

Spring Makes Me Tired

To many people spring and its duties mean an aching head, tired limbs, and throbbing nerves. Just as the milder weather comes, the strength begins to wane and "that tired feeling" is the complaint of all.

The reason for this condition is found in the deficient quality of the blood. During the winter, owing to various causes, the blood becomes loaded with impurities and loses its richness and vitality. Consequently, as soon as the bracing effect of cold air is lost, there is languor and lack of energy. The cure will be found in purifying and enriching the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest and best spring medicine because it is the greatest and best blood purifier. It overcomes that tired feeling because

it makes pure, rich blood. It gives strength to nerves and muscles because it endows the blood with new powers of nourishment. It creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and thus builds up the whole system and prepares it to meet the change to warmer weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine upon which you may depend. It is the only true blood purifier prominently before the public eye today. It has a record of cures unequalled in the history of medicine. It is the medicine of which so many people write, "Hood's Sarsaparilla does all that it is claimed to do." You can take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the confident expectation that it will give you pure blood and renewed health. Take it now.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

Current Comment.
There are too many defaulting bankers—at liberty.—Buffalo Express.
The Chinese should tear down their great wall and build schoolhouses with the material.—New York Advertiser.
Even in the height of his fame Napoleon never dreamed that he would one day be on a level with Tribby.—Brockton Times.
Unless the British lion changes its position the work to be attended with some difficulty.—Chicago Tribune.

Nature's Wonders
Barrier reef is a coral reef extending along the northwest coast of Australia for nearly 1,300 miles.
The Sierra Nevada range of mountains in California is nearly 500 miles long, 70 wide and from 1,000 to nearly 15,000 feet high.
There is a gigantic "rocking stone" or balanced boulder on the pinnacle of Tandil mountain, Buenos Ayres. It is 24 feet in height, 99 feet long and will weigh 25 tons.



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 adopting 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. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept a substitute.

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PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS

THIRTY THOUSAND!

A HOST WILL ATTEND THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 5-12—Many Eminent Educators on the Program—Rare Opportunity for Rest and Sport Among the Rockies—Cheap Rates to Denver.

In 1855 the educators of America take up the cry, "Westward Ho!" and the National Educational Association has fixed upon Denver, July 5 to 12, as the place and time of its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The association comes so far west this year for the second time in its history. In 1888 the session was held in San Francisco, but the President of the association for '88 was Aaron Gove, then and now Superintendent of the Denver schools. The San Francisco meeting was the largest the association has ever held, before or since that time, and such enthusiasm as was manifested in 1888 has not been known until 1905, when the fame of Denver has called forth, four months before the time set for the July meeting, an enthusiasm on the part of educators throughout the country, which assures an attendance of between 20,000 and 30,000 people. The San Francisco attendance was 12,000.

The National Educational Association was established in 1857 in Philadelphia; its object, as stated in the preamble to the constitution, is "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia College, Professor of Philosophy and education, and State University Examiner for New York, is President of the association. Dr. Butler is one of the young men who have of late years come to the front in educational lines. He is thirty-three years of age and is recognized as one of the most advanced thinkers, and among the most progressive educators in the world.



Dr. Butler, Pres. N. E. A.

Superintendent A. G. Lane, of Chicago schools, is Vice President; Irwin Shepard, State Superintendent of Minnesota, is Secretary; Superintendent J. M. Greenwood, of the Kansas City schools, is Treasurer, and Superintendent N. A. Calkins, of the New York schools, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the association. The membership is composed of men and women eminent in educational lines in the United States and Canada, and numbered last year over 5,000.

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMME

The National Educational Association has eleven departments, each of which has a meeting place and holds sessions of its own, in addition to those of the general convention. The departments are: Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Higher, Normal, Manual Training, Art, Music, Business Education, Child Study, and a National Council of Education. Among the noted educators who will read papers and take part in the discussions of the convention and its departments are: President De Garmo, of Swarthmore; Commissioner Harris, of the United States Bureau of Education; Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Prof. Jackson, of the Cook County Normal School, Illinois; Chancellor W. H. Payne, of Nashville University; George H. Martin, Supervisor of Boston Schools; Prof. William Carey Jones, of the University of California; James L. Hughes, Inspector of Schools, Toronto; Dr. J. M. Rice, of New York; Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Boston; Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin; N. C. Shaffer, Pennsylvania State Superintendent; Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE CONVENTION CITY.

Not only has Denver become famous as a city of conventions, some sixty organizations having met here in convention last year, but no city of the size and size of Denver is so well known throughout the country for the superior excellence of its school system and for the educational advantages it affords. The excellent condition of Denver schools is due, in the greatest degree, to the work of Superintendent Gove, who has given twenty years of his life to perfect the school system, as it now exists.



Mr. Aaron Gove.

Ever since the Knight Templar Convocation, of August 1862, when 100,000 guests were so royally entertained in Denver, that city has always been con-

sidered in choosing a place for large conventions. Several other cities, east and west, fought hard for the '95 convention of the National Educational Association, but the strong fascination of Denver prevailed.

SUMMER SCHOOLS IN COLORADO

The summer school at Colorado Springs, the world famous health resort, will appeal to many teachers. The corps of teachers and lecturers includes such men as Richard T. Ely, of Wisconsin University; Woodrow Wilson; E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University; and William J. Rolfe, of Harvard University. The Rocky Mountain Chautauqua at Glen Park, is making preparations for a season of unusual interest, many noted educators who will attend the educational convention having been secured to appear upon the Chautauqua platform. Among other superior opportunities for summer study will be the summer terms at the State University at Boulder, a summer school at the State Normal School in Greeley, and another at Fred Dick's Normal School in Denver.

OUTING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

No State in the Union offers so uniform a climate and outing and health resorts so well adapted to building up the body and mind, wearied by years of work, as does Colorado, with its perpetual summer sunshine and its pure mountain air. Scores of springs, both hot and cold, famous for their medicinal properties, are easy of access in various parts of the State. Colorado Springs is 75 miles from Denver; Manitou, five miles from Colorado Springs; "the Saratoga of the West," at the foot of Pike's Peak, and at the Gateway of the Garden of the Gods; Glenwood Springs, in the siltan valley of the Grand River, is replete with the attractions of a year round resort.

FAMOUS MOUNTAIN SCENES.

Peaks and passes, canons and cataracts, greet the eye of the Colorado tourist upon every line of railroad in the northern, western or southern part of the State; Spanish and Colliate peaks, whose grandeur is excelled only by "Sovereign Blance" itself; Sierra Blanca, Marshall Pass, the Grand Canons of the Colorado and Arkansas, their walls rising 2,000 feet above the rushing waters; Sangre de Cristo, Gray's and Long's Peaks, which tower over 14,000 feet above the sea. Then there Idaho Springs, on the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf line, thirty-seven miles from Denver, at the exit from Clear Creek Canon, one of the grandest in the State, with its famous Hanging Rock and Dome Rock.

No feature of Colorado scenery will be more highly appreciated by teachers than the excursion of the Rio Grande road "around the Circle" to Montezuma county, in the land of the Cliff Dwellers. Here will be seen upon their native haunts, or rather among their native mountains, the strange home of this prehistoric race, models of whose dwellings formed a famous feature of the Columbian Exposition.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

The primeval mountain, forest and plain of Colorado still afford the sportsman a happy hunting ground. Trappers' Lake, Grand Lake, Twin Lakes and Trout Lake, are a few of the liquid gems set in the mountains and surrounded by cushions of forest green. Their waters and those of the numerous streams, contain an abundance of mountain trout which may be taken with hook and line from June 1st to December 1st. The hunting grounds of Colorado, occupied almost undisturbed by wild animals, are larger in area than the State of New York. Through-out Grand, Lake, Routt and Garfield counties are to be found elk, deer, antelope, rabbits, ducks, geese, grouse, quail, and frequently a mountain lion or a bear gives zest to the sport of the hunter, who will find himself realizing, in the Colorado mountains and forests, his ideal dreams of early days in the undeveloped West. Ten tents and tents are available to the Denver committee for the use of campers, and can be rented at a cost not to exceed \$2 per week; each tent is large enough to accommodate six persons. A camping equipment of stove and dishes can be bought for \$5, and fishing tackle and hunting outfits can be rented at reasonable rates.

A SUMMER IN DENVER.

But it is by no means necessary to a pleasant and profitable summer in Colorado that the time be spent at these famous resorts. Denver, itself, with its cool, invigorating air and many attractions, makes an ideal summer city. The cable and electric lines, by their systems of transfers, furnish a ride of ten or twelve miles for a nickel fare. Elitch's Zoological Gardens; Manhattan Beach, with its excellent summer theaters and its boating; the Montclair Art Gallery and a score of other points of interest make the city of Denver a charming summer home.

RATES TO DENVER AND TO COLORADO RESORTS.

From all points in the East, railroads will sell tickets to Denver and return at one fare, plus \$2 for membership in the association. These tickets will read, "good returning July 15th or 16th," but if deposited with the Union Ticket Agent in Denver the return coupons will be extended to any time up to September 1st. The rate from California and Pacific Coast points to Denver and return is \$60. Numerous excursions will be given to points of interest in Colorado and other States among the Rocky Mountains and rates to these places will be very low. The Rio Grande offers trips around the famous circle at \$20, which brings the tourists to Mancos in the country of the Cliff Dwellers. A rate of \$20 from Denver to Salt Lake, and return, has been fixed. For \$25 the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf lines offers a one-day trip to Silver Plume, over the famous "Loop." The rate to Leadville and return, good until September 1st, is \$8; to Grand Junction, at the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers, the return rate has been made \$15. The Santa Fe route will run an excursion to the City of Mexico and return at \$40 for the round trip. From July 9th to 20th all the railroads will sell tickets to any point in the State of Colorado, at one fare for the round trip, limited to September 1st, so that teachers and their friends who may desire to spend their vacation in the mountains can avail themselves of this opportunity, after the close of the convention.

OUR STORY TELLER



THE INTERRUPTED LETTER.

HIS is a short tale of what passes for most intimate friends, though somehow he never quite liked the fellow now that he thought of it, and as he turned it over, he noticed that the flap of the letter had come loose.

At last the temptation became too great for him. He took out the letter and read it from beginning to end. He had never done such a thing before in the ten years of his married life, and he knew perfectly well that it was not the sort of thing gentlemen do. He did it, he assured himself, against his own will and quite without suspicion of Constance. This is what he read:

"It is quite useless for you to say more to me upon this subject. You ask the impossible, and with a man's calm oblivion of any view of it but his own. You think that if I were in love with you, as you are with me, happiness could only be achieved for us by going away to live our lives out together. I am not even sure that this feeling we have for each other would be lasting. My husband had it at first for me, and it did not last. He loves me now as I have loved him—in a kindly way that is like an intenser friendship. But even this makes a bond between us that you do not understand and that I cannot break. If I hated him, I should go with you, loving you as I do; but I also have love for him, and I could as soon do violence to the tie that binds me to my mother or to a child, if I had one. There is no passion between us, but there are ten years of a kind of affection that you cannot comprehend, a thousand experiences that have come to us two alone of all the world, and two little girls. That alone would hold me to him, and the memory of his gentleness and considerate kindness to me even when at last I had to do without his passionate love, would embitter my days with you. If I had found you years ago, it would have been different—how different, it breaks my heart to think; but it is too late. You say there are no children, as if that altered the case. But there is a memory of little, clinging hands that unites us more firmly than any marriage vow. If you had found me the woman I was ten years ago, I dare not think of what we might have been and have lived, of the happiness we might have known together. But now it can never be, for I am that woman no longer. I am, as every wife is, a part of the man to whom I then joined my future. Marriage is not a thing of words or promises; it is a remodeling of life, and there is no going back or starting over again.

"It is not, as you scornfully say, 'the fetish of convention' that holds me true, it is my own heart, and that is what marriage has made it. There are married relations from which I should go unhesitatingly and without sense of guilt, straight to the man I loved, but those relations are not mine. My life with him is not what I hoped or longed for, and that through no fault of mine, but there is in it not a little of beauty, after all, and much of deep affection and truth, and I shall remain faithful to it, God helping me, as far as in me lies. It might be made easier for me, perhaps, by your going away for a time, but your going or staying will not alter it. What I am I shall remain. CONSTANCE."

The man finished the letter, folded it firmly, and pasted it shut. Then he rung for the boy and sent him out with it to post. After that he locked the door and sat down with his head clasped tightly between his hands.

What had happened to the world to turn it upside down like this? Was he going crazy? He got up and looked in a hanging mirror to see if his hair had turned gray. Then he sat down again, and waited for the emotion that seemed bursting his heart to straighten themselves out. Anger against them both, friend and wife who had deceived him, against life that had led to him with a false prosperity, then misgivings as to his own course—all raged within him by turns. But above and within it was one predominant thought as persistent as pain; that better than all the world he still loved his wife.

What should he do, go home and denounce the whole thing to her face, kill Van Sittart, or bury the secret in his sore heart and try to win back her love? He had taken it for granted for so many years that now perhaps it was too late. He buried his face in his folded arms upon the table and wept. His life that had seemed so rich, and full, and prosperous in the morning seemed now so meager and bereft. What, indeed, was he to do? What would you have done?—Annie E. P. Searling, in San Francisco Argonaut.