at the dissolution of Henry VIII many hundreds alight in the monasteries had been burning ever since the Norman Conquest. Doubtless these perpetual lamps were a remnant of that form of pagan worship known as everlasting fire, which was kept alight by guardians, who were punishable with death if they allowed the fire to go out.

Levi's "Single Binder" straight 30 cigar. Made by hand of ripe, thoroughly cured tobacco, which insures a rich, satisfying smoke. You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Musicians' Exchange of Courtesies. Little love is lost between Paderewski, the famous pianist, and Moritz Rosenthal, his professional rival, who continues to amaze German audiences by his wonderful command of the instrument. Rosenthal is called "the demon pianist" because of the astonishing speed with which he plays. Paderewski once heard of a particularly brilliant performance given by Rosenthal. He smiled serenely and said: "Oh, yes, but any conservative pupil with a good technique can do that." Of course this remark was repeated to Rosenthal, who some time later heard that a talented amateur was playing in London. "Oh, that must be Paderewski," he said, calmly.

All Up to Date Housekeepers use Defiance Cold Water Starch, because it is better and 4c. more for it than some.

The Worship of Teeth. Teeth of all kinds have been worshipped, and are, in fact, venerated as relics in some religious shrines. Buddha's tooth is preserved in an Indian temple; the Chinese worship from Switzerland by his Swiss adviser which vary no more than six seconds in two months. Ras Makonnen has also ordered several curious mechanical clocks from the Swiss firms for presentation to the emperor. The most remarkable of these is a great chiming clock to imitate that of St. Margaret's, Westminster Abbey.

Have Mexican Sympathies. A writer in the Outlook describing the people of New Mexico, says that a large portion of the Spanish speaking element is Mexican in its sympathies. These people dislike American customs, and are unwilling to learn English. Occasionally there is patriotism to be found, as is shown by this incident: "One night I stopped at a hotel in the mountains. The two boys of the family had been to the Presbyterian mission school in Albuquerque, and spoke fairly well. Finding in the house a little United States flag, which they had brought home, I pointed to it and said to the old man, 'Americano,' and with great feeling he replied, 'Oh, mucho Americano.'"

Altogether Too Little. The Lesler bribery charger reminded the older members of the time Representative "Birdie" Adams of Pennsylvania went up to Speaker Reed to ask about a bill he wanted passed. Adams took some change from his pocket and rattled it in his hand while he talked. As it happened he had five quarters. "Hold on 'Birdie,'" said Reed, "even in these hard times you can't pass a bill in this house for a dollar and a quarter."

SPLIT SEEMS LIKELY

TARIFF QUESTION DISTURBS REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Rank and File Getting Out of Patience With Congress—Only Hope for Reform Lies in Active Co-operation With the Democrats.

It has long been apparent that the Republican party is threatened with a serious schism on the tariff question. The high protectionists of the Protective Tariff league and the Home Market club are determined to resist any change in the Dingley tariff rates. Even reciprocity to them is undesirable and a snare to entrap the unwary Republican who votes for it, as it results in a reduction of protection to some industries.

The other and minor faction of the Republican party is so convinced of fatal political results if some concessions to the trust-ridden public are not allowed, that they are willing to see a slight reduction of duties to appease the people. There is also quite an element of the Republican party in many of the states, headed by manufacturers, who demand free raw materials, who find they cannot compete with England Germany and France in the markets of the world unless these concessions are granted them. These manufacturers joined with a large number of exporters and dealers, are organized, and a branch of their organization has headquarters in Chicago and embraces the most prominent men of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and has also included in its membership many others from all parts of the Northwestern states. This organization has lately been in Washington its attorney, Hon. Eugene Hay of Minneapolis, and he voices their sentiments and demands in an interview in which he said:

"The people of the West are out of all patience with Congress. They believe in the President; he has their confidence as no President has had since Lincoln. It was this belief in him that saved the Republicans in the Congressional elections last fall,

A Sketch in Oil.



—Baltimore Herald.

but it is extremely doubtful if his influence alone will save us in 1904. The people reason that if as fearless, honest and aggressive a President as Roosevelt can do nothing to bring a Republican Congress to an understanding of its duty, then no Republican President could. When they reach this frame of mind it is difficult to political seer to foretell the result. They demand legislation to regulate the trusts, and they demand intelligent tariff legislation. . . . In the Northwest the people are not dissatisfied with their own representatives in the House and Senate. In the main, they are well satisfied with them; but they appreciate that both they and the President are powerless to influence legislation under the vicious parliamentary system that has grown up. This system renders it possible for a few representatives, not of the people, but of special interests, to prevent needed legislation. The Representative or Senator who could successfully lead a movement for parliamentary reform would receive the benedictions of the American people."

Mr. Hay and his organization evidently do not appreciate the fact that the same oligarchy that has since 1897 controlled Congress will again be in command when the Fifty-eighth Congress is organized, the only important change being that Mr. Cannon will be Speaker instead of Mr. Henderson. The chairman of about all the important committees, who have so much influence in reporting legislation, will again be appointed and the ultra protection gang will still be on top. Mr. Hay and those whom he represents will also have to disabuse their minds of the fallacy that President Roosevelt desires tariff reform, for he stated in his speech at Cincinnati last fall that the tariff did not affect the trusts and that protection must be preserved. If President Roosevelt favors tariff reform he has never recommended it to Congress, nor will he to the next. He wants the Cuban reciprocity treaty ratified and may favor the fisheries treaty, though that is doubtful, for Senator Lodge, his chief political adviser, is opposed to it. President Roosevelt has the reputation amongst those who do not know him, of being a great reformer, but the only reform he is at present intent upon is to induce the Republican party to change its policy of never nominating as its candidates anyone who has been Vice President. That reform is occupying all his time and attention, and his most strenuous efforts will be entirely confined to that until the national Republican convention meets.

The only chance for those Republicans who are anxious for political or business reasons to see the tariff reform of the next Congress is to induce sixteen Republican members of the House of Representatives to vote with the Democrats to pass such a bill. The Republican majority in the next Congress is thirty, and a change of sixteen can elect whom they wish as Speaker, change the rules that now govern the oligarchy completely and the same combination could pass any legislation they may deem best. The Senate would in all probability refuse to pass such reform measures, but popular opinion is very powerful just before a national campaign and such a miracle is just possible. But don't count on Teddy until after the Republican national convention has either nominated him for President or

FOR RUSSIAN WAR

BALFOUR DEFENDS THE BRITISH ARMY SCHEMES.

REFERS TO INDIAN DEFENSES

Claims Muscovite Must Be Watched—Debate on Vote of Censure in House of Commons and Government Sustained by Big Majority.

LONDON.—When the debate on Mr. Beckett's amendment to the address in reply to the king's speech was resumed in the house of commons the attack on War Secretary Broderick was continued.

Winston Spencer Churchill, conservative, declared Mr. Broderick's expectations had only been realized in two directions, namely, in the decrease of the number of volunteers and in the increase of expenditures.

There were, Mr. Churchill said, fewer bayonets and sabres in the British army in proportion to the number of generals than in any army in the world, except the Venezuelan.

The speaker further declared that the whole army corps scheme was a "humbug and a sham, and was only introduced with the object of militarizing England." He asked where the government expected the three army corps intended for foreign service to operate.

It was not in South Africa and such a force was not needed on the Indian frontier. They certainly could not contemplate in three army corps operating in Canada, because the United States was "no more prepared to invade Canada than Great Britain was prepared to invade the United States."

The house finally rejected the amendment by 261 to 145.

The division revealed fewer defections in the unionist ranks than had been expected, only about a dozen unionists voting against the government, while the nationalists abstained, walking out in a body when the division was called.

In the course of the debate Herbert Asquith expressed the general feeling when he remarked that the debate was of greater significance than the division and would be remembered long after the Sixth army corps had vanished into thin air.

Premier Balfour, in closing the debate for the government, complimented Mr. Asquith on going to the heart of the question. He said the fleet stood first, but there were limits to the uses of a fleet. It was impossible to bring a war to an end with a fleet, which could not strike a decisive blow at most enemies with which Great Britain might meet without a strong attacking force of soldiers, and it would be folly to deprive the country of a means of offensive action in the event of an emergency. Mr. Balfour contended that three army corps were necessary to protect the empire. They had to consider the defense of India. He regarded a war between Great Britain and Russia as in the highest degree improbable, but it was impossible to forget that the Indian frontier was the key to Great Britain's military position in the event of such a war, and without being an alarmist, he wished to impress upon them that events moved rapidly in central Asia.

"We have to consider," continued the premier, "how far the strategic position of Russia improves year by year. The Indian frontier is the only part of the empire adjacent to a first-class military power, and in the improbable and unhappy event of a war with Russia we should require not only all the available forces in India, but all the forces that Mr. Broderick's scheme places at the disposal of the crown."

Truists Will Not Be Harmed. The New York Press, one of the rock-ribbed C. O. P. organs, is a little worried because of the drift of the Republicans in passing anti-trust bills. Failure to deal with the trust question squarely and promptly, it says, will "tip the political conditions of the nation bottom side up." It then assumes that the passage of an anti-trust bill is assured beyond a doubt, is equivalent to a fact accomplished, and proceeds to congratulate its party on the good results to follow the anti-trust legislation, and gives special credit to President Roosevelt, saying, "There are very few influences now to dispute his power to get the legislation enacted which he thinks necessary."

The Washington Post, another good G. O. P. organ, takes an entirely different view of the matter. It tells the Press that "there is as yet not a particle of evidence that the leaders in Congress desire to do anything inimical to the interests of monopolistic combines. Any one who imagines that imagines the power of the trusts so decadent that they could not prevent the passage through the Senate, between this date and the 4th of March, of any bill from which they had any reason to apprehend trouble?" The chances are a hundred to one against any anti-trust legislation by the 57th Congress. The chances are a thousand to one that, if any so-called anti-trust bill goes through, it will be as innocent as a bread pill or a prepared chalk imitation of morphine.

The Press shows the credulity of one who was born yesterday.

There is no reason for these two good Republican organs to quarrel. The Washington Star of Jan. 17, the personal organ of the President, settled matters when it said that as the trusts were willing to have legislation pass the Senate, if it were not drastic, an agreement would most likely be reached with the trusts which would "permit the enactment of mild legislation regulating the trusts."

Anti-trust legislation under the auspices of the trusts is on the cards for the next performance at our national capital.

Publicity and Wolves' Teeth. If any of us lived in a region where wolves abounded we should laugh to scorn the suggestion, however high the source from which it came, to appoint a commission to go out and examine the age, size and strength of the wolves' teeth. And that would be no more farcical than the assertion that "publicity" is the remedy for the trust evil. If it does not desire to kill the wolves, let us at least pull their teeth, so that they can no longer ravage our flocks. And we shall pull their teeth the moment we deprive them of their privileges.—Hon. Robert Baker.

The Only Cure for the Evil. If Congress would wisely regulate the combinations let congress repeal the laws of its own creation out of which the evils have grown. That is not a difficult thing to do if the party in power is really eager to rid the country of the evils that have come of these law-made monopolies.

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Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."

—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1906).

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

Spread of the Drug Habit.

With the facts brought to light by the state board of pharmacy, which has secured indictments against certain druggists alleged to have sold cocaine illegally, the need of energetic, concerted action to suppress the drug habit becomes apparent. The most dangerous feature of the abuse of drugs is that once established in a community it becomes almost ineradicable. A few of the victims are cured, but the others do not escape its clutches until they die, and meanwhile the vice is steadily securing new recruits. There is reason to fear that were it left unchecked the indulgence in cocaine, opium, chloral and similar drugs might become as great a menace as drunkenness.

In its effort to stamp out the habit by preventing the sale of these drugs, the board has secured the active support not only from boards of health and states' attorneys, but from the druggists themselves, both individually and through their associations. It is a wise and timely action for druggists to take the initiative in discountenancing the attempt to gain profit in this way. It should hardly be necessary to add that a conscientious physician who finds it necessary to prescribe drugs for his patients owes it to society to exert every precaution to keep his patients from becoming habituated to their use.

—Chicago News.

Genesis of a Humorist.

It has been generally believed that humorists are born, not made, and that fate, not accident, is to be blamed for the existence of "funny" men. The New York Times raps these theories by declaring that Chauncey M. Depew became a humorist by accident. Early in life Chauncey was squashed under an omnibus upset by impact with a wagon loaded with bottles of ink. When dug out he was asked how he felt, and responded: "I feel as though an ink-bug had been removed from my breast!"

French Taught by Phonograph.

They are beginning to use the phonograph in teaching foreign languages. If French, for example, is the language under study, a native of France talks into the phonograph and the record is sent to the pupil, who with the aid of a photograph of his own, hears the correctly spoken French and tries to reproduce it with his own vocal organs. The results thus obtained are no doubt better than the student could achieve by studying the language from books and guessing at the pronunciation, and the phonograph method might be employed advantageously by educational establishments which undertake to teach the modern languages, but cannot afford to employ fully competent instructors. Oh, yes, there are such institutions. One of them is the United States Military academy at West Point, where one man has sole charge of the department of modern languages, including English, French and Spanish. They have a French speaking phonograph at "the Point," and Superintendent Mills says it is a "wonderful help to a student that it would be well enough to have a Spauldard and a Frenchman to talk to the cadets, in class, in their respective tongues. Superintendent Mills' conclusion seems reasonable, for modern languages, including English, French and Spanish, are in a fair way to be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted by arbitration through the efforts of Minister Powell.

General Foote Retires.

WASHINGTON.—Brigadier General Morris C. Foote, recently confirmed, was retired on Friday. He was formerly colonel of the Twenty-eighth infantry and has been serving with his regiment in the Philippines.

General Wheaton Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The condition of General Lloyd Wheaton was so much improved Sunday that his physicians announced that his complete recovery was a question of only a few days.

A Professional Interest.

Callon.—My husband read this poem at a public celebration, before hundreds of people. It was the last poem he ever wrote.

Editor (glancing over manuscript)—"Ah, yes, I see. Did the lynching take place at once, or did the mob wait till nightfall?"

RUNNING FOR COVER.
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
OILED CLOTHING
WILL COVER YOU
AND KEEP YOU DRY IN
THE WETTEST WEATHER.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
J. TOWER & CO., LONDON, TORONTO, CAN.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Allen's Family Pills are the best.

Dropy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's
Boson, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropy specialist in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

It is a great deal easier to be a good critic than to be even a passable performer.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYE is the road to economy.

Warm friends are more plentiful in summer than in winter.

With the old surety,
St. Jacobs Oil
to cure
Lumbago and Sciatica
There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.