

Justice and Charity. Jewish charity will not be true to itself until it recognizes, and, having recognized, cries aloud so that its voice be heard, the half is not greater than the whole. Mankind must be in the saddle and ride things. Property is less than man. Justice is more than charity. The charity of to-day ought to become the justice of every day, declares Rabbi S. S. Wise, in an address before the National Conference of Jewish Charities...

Freak Pillars of Society. But it is a social philosopher, me-thinks, who should be most grateful to Curio Hall. Its existence spells safety for the existing social order, declares R. L. Hart in the Atlantic. Think you it is the progress of enlightenment that sanctions and perpetuates our scheme of human relationships? Far otherwise. Rather is it the survival of brightedness. So long as endures the gallery of "exclusive living oddities," with pitiful blockheads to gape at them, so long will there abound those scullions, scavengers, stokers, flunkies and wretched wage-minions upon whose docility we depend for our maintenance...

"For God's sake, go and see my wife and babies, and do what you can for them," wrote a stranger to a high official of the Salvation Army, the other day. "I can't help them, for I'm just out of jail, but I'm going into a lumber camp to see if I can do something. But don't you think of me. I don't deserve any pity or sympathy. Only please do what you can for them." The appeal was promptly heeded; but a gift of food and clothing did not close the case, and the official's report showed how far-sighted and sympathetic is the philanthropy of the present time. "I'm trying to get at the man who wrote that letter," he said. "There's good stuff in him. He's worth saving."

Letters mailed in the United States for Germany, and dispatched direct, and not via England or France, are now two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce. Persons who wish letters for Germany sent by England or France (the quickest route) must fully prepay postage thereon at the Universal Postal Union rate of five cents. The reduced rate applies only to letters mailed in the states and territories of the United States, including Alaska, on the mainland of North America, and does not extend to letters mailed in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines or other possessions of the United States.

The fact that more than a hundred freshmen in a western college have been obliged to enter a spelling class, because each of them misspelled 20 or more words from a list of 200 or no great difficulty, has led to some inquiry at other colleges. Of ten prominent institutions of learning, one reports that one-tenth are poor spellers, and two declare that they must put one-fifth into that category. Of the others, some say that the spelling is "fair," one declares it to be "atrocious," and three say that the standard is "high." The pupils in the technical schools are much poorer spellers than those in the colleges.

Hereafter the steamship companies bringing immigrants to America must provide about seven cubic yards of air space for each person. The object of this rule, which was lately enacted into law by congress, is to prevent the overcrowding of the steerage and the consequent danger to the health of those who have to travel in that part of the ship.

Chicago milliners have declared against big hats. Hats off to the Chicago milliners!

One of the most striking functions of armies and navies to-day is their usefulness in rescue work. On the day after the terrible earthquake in southern Italy and Sicily a flying squadron of battleships and regiments of troops were sent to the stricken region. It was their trained men, not their guns, that were needed.

There is no good and sufficient reason why you should mind your own business if other people will pay you more for minding theirs.

# THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

## PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

### SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government."

**Ministry Placed First.** "The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as its first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy'; when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an otherworldliness, and no thought of this world, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political morality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community."

**Has Made Improvement.** "During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then moved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He went on:

**Fog Filters.** "All London public buildings are now erected with fog filters," said an architect. "They are essential. London's yellow-brown fog, made of the smoke of a million soft coal fires, smells of sulphur, irritates eyes and throat and causes headache. It penetrates houses. Waking on a winter morning, you can't see across your bedroom for it."

**Too True!** If a man is a Bohemian he quite sure that his next words will be: "Say, old chap, can't you lend me a dollar?"

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

**Medical Profession Eulogized.** "The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the mosquito, is one of the wonders of human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the governmental importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, coordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with. However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore, and it is proper that they should."

**Washington's Greatness.** After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government."

He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training, but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—to his high character as a man."

**Bank Bill in Demand.** When the banking bill was read the second time in the house, 2,000 extra copies in pamphlet form were ordered printed for general circulation. The demand already for these bills is enormous. Practically every member of the legislature has a whole bunch of requests for the bill when it is printed. Fifty requests have been made to the governor from officials of other states for a copy of the bill. The cost of printing in pamphlet form will be considerably less than the regular bill form.

## A TALK BY MR. BRYAN

### ADDRESSES A JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

#### MEASURES THAT HE FAVORS

Steps Taken for Remedying Defects in the Primary Law—Miscellaneous Legislative Matters.

In representative hall, which was crowded, lobby and gallery, William J. Bryan addressed a joint session of the house and senate. In his address, which lasted for one hour and forty minutes, he advocated the passage of the following bills, now pending: Appropriation for a Lincoln monument.

Liberal appropriation for a state historical building. A bill for the initiative and referendum. A bill for the Oregon primary plan of electing senators.

A bill for the publication of campaign contributions before election. A bill for the physical valuation of railroads.

The committee bill for the guaranty of bank deposits. He opposed the bill providing that the teachers in the state university be qualified to become beneficiaries of the Carnegie pension fund after having taught continuously for twenty-five years, or for fifteen years, when the teacher is 65 years old.

Mr. Bryan advocated the passage of the bill limiting the amount of money a candidate for office may spend in his campaign.

**Defects in Primary Law.** While both the house and senate have taken steps to cure some of the minor defects of the primary election law by the passage of amendments covering these points, the first question which has given serious trouble was taken up in the house with the Kuhl bill, which seeks to cure the difficulty of calling the platform convention after the primary and the selection of committeemen by the candidates.

This bill, house roll 159, was discussed in the house committee of the whole, but the questions involved were considered serious enough to have the bill passed over for more extended discussion. The bill provides for calling a convention before the primaries. The delegates to this convention are to be selected on the old caucus plan. At the same time and in the same way precinct, county and state committeemen are to be chosen. The state convention is to draft the platform and decide whether to endorse or not to endorse any proposed constitutional amendments. It is forbidden to take any action of any character with reference to candidates.

Objection was raised to the method outlined for the selection of committeemen. It was urged that they should be chosen by direct vote at the primaries instead of by caucus. It was declared that the old plan of selecting them would have the tendency of putting the party machinery into the hands of the political bosses.

**Constitutional Convention.** The bill calling for a submission to the people of Nebraska of the proposition of calling a constitutional convention was passed by the senate by a vote of 23 to 9. The bill provides that the question of calling a convention shall be submitted to the people in 1911, and that if they vote in favor of it the next legislature shall provide for calling the convention to formulate a new constitution to supplant the present one, which has been in force for a third of a century.

**Bills Postponed.** On recommendation of the committee on medical societies the senate indefinitely postponed a bill appropriating \$12,000 for the maintenance of a state bacteriological laboratory. It also indefinitely postponed a bill to admit licensed druggists of other states to Nebraska without an examination.

**Pure Seed Bill.** Considerable discussion was evoked in the house over the pure seed bill. This sets a standard for the purity, freedom from weed seeds and vitality of agricultural seeds. The question which is tormenting a good many of the members is whether the bill is one which will be advantageous to the farmer or to the seed houses. Representative Miller, who introduced it, declares it will be a benefit to the farmers, but there is a considerable opinion that he may be mistaken on the proposition. Several small country merchants have written protests against the bill that it will put them out of the seed business and give the big seed houses a monopoly.

**Qualification of Electors.** Shoemaker of Douglas county, who heretofore has tried to get the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment on the qualification of electors, has at last got a measure recommended for passage. His bill provides for a constitutional amendment that all foreign born male residents 21 years old may vote after six months in the state, city and ward or precinct, upon taking out their first papers, but that at the end of five years they must become full-fledged citizens, or the right of franchise is taken away from them.

**A New Bank Measure.** Senator Myers of Rock county, a republican, who favors the guaranty of bank deposits, introduced a new banking bill into the senate, which simply amends the present law, so as to provide for the guaranty of bank deposits. However, Mr. Myers does not provide for as large a guaranty fund as the democratic bill. Senator Myers' bill provides for an assessment every six months of one-eighth of 1 per cent of the bank deposits, to establish a guaranty fund. This continues until the fund reaches \$50,000.

## APPROVE BANK BILL.

### Full Committee, However, Makes Some Changes.

The joint committee on banks agreed to the banking bill as prepared by the subcommittee, and announced that the bill would be introduced in the house Wednesday. The measure was read section by section, and each member of the committee agreed to its provisions, after making one or two minor changes.

The guaranty fund was changed from a levy equal to one-half of 1 per cent on the average daily deposits, to be followed by semi-annual levies of one-twentieth of 1 per cent, to two levies of one-half of 1 per cent, made July 1, 1909, and January 1, 1910, and followed by semi-annual levies of one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

A further provision is to the effect that from July, 1909, to January, 1910, the guaranty fund shall never be less than one-half of 1 per cent of the average daily deposits. If for any reason the funds should be depleted below this amount the state banking board shall make levies on the capital stock, which shall not be more for the year than 2 per cent of the deposits. After January, 1910, the fund shall never be less than 1 per cent of the average daily deposits.

The immediate payment provision in the bill is as follows: "The claims of depositors for deposits shall have priority over all other claims, except federal, state, county and municipal taxes, and subject to such taxes shall be a first lien on all the assets of the banking corporation from which they are due, and then under receivership, including the liability of stockholders, and upon proof thereof, they shall be paid immediately out of the available cash in the hands of a receiver."

"If the cash in the hands of the receiver, available for such purposes, be insufficient to pay the claims of depositors, the court in which the receivership is pending or a judge thereof, shall determine the amount to supply the deficiency and cause the same to be certified to the state banking board, which shall thereupon draw against the depositors' guaranty fund in the amount required to supply such deficiency, and shall forthwith transmit the same to the receiver, to be applied on the said claims of the depositors."

The banking board shall consist of the governor, attorney general and auditor, the governor being given full power to make all appointments, which shall include: Secretary of the banking board, at \$3,000 a year; clerk, at \$1,500 a year; unlimited number of examiners, at \$1,800 a year; to be paid out of the general fund of the state.

The bill specifies that the reserve fund shall be 20 per cent of the deposits, of which three-tenths shall be in cash in the vaults, and in towns exceeding 25,000 population the reserve shall be 25 per cent, of which three-tenths shall be in cash in the vaults. Savings banks shall have a reserve of 6 per cent.

A majority of the directors of any bank shall reside in the county or counties adjacent thereto and they shall own one-twentieth of the stock in banks of a capital of less than \$50,000 and \$3,000 of the stock in banks of over \$50,000 capital.

The bill carries the emergency clause. **House Favors Capital Punishment.** The house went on record as favoring capital punishment when the Rapier bill to amend the present law so as to provide life imprisonment, instead of hanging, was defeated.

**Help for Weak Districts.** House Rule 123, by the committee on schools, was recommended for passage and ordered engrossed by the house committee of the whole. This appropriates \$75,000 for the aid of the weak school districts and limits the amount which any one district may receive to \$250. As at first introduced the appropriation was \$115,000.

**Constitutional Convention.** The senate committee of the whole by a vote of 17 to 11 recommended for passage Senator King's joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of the state of Nebraska the proposition of calling a constitutional convention, the bill to be submitted in 1911, and if carried the next legislature to provide for the calling of the convention. However, as a three-fifths majority is necessary for passing a resolution of this nature, it is not thought that it will pass when it comes to the third reading.

Senator King argued that Nebraska has had the same constitution for a third of a century, and that the state and conditions had outgrown it. He said that many laws that were up before the present session, such as the bill to provide for the raising of the state fund by taxing corporations, were unconstitutional under the present constitution, and yet were important laws, and were really necessary. He declared that the governor had enough work for three men, being on so many boards and holding all sorts of offices, from that of game warden to the head of the state.

**Friend of Dumb Animals.** Taylor of Hitchcock has come out as the friend of dumb animals, and in the house he introduced three or four measures in their interest. In H. R. 334 he provides against cursing or turning loose any dumb animal for the purpose of allowing dogs to chase it. H. R. 335 provides a penalty for any person who leaves a wounded dumb animal in a public place to die. H. R. 336 provides for the care of dumb animals injured in railroad wrecks, and H. R. 337 forbids picking fowls while still alive.

## NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

### NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

#### ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Cupid of late has been very busy in and about Beatrice. William Steele of Nebraska City, 72 years of age, was stricken with paralysis at his home in that city and died shortly after.

Three Norfolk men cashed bogus checks for Wm. Wright of Omaha, now being hunted for bigamy. The victims were D. Rees, \$20; James Pierce, \$20, and William Berner, \$10. The "curfew ordinance" was passed by the city council of Seward. This will require the youngsters under the age of 16 to be under the paternal roof in good season at night.

Herman Herold, one of the oldest and best known citizens, died at his home in Plattsmouth as the result of a tree falling upon him which he had just cut down.

Some details of the approaching meeting of the Southwestern Nebraska Teachers' association are being given out. McCook is the place of the meeting, which will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 1, 2 and 3.

County Attorney Ramsey of Cass county filed a complaint against John Clarence for the murder of John P. Thacker on Jan. 15 last, near the village of Union, in that county. The complaint charges Clarence with murder in the first degree.

Fire destroyed all the buildings on the west side of the square at Garrison, consisting of four frames and one brick building. The fire started in Will Vanderkoll's hardware store while he was attempting to light a gasoline lamp.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors of Fremont county a resolution was adopted approving of the boundaries of the proposed new drainage district, directing the election of seven directors and fixing March 16 as the date of their election.

Farmers in the section of the state about Arrowville have placed high values on their farms, many as high as \$100 per acre, and all are selling. Some who have sold are investing in Deuel county, Nebraska, lands, while others are buying in Texas and North Dakota.

Mrs. Edward Wehn dramatically killed herself at Seward. Setting fire to her house in several different places, she went to the garret, lit her own clothes and hanged herself to a rafter. The firemen quickly put out the flames, and after a search found the woman's partly cremated corpse.

Twenty Fremont men have formed a syndicate and will develop several thousand acres of land in Texas, with the object of converting it into a fruit farm. They will send P. B. Cumings, former manager at Fremont for the Nebraska Telephone company, to supervise the development and Mr. Cumings will move to Texas.

Corn sold on the Omaha cash market Thursday for more than five times the price quoted by men who bought it at their country elevators over Nebraska fifteen years ago, this month. Yellow corn brought 59 1/2¢ and white corn as high as 61 1/2¢. This is not merely a quoted price, but many car loads were sold at 59¢ and 61 1/2¢.

George Bickert, a young German farmer residing four miles southwest of Elmwood, received a terrible injury to his left eye that may result in losing the sight of that member. He was trimming up the trunk of a tree he had just felled, when a short limb flew up, striking him fairly in the eye, cutting the eyeball.

Word was received in Alliance from the southeast hills that Frank Eichthaler and his 17-year-old son were lost and frozen to death during the recent severe storm, while en route from Alliance. The family had only recently taken up land in that section and was not very familiar with the country.

Nebraska will send a representative delegation, headed by Gov. Shallenberger, to the seventeenth National Irrigation Congress in Spokane, Aug. 9 to 14, when government officials and experts in their lines will discuss forestry, deep waterway, reclamation of swamp and arid land, good roads, home building, education and other problems.

Benjamin Marquis, who was arrested in Kansas City on the charge of negotiating a worthless check for \$800 through the Bank of Holstein, in Adams county, was brought to Hastings and will be arraigned. He says he is in debt between \$12,000 and \$15,000, most of which is represented by what he terms overdrfts on the Bank of Chappelle, in Deuel county.

Monday morning John Bolander of Florence, a farm hand, drove Willard Shipley's team to Omaha, and neither Bolander nor the team has been seen since. Mr. Shipley is offering a reward for the return of the team, and would not mind seeing Bolander again for a few moments.

Charles Bott, of Norfolk, aged 3, bled to death, mauling four children in the family of John Bott to die within ten days. Three succumbed to scarlet fever, the last bleeding to death as a result of his condition following fever. The four dead were half the children in the family.

Record-breaking prices for cash grain were paid on the floor of the Omaha Grain exchange Wednesday morning of last week. The Trans-Mississippi Grain company sold a car of No. 2 hard wheat at \$1.06 1/2. The top price paid for any grade or kind of wheat in the local market this year.

Sheriff Gillan of Seward county and D. E. Rivers were at Lincoln to look for a man who has been employed by Mr. Rivers to sell brooms for him. The fellow sold ninety dozen brooms, for which he collected the money and has not been heard from since. The loss to Mr. Rivers is about \$225.

## NEW STRENGTH FOR WOMEN'S BACKS.

### How to Make a Bad Back Better.

Women who suffer with backache, bearing down pain, dizzy spells, and that constant feeling of dullness and tiredness, will find hope in the advice of Mrs. Mary Hinson of 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky.



"I do not understand Doan's Kidney Pills I believe I would not be living to-day," says Mrs. Hinson. "My eyesight was poor, I suffered with nervous, splitting headaches, spots would dance before my eyes, and at times I would be so dizzy I would have to grasp something for support. My back was so weak and painful I could hardly bend over to button my shoes and could not get around without suffering severely. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me from the first, and I continued until practically well again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## WHERE HE STOOD.



Percy—Do you think your father would object to my marrying you? Pearl—I couldn't say. If he's anything like me he would.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured** With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take general remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a special medicine. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh, and all other constitutional troubles.

**Thoughtful Child.** They are considerate youngsters in England, as most people know. A little boy whose grandmother had just died wrote the following letter, which he duly posted: "Dear Angels: We have sent you grandpa. Please give her a harp to play, as she is short-winded and can't blow a trumpet."—London Tit-Bits.

**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 *Dr. J. C. Williams*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

**Invention of Porcelain.** At a display of porcelain in China an exhibitor said that Chinese literature ascribes the invention of porcelain to a period some 25 centuries before Christ. Foreign experts are by no means certain that the art existed before the seventh century of this era.

**The Only Way.** Mrs. Sunflower—Pete Green am getting to be quite an artist. De says he am wedded to his art. Do you 'think you could be wedded to 'o' art, Sam? Sam Sunflower (with a yawn)—Well yes, if art could cook a good hannah en take in enuff washing to keep me in tobacco money.

**Asthmatics, Read This.** If you are afflicted with Asthma write me at once and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. J. G. McBride, Stella, Neb.

**Happy Beast!** Johnny—the camel can go eight days without water. Freddy—So could I if ma would let me.—Harper's Bazar.

**Red, Wenk, Wazy, Watery Eyes.** Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to the Food and Drug Laws. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes the Itch. Put Murine in Your Eyes. At Druggists

As we grow older it is very comforting to assure ourselves that wrinkles are merely the dimples of second childhood.

Stiff neck! Doesn't amount to much, but mighty disagreeable. You've no idea how quickly a little Hamlin's Wizard Oil will lubricate the cords and make you comfortable again.

It makes a woman awfully tired to see a man make a fool of himself over any other woman.

Some men have no excuse for being sober when the lid is off.

**ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"** THAT IS LAKATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. W. on the wrapper over to cure a cold in one day. Etc.

A man is never so utterly unorthodox as when he is lovmaking or praying.

### SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaint. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, and all the ills that come from the Stomach, Bile, and Liver. It is the most reliable remedy for the Stomach, Bile, and Liver. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.**

Get the Little Pills at any drug store. If you cannot get them, write to Carter's Little Pills, Little Rock, Ark.

**Carter's Little Pills**

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**WATERBURY'S**

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS  
Best Cough Syrup  
Use in time  
Sells in every part of the world