DOCTORS FAILED. RESTORED BY PERUNA.

Catarrh of the Lungs Threatened Her Life.

Miss Ninette Porter, Braintree, Vermont, writes: "I have been cured by Peruna.

"I had several hemorrhages of the lungs. The doctors did not help me much and would never have cured me.

"I saw a testimonial in a Peruna almanac of a case similar to mine, and I commenced using it.

"I was not able to wait on myself when I began using it. I gained very slowly at first, but I could see that it was helping me.

"After I had taken it a while I commenced to raise up a stringy, sticky substance from my lungs. This grew less and less in quantity as I continued the treatment.

"I grew more fleshy than I had been for a long time, and now I call myself well."

LOVE AND MONEY.

They say "love makes the world go round,"
And may it never cease;
Quite true, but please then don't forget,
Money's the axle grease.

A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Nenning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

Her Bright New Cook.

Mrs. Blank prided herself on her ability to train her servants, and she had just been bragging about the treasure she had in her new colored cook when the following dialogue occurred:

"Now, Amaranth, I'll come out and fry the chicken, but I want you to have it all ready for me. Dress it carefully and be sure to singe off every hair."

"Yas'm."

"Then cut it up just as I showed you the other day. Do you remember?"

"Yas'm."

"Wash and drain it well. You understand?"

"Yas'm." Then, as an afterthought, "Shall I kill it?"—The Circle.

Anticipation Safer Than Realization.

"It is not always necessary to make a direct accusation," said the lawyer who was asking damages because insinuations had been made against his client's good name. "You may have heard of the woman who called to the hired girl, 'Mary, Mary, come here and take the parrot down stairs—the master has dropped his collar button!'"—Everybody's Magazine.

Just the Place.

"Save me, save me!" shouted a man dashing into the first open doorway. "They're coming to kill me!"

"H-m-m-m!" calmly remarked the proprietor. "You've picked out a good place fer 'em to do it. This is an undertakin' establishment."

A WOMAN DOCTOR

Was Quick to See that Coffee was Doing the Mischief.

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day a woman doctor told me to use Postum. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and continued to gain, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks — long enough to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Since I began to use Postum I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that made me well. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

COMMERCE LAW AND THE TRUSTS TREATED BY TAFT

PRESIDENT HANDLES TWO IMPORTANT TOPICS IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WANTS NEW COURT CREATED

Tribunal Would Hear Cases Arising Under the Interstate Law—Chief Executive Also Urges Federal Incorporation Statute to Suppress Abuses and Not to Destroy Legitimate Combinations of Capital.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Needed legislation concerning the interstate commerce law and the control of trusts formed the subject of President Taft's special message to congress. The president calls attention to the partial failure of the present commerce law to get results because of the frequent appeals from its decisions to federal courts and the slowness of the supreme court in deciding these cases. The message says:

"It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right to the review by a court of any order or decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return upon its investment or would subject it to burdens which would unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is, however, of supreme importance is that the decision of such questions shall be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a uniformity of decision be secured so as to bring about an effective, systematic and scientific enforcement of the comerce law, rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result.

Recommends "Court of Commerce."

"For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States composed of five judges designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the 'United States court of commerce,' which court shall be clothed with exclusive original jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

"(1) All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection, of a forfeiture or penalty, or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the interstate commerce commission other than for the payment of money.

"(2) All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul or suspend any order or requirement of the interstate commerce commission.

"(3) All such cases as under section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the 'Elkins act,' are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

"(4) All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

"Reasons precisely analogous to those which induced the congress to create the court of customs appeals by the provisions in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, may be urged in support of the creation of the commerce court.

"In order to provide a sufficient number of judges to enable this court to be constituted it will be necessary to authorize the appointment of five additional circuit judges, who, for the purposes of appointment, might be distributed to those circuits where there is at the present time the largest volume of business such as the second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth circuits. The act should empower the chief justice at any time when the business of the court of commerce does not require the services of all the judges to reassign the judges designated to that court to the circuits to which they respectively belong; and it should also provide for payment to such judges while sitting by assignment in the court of commerce of such additional amount as is necessary to bring their annual compensation up to $10,000.

Only Second to Supreme Court.

"The regular sessions of such court should be held at the capitol, but it should be empowered to hold sessions in different parts of the United States if found desirable; and its orders and judgments should be made final, subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed unless the supreme court shall so order. The commerce court should be empowered in its discretion to restrain or suspend the operation of an order of the interstate commerce commission under review pending the final hearing and determination of the proceeding, but no such restraining order should be made except upon notice and after hearing, unless in cases where irreparable damage would otherwise ensue to the petitioner. A judge of that court might be empowered to allow a stay of the commission's order for a period of not more than 60 days, but pending application to the court of its order or injunction, then only where his order shall contain a specific finding based upon evidence submitted to the judge making the order and identified by reference thereto that such irreparable damage would result to the petitioner, specifying the nature of the damage.

"Under the existing law the interstate commerce commission itself initiates and defends litigation in the courts for the enforcement, or in the defense of its orders and decrees, and for this purpose it employs attorneys, who, while subject to the control of the attorney general, act upon the initiative and under the instructions of the commission. This blending of administrative, legislative and judicial functions tends, in my opinion, to impair the efficiency of the commission by clothing it with partisan characteristics and robbing it of the impartial judicial attitude it should occupy in passing upon questions submitted to it. In my opinion all litigation affecting the government should be under the direct control of the department of justice; and I therefore recommend that all proceedings affecting orders and decrees of the Interstate commerce commission be brought by or against the United States ex nomine, and be placed in charge of an assistant attorney general acting under the direction of the attorney general."

Would Permit Agreements.

Coming to the subject of railroad pools and traffic agreements, the president says:

"The Republican platform of 1908 expressed the belief that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give the railroads the right to make any public traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines, and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever.

"In view of the complete control over rate-making, and other practices of interstate carriers established by the acts of congress, and as recommended in this communication, I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to the act, specifying the classifications of freight and the rates, fares and charges for transportation of passengers and freight which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided, copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all the provisions of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the right of any parties to such agreement to cancel it as to all or any of the agreed rates, fares, charges, or classifications by 30 days' notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission."

Other Amendments Urged.

In accord with other declarations of the Republican platform of 1908, the president further recommends that the interstate commerce law be amended so as to provide, that no railroad company subject to the commerce act shall, directly or indirectly, acquire any interests of any kind in capital stock, or purchase or lease any railroad, or any other corporation which competes with it respecting business to which the interstate commerce act applies; that a law be enacted providing "that no railroad corporation subject to the interstate commerce act shall hereafter for any purpose connected with or relating to any part of its business governed by said act, issue any capital stock without previous or simultaneous payment to it of not less than the par value of such stock, or any bonds or other obligations (except notes maturing not more than one year from the date of their issue), without the previous or simultaneous payment to such corporation of not less than the par value of such bonds, or other obligations, or, if issued at less than their par value, then not without such payment of the reasonable market value of such bonds or obligations as ascertained by the interstate commerce commission; and that no property, service, or other thing than money, shall be taken in payment to such carrier corporation, of the par or other required price of such stock, bond or other obligation, except the fair value of such property, services or other thing ascertained by the commission."

Would Prevent Wrong Practices.

The president continues:

"I believe these suggested modifications in and amendments to the interstate commerce act would make it a complete and effective measure for securing reasonableness of rates and fairness of practices in the operation of interstate railroad lines, without undue preference to any individual or class over any others.

"By my direction the attorney general has drafted a bill to carry out these recommendations, which will be furnished upon request to the appropriate committee whenever it may be desired.

"In addition to the foregoing amendments of the interstate commerce law, the interstate commerce commission should be given the power, after a hearing, to determine upon the uniform construction of these appliances—such as sill steps, ladders, roof hand holds, running boards and hand brakes on freight cars engaged in interstate commerce—used by the trainmen in the operation of trains, the defects and lack of uniformity in which are apt to produce accidents and injuries to railway trainmen. The wonderful reforms effected in the number of switchmen and trainmen injured by coupling accidents, due to the enforced introduction of safety couplers, is a demonstration of what can be done if railroads are compelled to adopt proper safety appliances.

"The question has arisen in the operations of the interstate commerce employers' liability act, as to whether suit can be brought against the employer company in any place other than that of its home office. The right to bring the suit under this act should be as easy of enforcement as the right of a private person not in the company's employ to sue on an ordinary claim, and process in each suit should be sufficiently served if upon the station agent of the company upon whom service is authorized is made, to bond the company in ordinary actions arising under state laws. Bills for both the foregoing purposes have been considered by the house of representatives and have been passed, and are now before the interstate commerce committee of the senate. I earnestly urge that they be enacted into law."

Control of the Trusts.

The second part of the message is devoted to the control of trusts. After a lengthy discussion of trusts, good and bad, and the success of prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act, Mr. Taft says:

"It is the duty and purpose of the executive to direct an investigation by the department of justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization, and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose, and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law. The work is a heavy one, but it is not beyond the power of the department of justice, if sufficient funds are furnished, to carry on the investigations and to pay the counsel engaged in the work. But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but millions of wage earners, employes, and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding, and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for faults of the guilty few. The question which I wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and decision of the congress whether to avoid business danger something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statutes.

For Government Control.

"Generally, in the industrial combinations called 'trusts,' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets; in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This fact will justify the federal government in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manufacture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the anti-trust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protection to a federal company against harmful vexations and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states, with respect to its purely local business.

"Many people conducting great businesses have cherished a hope and a belief that in some way or other a line may be drawn between 'good trusts' and 'bad trusts,' and that it is possible by amendment to the anti-trust law to make a distinction under which good combinations may be permitted to organize, suppress competition, control prices, and do it all legally if only they do not abuse the power by taking too great profit out of the business. They point with force to certain notorious trusts as having grown into power through criminal methods by the use of illegal rebates and plain cheating, and by various acts utterly violative of business honesty or morality, and urge the establishment of some legal line of separation by which 'criminal trusts' of this kind can be punished, and they, on the other hand, be permitted under the law to carry on their business. Now, the public, and especially the business public, ought to rid themselves of the idea that such a distinction is practicable or can be introduced into the statute.

"In considering violations of the anti-trust law we ought, of course, not to forget that that law makes unlawful, methods of carrying on business which before its passage were regarded as evidence of business sagacity and success, and that they were denounced in this act not because of their intrinsic immorality, but because of the dangerous results toward which they tended, the concentration of industrial power in the hands of the few, leading to oppression and injustice. In dealing, therefore, with many of the men who have used the methods condemned by the statute for the purpose of maintaining a profitable business, we may well facilitate a change by them in the method of doing business, and enable them to bring it back into the zone of lawfulness, without losing to the country the economy of management by which, in our domestic trade the cost of production has been materially lessened, and in competition with foreign manufacturers our foreign trade has been greatly increased.

Asks National Corporation Law.

"I therefore recommend the enactment by congress of a general law providing for the formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations, protecting them from undue interference by the states and regulating their activities so as to prevent the recurrence, under national auspices, of those abuses which have arisen under state control. Such a law should provide for the issue of stock of such corporationas to an amount equal only to the cash paid in on the stock; and if the stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation ascertained under approval and supervision of federal authority after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of such property and the interest therein of the persons to whom it is proposed to issue stock in payment of such property. It should subject the real and personal property only of such corporations to the same taxation as imposed by the states within which it may be situated upon other similar property located therein, and it should require such corporations to file full and complete reports of their operations with the department of commerce and labor at regular intervals. Corporations organized under this act should be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations (except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authority), thus avoiding the creation, under national auspices, of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolies.

State Laws Conflict.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust act against combinations in restraint of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national corporations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the United States. The conflicting laws of the different states of the union with respect to foreign corporations make it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their requirements so as to carry on business in a number of different states.

"To the suggestion that this proposal of federal incorporation for industrial combinations is intended to furnish them a refuge in which to continue industrial business under federal protection. It should be said that the measure contemplated does not repeal the Sherman anti-trust law and is not to be framed so as to permit the doing of the wrongs which it is the purpose of that law to prevent, but only to foster a continuance and advance of the highest industrial efficiency without permitting industrial abuses.

"Such a national incorporation law will be opposed, first, by those who believe that trusts should be completely broken up and their property destroyed. It will be opposed, second, by those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation and even if it is valid, object to it as too great federal centralization. It will be opposed, third, by those who will insist that a mere voluntary incorporation like this will not attract to its assistance the worst of the offenders against the anti-trust statute and who will therefore propose instead of it a system of compulsory licenses for all federal corporations engaged in interstate business.

"Let us consider these objections in their order. The government is now trying to dissolve some of these combinations and it is not the intention of the government to desist in the least degree in its effort to end these combinations which are to-day monopolizing the commerce of this country; that where it appears that the acquisition and concentration of property go to the extent of creating a monopoly of substantially and directly restraining interstate commerce, it is not the intention of the government to permit this monopoly to exist under federal incorporation or to transfer to the protecting wing of the federal governmen of a state corporation now violating the Sherman act. But if it is not, and should not be, the policy of the government to prevent reasonable concentration of capital which is necessary to the economic development of manufacture, trade and commerce. . . .

May Doubt Constitutionality.

"Second—There are those who doubt the constitutionality of such federal incorporation. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce is certainly conferred in the fullest measure upon congress, and if for the purpose of securing in the most thorough manner that kind of regulation, congress shall insist that it may provide and authorize agencies to carry on that commerce, it would seem to be within its power, this has been distinctly affirmed with respect to railroad companies doing an interstate business and interstate bridges. The power of incorporation has been exercised by congress and upheld by the supreme court in this regard. Why, then, with respect to any other form of interstate commerce like the sale of goods across state boundaries and into foreign countries, may the same power not be asserted? Indeed, it is the very fact that they carry on interstate commerce that makes these great industrial concerns subject to federal prosecution and control. How far as incidental to the carrying on of that commerce it may be within the power of the federal government to authorize the manufacturer of goods, is perhaps more open to discussion, though a recent decision of the supreme court would seem to answer that question in the affirmative.

"The third objection, that the worst offenders will not accept federal incorporation, is easily answered. The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under the anti-trust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations affected by them have but three courses before them:

"First, they must resolve themselves into their component parts in the different states, with a consequent loss to themselves of capital and effective organization and to the country of concentrated energy and enterprise; or second, in defiance of the law and under some secret trust they must attempt to continue their business in violation of the federal statute, and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an inevitable criminal prosecution of the individuals named in the decree and their associates; or

"Third, they must reorganize and accept in good faith the federal charter I suggest a federal compulsory license law, urged as a substitute for a federal incorporation law, is unnecessary except to reach that kind of corporation which, by virtue of the considerations already advanced, will take advantage voluntarily of an incorporation law, while the other state corporations doing an interstate business do not need the supervision or the regulation of federal license and would only be unnecessarily burdened thereby."

GIRL DRIVES WAGON

Finds Delivering and Collecting Laundry Great Sport.

Miss Chloe Hunter of Detroit Engages in Unusual Occupation for Women, Because She Likes Fresh Air.

Detroit, Mich.—Miss Chloe Hunter aged 20, bids fair to revolutionize the laundry business, at least in this city. This enterprising young miss has adopted the unusual vocation of laundry wagon driver with gratifying results. The success with which she is meeting, from a financial standpoint, will doubtless result in her competitors sitting up and taking notice.

The young woman has increased her firm's business fully 25 per cent in the time she has been working in this unique position.

Miss Hunter formerly was employed in the office of a coat and apron supply company as clerk. The calling was not agreeable to her health and she longed for a chance to do more open-air work. The chance came when J. J. Callahan, proprietor of the establishment, was taken sick and forced to leave the city. This resulted in Miss Hunter being assigned the duty of keeping up the business herself.

The situation was a problem at first, but Miss Hunter's ingenuity overcame all obstacles in a short time. She fired the regular driver of the firm's single wagon, hired another girl as clerk and donned the money satchel herself, starting out on the wagon to canvass for new business. Her plan was a success from the first.

"I am what you might call a fresh air fiend," said Miss Hunter, in explaining her entrance into the new field of work. "I am not as healthy as I would like to be and always wanted to get outside work for that reason. Driving the laundry wagon is just the thing. It is easy work and is doing me much good physically.

"Do I think I am getting better results than did our former drivers?

Miss Hunter and Her Horse.

Well, I should say so. The district I cover is the same, or perhaps a little larger, than that covered by the men drivers, and since I took hold of it I venture to say business has increased at a rate of 25 per cent. I don't think there is anything so unusual about my new line of business. Men with whom I come in contact pat me on the back and compliment me on my pluck and all that, but I do not know or care what the women think.

"Any girl who wants outside work should try driving a laundry wagon. It certainly is great sport. All it requires is a little nerve and ability to return the stares of gawks who don't know any better. It does not bother me how much people gape at me. They will get used to seeing me around the city pretty soon, I guess.

"I do not have any trouble with my horse. It is gentle and I am a cautious driver. When I am through with my route in the evenings I take him to a livery stable, where he is cared for.

"When I went into the business I just knew that I would get some publicity out of it. My friends tried to scare me out of the idea, but I do not care now that I have got used to it."

Miss Hunter purposes to continue at her work all through the winter. Her hands are protected by a pair of heavy gauntlet gloves, while a heavy sweater coat, thick skirt and heavy tan shoes baffle the most chilling blast.

The Child's Longing.

Every child wants to be owned; wants to be somebody's child; wants to hear "my boy" or "my girl," "papa's girl" or "mamma's boy" from loving lips. Think of the soul-hunger and desolation of such little lives when individually lost in the mass or group—often hearing only the last name spoken, and with never a kiss or caress from dawn to eve, and you will not be surprised at the readiness of institution children to place their little hands in any open palm that offers, or to bestow the affection of their little starved hearts upon any one, even though he be a veritable old tramp, who says he is their uncle. It is sympathetic personality for which the child yearns.—Delineator.

Origin of Wild Apples.

Researches by a horticultural expert show that the so-called "wild apples," or "wild crab," from which many of the present standard commercial varieties have sprung, were wayward descendants of trees originally imported from England and other foreign countries in the eighteenth century.

Father's Method.

During a recent slight illness the five-year-old Teddy, usually so amiable, flatly and obstinately refused to take his medicine. After a somewhat prolonged and ineffectual argument with him, his mother at last set the glass of medicine down, leaned her head on her hands and "played" that she was crying.

A moment passed, and the tender-hearted Teddy, unable longer to bear the sight of his mother's stricken attitude, inquired, "What's the matter, mother, dear?"

Without removing her hands from her eyes, she replied: "I'm grieved that my son won't take his castor oil for me."

Whereupon Teddy sat up in bed and offered consolingly: "Oh, I wouldn't feel badly if I were you, mother, dear. Father will be home soon and he'll make me take it."—The Delineator.

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 *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Real Art.

"Smith's a born liar."

"Jones has him skinned. He learned his lying at college, and scorns the crude, natural methods."—Exchange.

A noble life, crowned with heroic death, rises above and outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empire of the earth.—Garfield.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

On the Best Authority.

Miss Rogers—How did you imagine anything so beautiful as the angel in your picture?

Artist—Got an engaged man to describe his fiancee to me.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

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Nebraska Directory

The Ohio State Chemist says

Uncle Sam Breakfast Food

"Has a high Food Value and contains no deleterious ingredients."

Hundreds testify to the value of Uncle Sam as a cure for CONSTIPATION.

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RUPTURE Of all varieties permanently cured in a few days without a surgical operation or detention from business. No pay will be accepted until the patient is completely satisfied. Write or call on

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HENRY HOLM, 134 So. 9th Street., Lincoln, Neb.

A Child's Development.

The development of a child's character should not be left to the mother alone. It needs the directing influence of the mother, the strengthening influence of the father. Often a child's nature, possibilities and growth are unknown and unwatched by his father. It is something he does not understand, because he does not study it.

Norway to Have Exposition.

Early historic times in Norway are to be illustrated at an exposition to be held at Bergen next summer.

Diplomacy.

"Fanny, your father has been walking around out there for two hours. Is he opposed to my being in here with you?" asked the young suitor. "Tee, hee," giggled the maiden, "of course not. This is the night I bet him you would propose and he's waiting to see whether he wins or loses."

Woman and Time.

A woman thinks clocks were made for the purpose of enabling her to tell just how much she is going to be late.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Truth as a Prisoner of War.

Macaulay seeks truth, not as she should be sought, devoutly, tentatively, with the air of one touching the hem of a sacred garment, but clutching her by the hair of the head and dragging her after him in a kind of boisterous triumph, a prisoner of war and not a goddess.—John Morley.

Philosopher's Pessimism.

A woman is the most inconsistent compound of obstinacy and self-sacrifice that I am acquainted with.—Richter.