

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

HAD NO COMPLAINT COMING

Bad as Entertainment Was, Attendant Had Escaped From a Worse Affliction.

It was at the vaudeville. The girl with the excruciating voice had just finished her song.

"Just think!" groaned Brown, to the stranger beside him: "we paid real money to hear that!"

"I didn't," was the placid response. "Came in on a comp."

"But you had to spend carfare to get here, did you not?" asked Brown.

"Nope," replied the uncomplaining one. "I live in walking distance."

"But," persisted Brown desperately "at least you hoped to be entertained, not punished."

"No, I didn't care," grinned the stranger. I came to get away from home. My wife is cleaning house."

Judge.

"CASCARETS" FOR A BILIOUS LIVER

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

How It Happened. "How did Rattlepate lose his money?" "Bad investment." "What sort?" "He backed three acres against a 'Wash.'"—Indianapolis Star.

An Event. Mamma—Tommy, what do you say to Uncle Titewadd for giving you the penny? Tommy—Gee! I'm too 'prised to say anything!—Judge.

RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

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

Still Something Lacking. "Dobbs says he is a man of action." "And so he is. Dobbs can use more gestures and less common sense in an argument than any other man I ever saw."

It won't help to make a long face when you are short.

Most Graceful Mounting of Plumes



GOOD ostrich feathers require the investment of more money than almost any other millinery trimming, but they last much longer. They are always in fashion and they stand cleaning and dyeing so that the life of a good feather extends over several years. A handsome pair of plumes is shown here. They are the only trimming required on a shape, and it is a mistake to use any other with them, unless it is a little band and bow of ribbon about the crown. This will serve to conceal the mounting of the feathers.

As will be seen in the picture, the plumes are mounted at the back of the hat, with one falling toward the front and the other standing almost upright. They are placed back to back.

By buying a readymade velvet shape the owner of a plume, or of two or three, may mount them herself by going about it in the right way. It is usual to first sew the wire stem of each plume to a little square or disk of buckram. This should be about the size of a half dollar. The stems must be sewed securely to the buckram with a strong linen thread. When the needle is thrust through the buckram first, leave several inches of the thread free. After many stitches are made (holding the plume securely to the buckram), this free end is used to tie with the remainder of the thread.

The piece of buckram fastened in this way to the stems of the plumes make it possible to mount them gracefully. When sewing the buckram to the shape an end of thread is left free

for tying. This is necessary because plumes away in the wind and will pull stitches that are not tied, loose, and one is liable to lose a plume. Whenever a plume is fastened to the hat it should be tied rather than sewed, but several stitches are needed as well as the tied thread, to hold the plume securely.

Do not make the mistake of drawing the plume tightly against the hat. Let it fall naturally. Then, to keep it in position, tie the thread about the rib and then attach it (the thread), to the hat, leaving the thread sufficiently loose to give the plume a little play. The whole object is to fasten the plume in place, but in such a way as to make the fastening unnoticeable.

It is a feature of this reason's millinery that a pair of plumes back to back, or one curling within the other, is mounted at the same point on the hat.

One or two plumes are seen more often than a great number. For the season demands that the lines of shape must be preserved, not lost, by too abundant trimming.

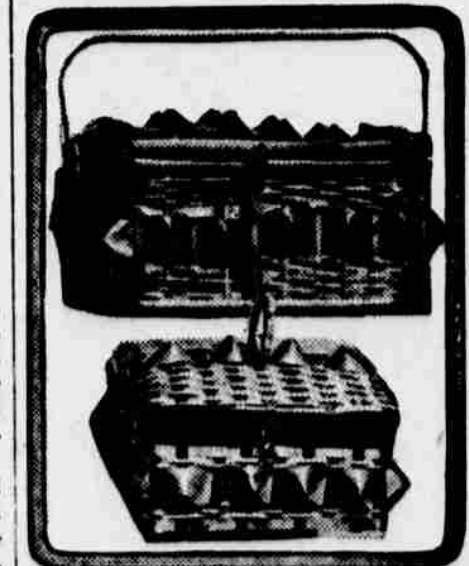
White plumes clean and dye satisfactorily. In buying black plumes, a good quality may be depended on for many seasons' wear. But one must select glossy and deep black ones, for the color of these will not grow less rich with wear. Very good plumes are not much affected by moisture. If they become damp hold them over the stove or a radiator, and shake them until thoroughly dry.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

BASKETS FOR THE HOME-MADE CANDIES EASY TO FASHION

NOW that it has become difficult to buy really good candy without paying an extravagant price, those who know how to make the delicious home-made candies can be certain of making the most palatable of gifts for friends who haven't time or ability to make them. It is too early to make up candies for the holidays, but one may prepare in advance pretty boxes or baskets in which to place them when they are made.

Secure at the ten cent store or wherever you can find them the bright



little splint baskets, such as are pictured here. Cut and pull out the strand of colored shavings that have been placed in them for ornament. Run in, instead of the shavings a ribbon of the same width. A thin, inexpensive satin ribbon is just the right kind for this purpose. Tie the ribbon in a small bow at the front of

the basket. Light green and light blue, or colors corresponding with those in the basket, are prettiest. Red and green are fine, if the basket is in the natural wood or bamboo color.

These little baskets may be gilded with gold paint and made very attractive. After the candy has been eaten the basket will remain a pleasant reminder to the recipient of the donor's delicious Christmas gift.

Paraffine or tissue paper should be placed in them to protect them from the candy.

They will serve so many purposes later—thread boxes, handkerchief, ribbons, laces, gloves—all these need boxes. But the prettiest use for them is as a receptacle for small flowers used in table decorations. By fitting them with a shallow tin cup or part of a can, and throwing back the lid, they make a charming decoration for the table, filled with foliage and flowers.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Dress Shields. Instead of sewing or pinning shields in a waist, sew a narrow piece of tape or baby ribbon at each end of the shield, and sew similar pieces at the proper distance apart in the armholes of all your waists. The shields are quickly tied in place, they are easily changed in wash waists, and there are no pins to rust or prick.

Monograms. French knots make a very handsome monogram, especially in old English. No padding is required, and the papier-mache letters cannot be used. Stamp the monogram upon the article and then simply fill it in closely and solidly with small French knots. The result will be highly satisfactory.

Plaited Maline. Maline is more used than ever, and there is scarcely a gown without the plaited frills or ruffles of this soft material.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By F. O. BELLER, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 26

SIN OF MOSES AND AARON.

LESSON TEXT—Numbers 20:1-13. GOLDEN TEXT—"Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Jehovah, my rock and my redeemer." Ps. 19:14.

Forty years have passed since Israel committed its fatal mistake of disobedience. This lesson is a three-sided picture. A murmuring, blindly disobedient people; God, the righteous director of the affairs of men; Moses and Aaron, the divinely appointed but sorely tested leaders of the people.

I. The people's petition, vv. 1-5.—The name of this place was Meribah (v. 13), which means strife. It was not the fault of God nor the desired leadings of Moses that brought these people to this place. Forty years of wandering seemingly had not taught them this lesson. Many people accuse God when they themselves are to be blamed for the evil that comes upon them. James 1:13-15. What a terrible sin ingratitude is and how incredibly ungrateful these people are.

Their Usual Plan.

ii. God's Plan, vv. 6-8. Moses and Aaron followed their usual, and the wisest plan of taking their difficulty to God. Separated from the people they throw themselves upon their faces before him and he graciously manifested himself unto them and gave them explicit directions (v. 8). Other times Moses had had this same experience, ch. 14:5; 16:4, Ex. 17:4, etc. It is an inspiration to recall the multiplied times God has used these common agencies in the hands of his consecrated servants to work his mighty deeds—an ox-goad, a boy's sling, a lamp and a pitcher, a few loaves and two small fishes.

iii. Moses' and Aaron's Pride, vv. 9-13. These servants began very properly to carry out God's instructions. They took the rod from God, "as commanded" (v. 9). They gathered the people together in the right place "before the rock." But then began their failure. Some may plead extenuating circumstances or great provocation. But Moses, for he takes the place of leadership, made a four-fold mistake which was too serious to be overlooked or to go un punished. (1) He deceived the people. He had just come from "tent of meeting" (v. 6) and, as heretofore, the people expected some message from Jehovah, whereas he gave them not God's words, but those of his own coining. This ought to be a warning to ministers and teachers, viz., that the people have a right to expect from their God-called and instructed leaders, his word, not the opinions of man nor the wisdom of the sages.

Considered Them Rebels.

Moses in his pride separated himself from the people. He assumed a "holier-than-thou" attitude. He looked upon the people, over this line of separation, as being rebels, and God will not allow Christian leaders to hand out admonition upon a platter of anger. (3) He took the glory to himself. This was more serious still and was in direct violation of the spirit of those laws he had received upon the Mount, Ex. 20:5. "Must we fetch you water," is quite different from "Thou shalt bring them forth." This is that which has set aside many Christian workers. We must not lean to our own understanding nor fail to acknowledge that it is God that works and to him be the glory. Look up Gen. 40:8; Dan. 2:28-30; Acts 3:12-16; I. Cor. 3:7. (4) Moses smote the rock. God had told Moses to "speak unto the rock" (v. 8) whereas he smote the rock as though the power were in the rod or the strong arm back of the rod. Exact obedience is expected by God and to do anything else is to doubt his power, to reflect upon his word and to draw attention away from him and upon ourselves. Our attention has been called to the fact that on a previous occasion, Ex. 17:5, 6, God had commanded Moses to smite the rock, that the rock suggests Christ (I. Cor. 10:4), that he was to be smitten but once and thereafter nearly a word of prayer would bring forth water, see Luke 11:13. No man is essential to God's plan though God's plans are always worked out through men. When men fail to see this God speedily sets them aside and appoints other leaders. Moses and Aaron fell through unbelief (v. 13) and Moses is compelled to give up his place of leadership and is not allowed to enter the land of promise though graciously granted a view of it, (Deut. 3:23-26; 32:49, 50; 34:4). Moses "spoke unadvisably with his lips." Moses had also to suffer for Israel.

IV. The chief points. There are three great teachings in this lesson. The wrong of having a provoked spirit, one contrary to that of the God of Mercy and Grace. It is hard to learn that God is hindered by those who profess to be his servants but who manifest such a spirit. Again God must be represented, glorified, by those who profess to be his servants. To let our methods, our personality or our ideals come between man and God invokes his jealousy. And lastly, the measure of privilege is the measure of responsibility and understanding.

To Clean Light Woolen. Make a mixture of cornmeal, a handful of borax, and half a cake of magnesia. Mix this dry, and scrub the goods with it. To clean wool shawls, sweaters, etc., sprinkle the mixture over the garment, place inside a sheet folded several times, and beat lightly. It is surprising how much the borax assists in the cleaning process.

His Trade. "Jones is a man of fact. He always manages to put affairs on an easy footing." "He ought to do so. He makes slip-pers."

If a man is always making new friends it's a sign his old friends are on to him.

The South Africa oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wington, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart fluttering, was dizzy and exhausted at the least exertion. Hands and feet were cold and he had such a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move.



Rev. E. Heslop. After using 5 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappeared and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was authorized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for Cainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

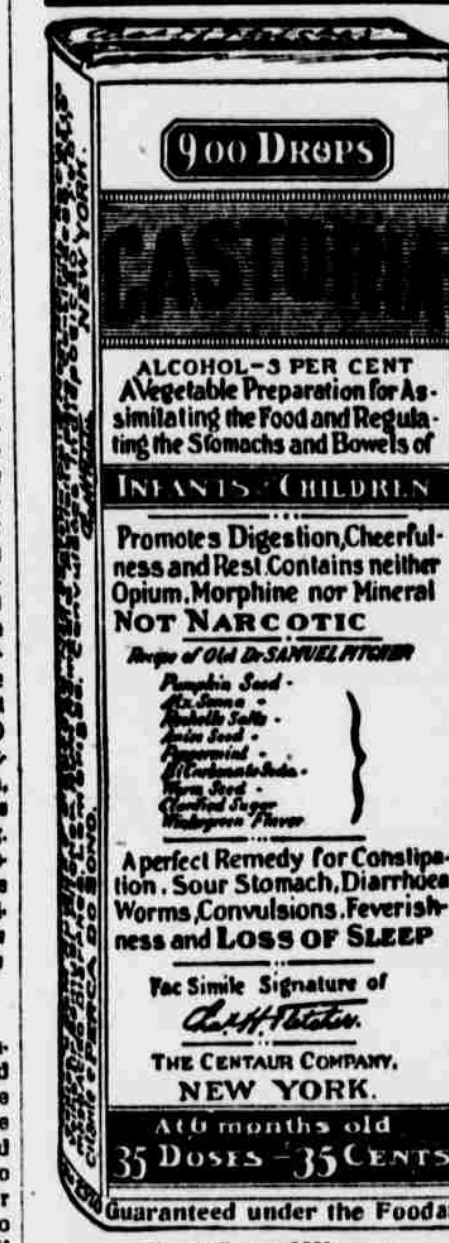
Occasionally a widower's heart is warmed over by an old flame.

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The question of health is largely in your own hands. If you will only guard the Stomach, Liver and Bowels against weakness by the daily use of

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