

G. C. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, . . . MEMPHIS

No matter if your teeth are poor it is your duty to smile frequently.

There are plenty to furnish matches to the man who has money to burn.

It's all day with the British stomach now that the American quick lunch has invaded London.

Herr Most says he is for peace and obedience of the law. Why not try the fall cure on a few others?

Why should woman sigh for higher glory? She is generally credited with the invention of jelly and jam.

President Hadley describes two ways of being a leader of men. But he leaves out the advertising method.

If you have an ax to grind, it is well to consider the character of the man you induce to turn your grindstone.

The new metal, radium, is said to be worth \$3,000,000 a pound. Don't neglect to save up your scraps of radium.

It seems a pity that about the only way for a man to learn what kind of a woman he ought not to marry is to marry her.

A woman can never understand why her husband pays out money for a new hat when it looks just like his old one, anyway.

An exchange says: "No woman ever boasted of being born in a log cabin." No man does either until he gets into a brown-stone front.

Eye did her own housework, probably because she wasn't afraid of any of her neighbors would be ashamed to recognize her on account of it.

If Grover Cleveland lives long enough he will probably have a chance to decline to be the President of every college in the United States.

Andrew D. White wants the college to train young men for office holding. That's not a bad idea, but how are the trained young men to get the offices?

Scientific magazines are now devoting much space to the "Causes of Floods," but it will be difficult to convince Kansas that they are caused by anything but water.

If Mrs. Carlyle's "dearest friend" has broken loose and tasted the joys of print we may expect a long series of revelations as to how Tammas conducted himself; the brute!

There is not much difference between an epigram and an epitaph. An epigram says unkind and true things about the living; the epitaph says kind and untrue things about the dead.

Secretary Wilson is experimenting with a nearsilk worm. Unlike the real silk worm, they do not demand mulberry leaves for food, but will eat anything. If successful, Secretary Wilson promises that we shall all wear silk.

When the appeal for help for the persecuted Jews in Kishinev was made in New York the Chinese gave a beautiful performance in the Chinese theater, and raised nearly three hundred dollars. As Shakespeare might have said, one touch of abuse makes the alien races kin.

While Professor Smith is discussing the shortcomings of the scholarly divine in "practical" preaching, he might throw in a word or two, by way of balance, concerning the benefits to be derived by the typical "evangelistic" preacher from a slight application of scholarship.

A seaman on board the Discovery, of the English Antarctic Expedition, says that for twelve months they had lived on seal all the time, except Sundays, when they had mutton. The problem of eating a quail a day for a month, usually considered arduous, pales into insignificance in the presence of the seal achievement. No wonder the sailor wrote, "I reckon if they turned the ship's company out in a field with plenty of grass there would not be much left."

Inhabitants of Breathitt county, Kentucky, have about finished the work of demolishing the old Kentucky home of song and story. In its place there rises for the eyes of the world to look upon a home barricaded and defended with deadly rifle, while hatred and bloody murder stalk about the premises. This work of demolition began some years ago, but it remained for the people of Breathitt county to wreck the remains of the old home and to become architects of the new-styled habitation.

Every few months one well-dressed person or another becomes inspired to live a day on eleven cents, or maybe a week of that size, for the education of the poor in this economy. Apparently these philanthropists have never heard of the famous Dr. Tanner, who lived thirty days on six cents, without any money. Their chief of them, however, by his standard, is the man who lives on the sweat of his brow and the tears of his fellow-men.

well-nourished idle are improved physically by a little starvation, yet it is doubtful whether they would stand even the eleven-cent regimen for forty days. But some of them, and some professors and chemists and experimenters, since the days of Edward Atkinson, have been demonstrating to the poor man that life can be lived for a day on next to nothing, just to show him that he is a most extravagant person. The tendency of wages, wherever there is one workman more than there are places, is to the lowest rate at which that man will consent to work. That tendency is beaten back again and again by the unions, but it is ever present, and any lowering of the average standard of living in any trade would give it a dangerous impetus. The one wretch in any calling who lives in miserly fashion will save beyond his fellows who live rightly, it is true; but if his fare and fashion became adopted by all, down would go wages in spite of the unions, until, perhaps, it would be impossible even for this Daniel Dancer to add a penny to his pile. Luckily good health of body and mind makes the toiler demand the best meat and fresh vegetables, good clothes for himself and his family, and books and a musical instrument in the house. And while he's well fed and clothed and housed his work will be better and its product more. Vigorous and red-blooded, he will demand his share of this increase from time to time, and get it, and better still will his feeding, his raiment and his surroundings. Silly folk, important enemies of progress, are they who would induce the workman to forswear his constant corned beef and cabbage for the thin and pale phantom of a diet that costs but eleven cents a day!

The unusually heavy losses resulting from the forest fires in the Adirondack region this year can hardly fail to revive public interest in the necessity for better forest control and a more general education of the people in forestry. As a result of the drought which prevailed throughout April and May thousands of acres of the best of the Adirondack reserves were burned and many summer homes and resorts were swept away. While the lesson was a very costly one, running up into the millions, the country doubtless stood in need of it. History shows what is confirmed by science, that a large area of forest land is essential to civilization. A treeless country means a barren country, and a barren country never attracts a progressive people. It is certain to be inhabited by the vagrant and non-producing classes. There must be forests and patches of woodland to retain moisture, to prevent droughts and to create a soil for future agriculture. In Europe, of course, where the necessity for forest preservation is more universally recognized, an effort is made to keep the proportion of woodland at about one-fourth of the area of the country, which is regarded as the correct proportion to sustain the activities of civilization and the welfare of the people. Not only large forests, but scattered woodlands must be preserved. The latter not only tend to check evaporation and hold bodies of moisture for slow percolation into springs, brooks and small rivers, to be fed slowly to the surrounding country, but they break the force of the wind, decreasing the probability of hurricanes and cyclones. The West has suffered much more than the East from forest fires, for the reason that the Western forests are made up largely of resinous woods. The West therefore should cooperate with the East in bringing about more adequate systems of forest control. Forest fires will not wait for special sessions of State Legislatures. The force of forest wardens in the timber States should be greatly increased. There should be State and Federal co-operation in the establishment of forestry schools all over the country, such as exist in Austria, England, France, Italy, China and Japan. This will cost the States a larger outlay for forest preservation, but it would be trifling compared to the millions that have recently been swept away in the Adirondack region.

Statistics on Suicide. The first authoritative suicide statistics for the whole country have been compiled by Prof. William B. Bailey, of Yale. The period covered is from 1897 to 1901. To take a convenient unit 10,000 cases were taken by Prof. Bailey for computation in his statistics. Of these 7,781 were found to be men and 2,219 women. Taken by age, the figures show the following:

Table with 4 columns: Years, Total, Males, Females. Rows include age groups from Under 20 to 70 and over, and an Unknown category.

More married people than single persons kill themselves, and shooting is the favorite method.

An Old Legislative Body. With the exception of the British Parliament, the Swedish Riksdag is the oldest legislative body in the world. The kingdom of Sweden has maintained its integrity as far back as there is any record.

Some Old Party. Employer—Well, Mike, now that you have your papers and can vote, what party are you going to support? Mike—Gosh, er, the same of party, Employer—And what party is that? Mike—The mother-in-law, er.

You can't tell by a man's head shape how much he thinks of you.

SOLDIERS' STORIES.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES OF THE WAR.

Graphic Account of Stirring Scenes Witnessed on the Battlefield and in Camp—Veterans of the Rebellion Recite Experiences of Thrilling Nature.

General Crook, when the Army of West Virginia knew him, said the Doctor, "I don't wear a long beard. He wore a full beard, but it was short and trim, and not at all like that long, full beard he wore in the last twenty years of his life. He was a regular army officer, 33 years of age, when the war came in 1861, and took command of the Thirty-Sixth Ohio with the prestige of a man who had seen hard service and knew what he was about. He certainly lived up to this reputation, because no brigades or divisions or corps in the Union army were more active than the one he happened to command. Officers and men, however, like him, as did people generally, including John T. Raymond, who carried a theatrical company to the borders of the military district commanded by Crook.

"I remember Crook with his short beard, but I remember him better with the long, full beard he wore in the 70s and 80s. I was with him at the battle of the Rosebud, June 17, 1876, and remember on that day he wore his beard in two braids, one hanging down on either side of his face like the braids of a girl's hair. This did not give him a grotesque appearance but contributed in some way to emphasize his unique individuality. It did not suggest femininity or eccentricity, but rather a rugged sort of independence and a dignified aloofness that had marked influence over our officers and men.

"He was the center of a notable group that day and was the coolest man on the field. His chief of staff, Major Nickerson, wore a long black beard and was a more picturesque figure than Crook himself. While the battle was in progress, General Crook directed to send a personal message of vital importance to Major Royal of the Third Cavalry, who, with one battalion of his regiment, was on one flank engaging the Indian line. Major Nickerson carried the message and rode at a gallop along the Indian front, black horse and black-bearded rider making a picture that no one at Rosebud ever forgot.

"Bullets from Indian rifles struck the ground in front raising a little dust like smoke from a puff ball, but on went rider and horse, we about General Crook holding our breath, the soldiers of the distant battalion cheering him on. The message was delivered, and Royal knew what he was to do when Major Lawton, commanding another battalion, and Major Anson Mills, commanding a third, proceeded to carry out their orders.

"Mills swept toward the other flank, went up a ravine, and burst suddenly on the Indians, breaking their line. To strengthen Mills for this attack, Crook sent with him nearly all the cavalry on escort duty, and taking advantage of this, the Indians near pressed in between the General and the battalion operating under Mills. The latter, however, divined the purpose of the Indians, and sent one of his companies to cut off the raiders, and Crook himself moved quickly up to the battalion in motion. The result was defeat for the Indians and a victory for the quiet soldier who wore his beard in braids.

"Some men," said the Captain, "remember the incidents of battle and forget the anecdotes of their associates. Others remember the anecdotes and forget the battle incidents, but Judge J. B. Anderson of the Fifth Wisconsin remembers incidents and anecdotes. Some of the stories, at our regimental reunions, are worth repeating. Speaking of General Hancock, remind d him of Hugh O'Neil, of ready wit. Hugh was coming into camp with haversack and arms full of sweet potatoes and garden vegetables, and in sneaking past Hancock's headquarters, was confronted by Hancock himself.

"The General asked Hugh where he got the vegetables, and pressed the question in such a way that Hugh became rattled, and, in answer to the preemptory 'Where did you get them, sir?' stammered: 'I drew them.' Thereupon Hancock thundered: 'Don't answer me that way, sir. There has not been a vegetable ration issued to this command for a month. How did you draw them?' Hugh was himself again, and answered meekly: 'Why by their tops, General.' He was permitted to go his way.

"This story was probably common property in the army of the Rotomac, but I had forgotten it and Anderson had remembered it. Here is another, pertaining to an adventure of Anderson himself. After the battle of Gettysburg, in pursuit of Lee, troops were sent over South Mountain. A storm came on and it was very dangerous marching in the darkness and among precipices and gullies. Late at night the column was halted simply because it could not go forward, and the tired men dropped down along the roadside and under the trees, too tired, most of them, to take cognizance of the heavy rain that was falling.

"Anderson noticed a little distance in front a good-sized fire with a log before it on which were seated two or three figures with their rubber ponchos over their heads and with their feet to the fire. He went toward the fire and the men on the log sat like statues, the rain beating on the rubber blankets. Not one of them made a movement to indicate that he was

alive. Anderson asked if he might make coffee at the fire, and one of the men, without turning his head said 'yes.'

"Soon after, an artilleryman came up to make coffee, and he proceeded to make it without asking permission. He was in a state of mind over the difficulty his company had met with in bringing forward the guns, and he swore at all the officers from General Meade down, for bringing men into such a place, and pronounced them all thick-headed blunders. In the midst of the tirade, one of the men on the log threw back his poncho, and General Russell in command of the division said, 'Orderly, take that fellow out and tie him up by the thumbs until he cools off.'

"The artilleryman was thunderstruck. Anderson looked for the immediate arrest of the swearer. Just then the poncho of the other silent figure was thrown back, and General Sedgwick, commanding the corps, said, 'Oh, pooh, Russell, let the man alone. I don't know but what he is more than half right, anyway.' The artilleryman made his coffee, but he was very quiet about it, and when he returned to his battery he explained that he had had a very interesting conference with the General commanding the corps, and the General commanding the division, and that the corps commander agreed with him as to the movement over the mountains.

"At one of the reunions of the Fifth Wisconsin, T. C. Ryan of company G told a story to illustrate the character of the private soldier. On a night march just before the evacuation of Yorktown, the darkness was almost impenetrable, and the mud was, in places knee deep. The men splashed along the road covered with water. Stewart J. Fay was marching at the side of Ryan when the man in front of him stepped in a hole and fell down. Fay fell forward on top of him and the man began to swear, calling Fay all sorts of names for his carelessness. Instead of getting angry, Fay replied, 'You blamed hog, you don't want all of the hole yourself, do you?' Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The First Bull Run Battle. The first great battle of the war, as every child knows, was most disastrous to the Union forces. For some time the news of so serious a reverse had the most depressing effect on the North, and it brought corresponding elation to the people of the South. But looking back at it from this distance, we can laugh at the many funny incidents of which the famous battle was so prolific.

A zouave, who had been in the Bull Run fight, was recognized some days afterwards near his old haunts at Washington Market, New York. "What in thunder are you doing here?" asked an acquaintance who recognized the man "Have you got a furlough?" "Naw, nary a furlough," replied the zouave. "I got word to retreat in a big hurry at Bull Run, and, as no one didn't give me no order to halt, I've kept on retreating, till I struck home; and now I'm gone to stay here till I get my wind back and my nerves settled again," and no doubt he kept his word.

A pack of cards saved the life of a soldier of the First Connecticut at Bull Run. It stopped right in the center of the ace of hearts. The young man had a Bible in his knapsack, and on the hurried retreat that, too, stopped a bullet.

He wrote to some of his friends at home who contemplated volunteering to be sure and lay in a supply of Bibles and cards, and to carry one over the heart and the other beneath the shoulder blades. An Irish soldier who was severely wounded in the left breast at Bull Run, gave a reply to the doctor who was attending him, which in brevity, pathos and humor is unmatched. Doctor—You're very badly hurt, my man. Irishman—I feel as if I was, sorr.

Doctor—The wonder to me is that that bullet did not strike your heart. Irishman—It couldn't, sorr, for me heart wasn't in its regular place about that time. Doctor (smilingly)—Where was it? Irishman—In me mouth, sorr.

A Story from Chicago. While in camp at Cross Keys I received an order from the General in command that there should be no foraging allowed. This order was given out with the distinct understanding that any soldier going contrary to this rule would be severely punished. Judge of my surprise when one morning I found an Irishman trudging into camp with a nice fat duck hanging on his gun.

I asked him sternly if he did not know that he was disobeying orders. "Captain, as we was passing the farum yard beyent here this goose came from undther the fence and hiezed at the flag, and I shot the thraitor dead, as I never allow any one to insult our colors." I had to let him go.

Blocking a Contemplated Movement. "Say, old man," began Borroughs, spaving the way for a touch, "you know that \$10 I borrowed of you several months ago—" "I'm afraid not," replied Markey; "suppose you introduce me to it again."—Philadelphia Press.

Whole families have sometimes been exiled at one time. The Stuart family was twice driven from England, and at different times the Bourbons and the Bonapartes have been exiled from France. Windsor castle has been used as a royal residence for 194 years.

DEBERTIONS FROM THE NAVY.

Number is Very Small and Has Decreased in Recent Years.

"The percentage of desertions in our navy is not greater than 1 1/2 per cent. It is not true that they are wholesale desertions from the United States navy. There are desertions, of course, but, judging by recent reports, the matter has been largely overdrawn and exaggerated. The actual percentage of desertions from the navy is not as great now as it was in 1891, 1892 and 1893. Statistics show that desertions were heaviest in those three years. It was never known why."

This is the statement of Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, United States navy, in the New Orleans Picayune.

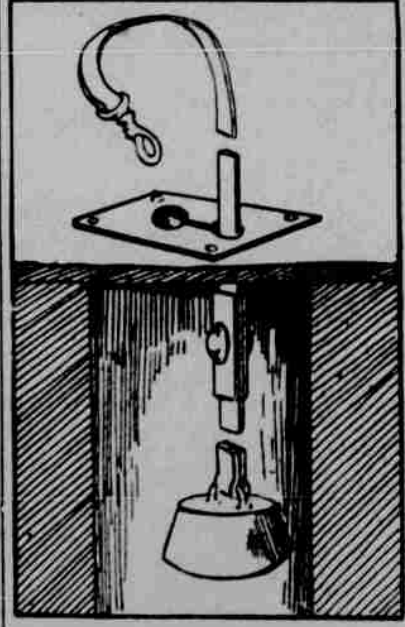
"The recruiting service," continued Dr. Moore, "is now better systematized, better conducted and with better results than it ever was before. About 87 1/2 per cent of the recruits are American-born young men, which is most satisfactory, because for many years a large percentage of the naval recruits were of foreign birth. The recruiting office in Chicago, which was established in 1897, has no trouble in securing all the recruits needed. Up to the last Congress the navy required only 28,000 enlisted men and 7,500 marines. The last Congress increased the enlistment 3,000. Altogether, our navy at its full strength numbers 38,500 enlisted men of the various grades, including marines.

"Many good recruits come from the interior. They are usually procured by writing letters to postmasters for the names of young men the postmaster thinks would like to see naval service. When replies are received from these letters others of the same sort are mailed to the addresses furnished, and, in turn, other letters are sent out to these replies.

"Not only are the lists kept constantly full, but we are steadily raising the standard of enlistment. I think the percentage of desertion from the United States navy is much greater than from foreign navies, which is probably due to the fact that in our service better opportunities are offered to ambitious young men. The enlisted men of the navy see a great deal of the world, and American young men, being quick to see advantages, have greater temptations to desert than in European navies, for in any of those he would have few places to go in which he could better himself. Our men are better fed and better cared for than in any foreign navy. We have not so large a navy. England has probably 125,000 enlisted men, but we do not need so great a navy."

Practical Hitching Device.

Until the last horse-drawn carriage and delivery wagon has been taken off the streets and replaced with the horseless vehicle, the driver will continue to leave the animal untied at frequent intervals, and something will happen which will cause a runaway. If every property owner would provide a hitching post and every driver would use it, runaways would grow scarce, but hitching posts are the exception in the city streets, no doubt because of their unsightliness on the curb. This need not be the case if the hitching device here presented were put in common use, as it is scarcely visible from the walk or road-



INVISIBLE WHEN NOT IN ACTUAL USE.

way except when in actual service. As will be seen, the device consists of a flat plate, lying flush with the surface of the sidewalk and provided with an elongated slot in the center. At one end of this slot the plate is indented slightly, to support a circular button attached to the strap which supports the weight. The opposite end of the slot is cut away to permit the passage of this button, which slips through the opening and into the well to allow the strap to be lowered full length when not in use, but supports the weight when the strap is pulled up out of the well to hitch the horse. Thus the animal is not obliged to support the hitching weight until it starts to pull away, as the strap hangs loose and the weight is suspended from the plate.

George W. Cummings of Detroit, Mich., is the inventor.

Louis Couldn't Keep It. York House, Twickenham, so long the home of the exiled Orleans family, is to be sold. A number of anecdotes are related of the kings in exile. Louis Philippe once had a witty conversation with the landlord of the Crown hostelry, hard by York House itself. "And who are you?" asked the exiled king of the landlord, whom he met in the grounds. "I keep the 'Crown'" replied the other. "Ah!" answered Louis Philippe, "that's more than I could do."—New York Tribune.



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He who frets because riches comes not his way is a fool. Riches end at the grave, but the wealth of good deeds and a pure heart begins in heaven.

Be true to yourself and others will be true to you. Learn to place value.

He who wont be advised can't be helped.

The easiest way to expand the chest is to have a large heart in it. A gals factory in operation will be a feature of Indiana's display at the World's Fair.

Did you ever notice that some people have home-made look?

ABOUT COMPLEXIONS.

Food Makes Them Good or Bad. Saturate the human body with strong coffee and it will in time show in the complexion of the coffee drinker. This is caused by the action of coffee on the liver, thus throwing part of the bile into the blood. Coffee complexions are sallow and muddy and will stay that way until coffee is given up entirely. The sure way to recover rosy cheeks and red lips is to quit coffee and drink Postum Food Coffee, which makes red blood. "I had been for more than 20 years an inveterate coffee drinker and it is absolutely true that I had so completely saturated myself with this drug that my complexion toward the last became perfectly yellow and every nerve and fiber in me was affected by the drugs in coffee.

"For days at a time I had been compelled to keep to my bed on account of nervous headache and stomach trouble, and medicines did not give me any relief. I had never consulted a physician in regard to my headaches and terrible complexion and I only found out the cause of them after I commenced the use of Postum, which became known to me through Grape-Nuts. We all liked the food Grape-Nuts, and it helped us, so we thought Postum must certainly have merit and we concluded to try it. We found it so delicious that we continued the use altogether, although I never expected it to help my health. "After a few months my headaches were all gone and my complexion had cleared wonderfully, then I knew that my troubles had been caused by coffee and had been cured when I left off coffee and drank Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Postum will change the blood of any coffee drinker and rosy cheeks and health take the place of a yellow skin and disease.

Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form instead of iron, to make cog wheels.

Hard work does not shorten life. Bancroft, the historian, died at 90, Peter Coober at 93, and Humboldt at 90.

The religion of money consists of repenting every night of the sins of that day, and laying in stock for the next night.

Not more than 360 square miles of territory are under cultivation in Belgium or steel hemp, yet on this small area is produced the fiber that literally blinds the wheat harvests of the world. It is used alike in Minnesota and Argentina, in Siberia and Egypt.

Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality.—Ocell.