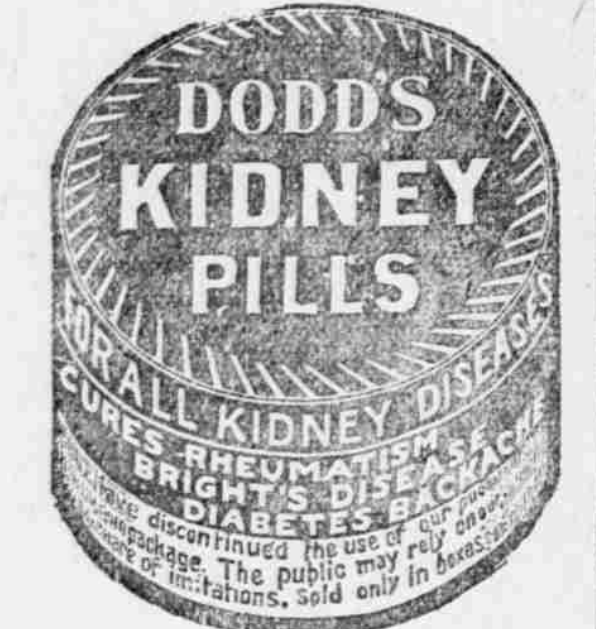


**Life-Saving Service.**  
In perhaps no other country is the life-saving service as proficient as in the United States.  
The system was first established in 1871, and there are at present 277 life-saving stations supported by the government, 192 of which are on the Atlantic coast, 63 on the Great Lakes, 16 on the Pacific coast, and one at the falls of the Ohio River near Louisville.  
There were only 235 disasters along the coasts during the year ending June 30, 1905, and out of 4,089 persons involved only twenty-seven were lost.



**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.**  
A Certain Cure for Erythema, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colic, Worms, and all other ailments. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Mother Gray, New York City, N. Y. A. S. OLMSTED, La. Roy, N. Y.

**SKIN SORE EIGHT YEARS.**  
Spent \$300 on Doctors and Remedies but Got No Relief—Cuticura Cures in a Week.

"Upon the limbs and between the toes my skin was rough and sore, and also sore under the arms, and I had to stay at home several times because of this affliction. Up to a week or so ago I had tried many other remedies and several doctors, and spent about three hundred dollars, without any success, but this is to-day the seventh day that I have been using the Cuticura Remedies (costing a dollar and a half), which have cured me completely, so that I can again attend to my business. I went to work again to-night. I had been suffering for eight years and have now been cured by the Cuticura Remedies within a week. Fritz Hirsch, 24 Columbus avenue, New York, N. Y., March 29 and April 6, 1906."

**The Fox and the Grapes.**  
Every schoolboy knows that the fable of the fox and the sour grapes is inaccurate from a natural history point of view, says a London newspaper, and, as usual, every schoolboy is wrong. An eminent Oxford professor on hearing the point discussed the other day actually brought some grapes and then went to the zoo, where he tried them on a fox, who ate them greedily!

**Where He Excelled.**  
Church—What degree did your son get at college?  
Gotham—S. S.  
"Never heard of such a degree."  
"Oh, yes you have. Short stop."—Yonkers Statesman.

## WEIGHT AND HEALTH

**THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED THE TONIC HEALTH.**

**This Woman Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Gained Thirty Pounds and Has Been Well Ever Since.**

How many women—and men too—are suffering from a general decline in health which the ordinary remedies seem unable to check! How many husbands see their wives wasting away, steadily losing health and beauty, and are powerless to help! Consumption and other germ diseases find in these debilitated systems easy prey, for the lowered vitality is unequal to the task of fighting off the infection of these diseases to which most of us are almost daily exposed.

The symptoms indicating the decline which may have resulted so fatal could scarcely be better described than in the statement of Mrs. William Manley, of 92 Court street, Utica, N. Y. Her case is a typical one. She says:

"For six months after the birth of my baby, I suffered from sick, dizzy headaches, which seemed like a rush of blood to my forehead, just back of my eyes. Some days they twitched so I could hardly see and black spots floated before them. The least exertion brought on this sickness. My appetite was poor and I was often sick to my stomach.

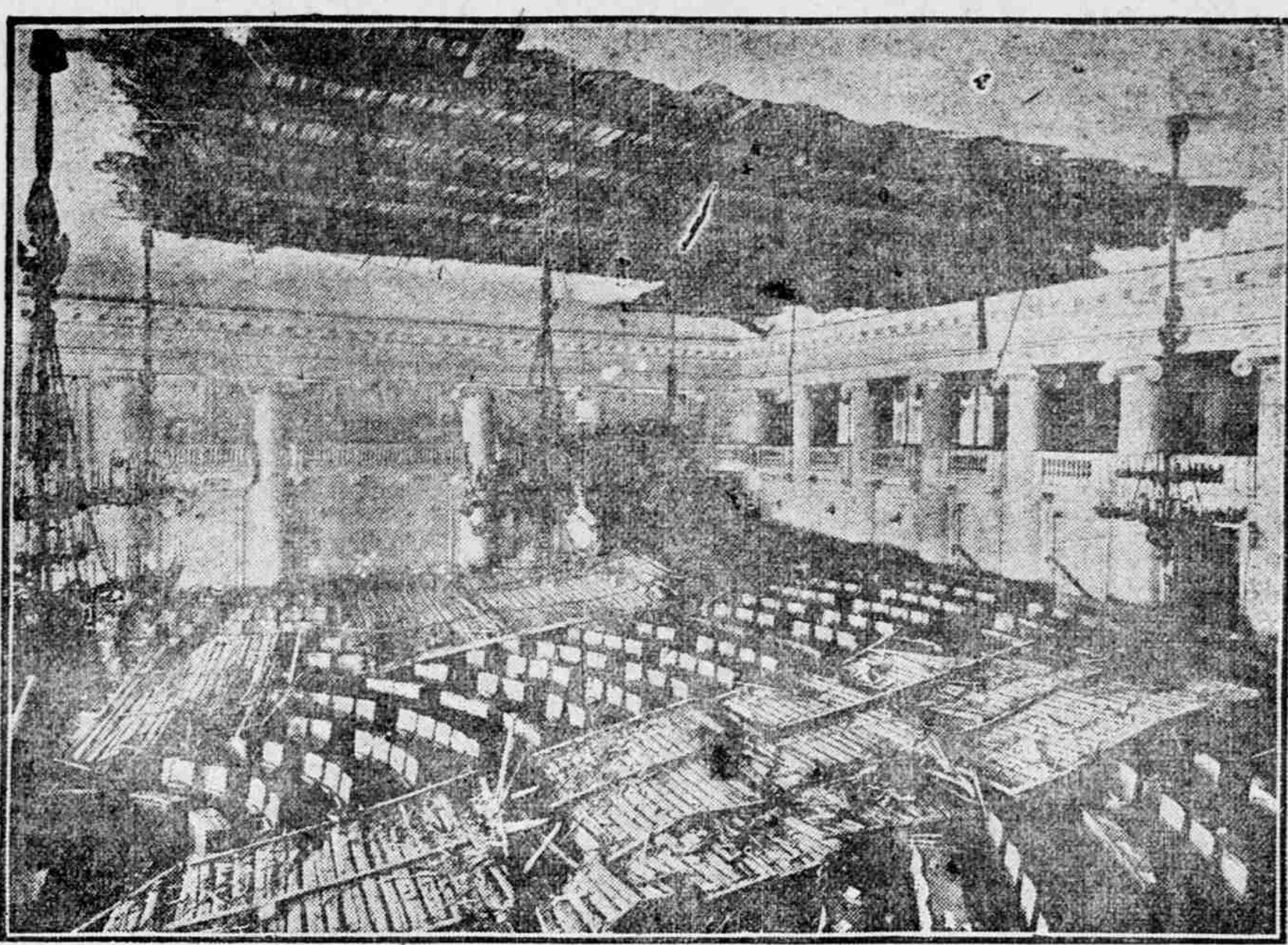
"If I tried to work my feet soon became swollen, paining me terribly. I had sinking spells and grew pale and nervous. I was so thin that I weighed only 95 pounds.

"One day when at the drug store to get headache powders I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills instead. I soon noticed that my headache was disappearing and my nerves gradually grew stronger. The pills gave me a hearty appetite and I now weigh over 130 pounds. I believe the pills to be the best tonic and builder a woman can take, as they certainly helped me when my condition was critical and I have never been seriously ill since."

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach is toned up, the nerves are strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

If you are ill and the treatment you are taking does not cure you, write for proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done in similar cases.

## WRECK IN PALACE WHERE DOUMA MEETS.



The ceiling in the hall in the Tauride Palace, St. Petersburg, where the Douma meets, gave way and fell into the body of the chamber. Nearly 200 of the Deputies' seats were covered with planks and plaster and the fine chandelier was completely destroyed. Quite three-quarters of the ceiling collapsed. It is believed that the huge ventilating apparatus fitted above the ceiling was too heavy for the beams. Had the accident happened during a sitting only the ministers, a few Polish Deputies, some members of the extreme right and the journalists would have escaped. The accident created a great sensation in Russia.

**WAITING.**  
Come to the hills, the woods are green—  
The heart is high when love is sweet—  
There is a brook that flows between  
Two mossy trees where we can meet;  
Where we can meet and speak unseen.

I hear you laughing in the lane.  
The heart is high when love is sweet—  
The clover smells of sun and rain,  
And spreads a carpet for our feet  
Where we can sit and dream again.

Come to the woods; the dusk is here—  
The heart is high when love is sweet—  
A bird upon the branches near  
Sets music to our hearts' glad beat—  
Our hearts that beat with something dear.

I hear your step; the lane is past—  
The heart is high when love is sweet—  
The little stars come bright and fast,  
Like happy eyes to see us greet;  
To see us greet and kiss at last.  
—Leslie's Weekly.

## Getting Ready

Jennie always spoke so casually about the collection toward her house-keeping outfit that every one accepted it as a matter of course.

It was when she was only 16 that Jennie's mother, finishing hemming the last of a dozen new napkins, remarked: "There! Those are ready to go into the chest." Questioning brought to light the further information that the chest was to be filled with things for Jennie.

"Of course she'll get married some day," said her mother, "and it's lots handier to be making things along instead of rushing at the last minute. I'm doing table linen now."

By the time Mrs. Markham had finished the set of kitchen towels and had begun on china every one took it without comment. When Jennie was 18 the chest was full and a big dry goods box was called into requisition to hold things. Not that Mrs. Markham was anxious for her daughter to marry and leave her. On the contrary, she often dropped a tear on a completed dolly or bureau scarf as she laid it with the rest of the collection. Adding things to Jennie's store grew to be a habit. Christmas gifts of an attractive nature were ruthlessly sacrificed to the box.

"That'll be nice when you have a house of your own," was the remark Jennie heard sung over numberless things snatched from her before she had a chance to use them at the moment.

All her friends knew about her collection and by the time Jennie left school the older women had begun to say it was lucky that Mrs. Markham had been so far-sighted, for in case anything did come of Ross Whipple's devotion to Jennie all her trousseau except mere clothes would be prepared.

Ross Whipple certainly had a bad case of young love. He haunted Jennie. All the other girls and boys of their age spoke of them as engaged. Their parents said they were too young, but Ross told his chums with gloating brow that he could wait years if he had to, while Jennie rehearsed to her envious intimates the contents of the chest. It was practically settled that Jennie's store of linen and china and knickknacks would come in very handy tolerably soon.

Then Ross went away to college and in six months his affair with Jennie was broken off. He had fallen in love with a college-town girl. Jennie bore up well. Perhaps the fact that young Lauderback was calling frequently assisted her to a satisfactory state of mind. Young Lauderback had a high brow and Jennie began to read thick books. Also she took to signing her name "Jane." She said it was more dignified.

Young Lauderback certainly had serious intentions, for he brought his

mother and sister to call on Jennie and her mother and Jennie frequently was asked to the Lauderback home for Sunday night tea. Again people rehearsed the contents of the chest and the dry goods box and decided on what extra things Jennie could buy with the money which otherwise she would have had to spend for a bride's usual linen and household outfit.

Nobody ever quite knew what caused the trouble between Jennie and young Lauderback. She carried her head high for a time, while he looked depressed and blue. Before he recovered she was enjoying immensely the visit of a young doctor who had graduated in the same medical class with her brother. He was good-looking—and so was she. He had not been at the Markham home for a week before every one was talking about how desperately in love with each other they were.

"It was at first sight," said Mrs. Markham to her best friends. "Of course Jennie has had fancies like all girls, but this is genuine. His father is rich. Not that that has anything to do with it, but he won't have to struggle. And I think that Jennie's outfit is good enough for any home that even he can give her."

Jennie was invited to visit the young doctor's family later and she went. She had a glorious time and came home to find her mother feverishly hemming a large tablecloth. "I thought you needed another three-yard one," she explained.

After Jennie had broken her engagement to the young doctor because she was tired of writing letters to him she went in for social-settlement work for a year or so. She came near marrying a professor of something or other



HER HOUSEKEEPING OUTFIT.

who had classes down there, but she changed her mind.

When Henry Smith, a confirmed bachelor, took to calling on Jennie Mrs. Markham cheered up again and hemmed a dozen more tea towels. But he drifted away without having committed himself.

"Anyhow," said Mrs. Markham, taking new comfort in the thought, "there isn't another girl who has the outfit you have."

The years sped on. Admirers were not so plentiful, but Mrs. Markham occasionally added a dolly to the store. The boxes were so full that there was no room for more linen. The friends of the family began to smile pityingly about Jennie's immense stock of household goods. Jennie was nearing 30.

Then of a sudden Jennie married a theatrical man. Now she travels with him everywhere, so she has not the remotest need of the contents of the chest and dry goods box in the attic at home. She lives at hotels the year round.

But Mrs. Markham hopefully turns

over the pieces of linen and rubs up the china from time to time. She gets a great deal of comfort out of the fact that there's a fine household outfit all ready and waiting for Jennie if she ever should need it.—Chicago Daily News.

## GALUSHA A. GROW.

Death Claims Father of the Homestead Law Idea.

Former Congressman Galusha A. Grow, who was in his 84th year, died of the diseases incident to old age at his home in Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Pa., after an illness of three years. Mr. Grow was the last surviving member of a family of six children. He was never married, and his only survivors are four nieces, living in Binghamton, N. Y., and Mrs. W. P. Kellogg, of Syracuse. A man of the highest honor, Mr. Grow, after long years of public service, left an estate of only \$50,000.

Galusha Aaron Grow, who was speaker of the House of Representatives in the first year of the Civil War and the youngest man ever elected to preside over that body, was a striking figure in the political history of the country during the last half century. He was born at Ashford (now Eastford), Windham County, Conn., Aug. 31, 1824. His father died when he was still a child and when he was 10 years old he went with his mother and elder brothers to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

As a boy he worked on a farm in summer and went to the common schools in winter. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1844 and admitted to the bar three years later. He entered Congress in 1851 and was the youngest member of that body for ten years. At the beginning of each Congress he introduced in the House a free homestead bill. It became a law in 1862 and did much to develop the West, for it opened many million acres of farm lands to settlement by homesteaders.

Mr. Grow was elected speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1861. In 1864 he lacked one vote of being nominated for Vice President instead of Andrew Johnson. He retired from Congress in 1863, and declined the mission to Russia which President Hayes offered him in 1879. Mr. Grow was elected as Congressman-at-large in 1894, and was re-elected in 1896 by a plurality of 197,446, the largest ever given then in any State to any candidate for any office. He retired from Congress voluntarily in 1903.

## Stag Hunt in a Street.

A terrified stag, with blood flowing from several cuts on its body, suddenly appeared in the main street of Windlesham, Surrey, yesterday, and, dashing up a side lane, collapsed.

A party of men went to its aid, and, tying a rope round its neck, were leading it to a neighboring stable, when the beast detected the sound of the approaching hunt, and in its frantic struggles to again get free strangled itself.

The members of the Berks and Bucks Hunt when they appeared were treated to an uncomplimentary demonstration, which threatened to become absolutely hostile.—London Mirror.

## Rapid Transit.

"Fare, please."

The passenger looked up in surprise. "I have paid you one fare," he said.

"Sure you did," responded the conductor; "but when a blockade lasts more than an hour we charge for lodging."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Heaven may be the fountain head of praise, but it will do no harm to let out an occasional cheer during your sojourn on earth.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### CHICAGO.

Aside from the temporary effect of unseasonable weather the prevailing conditions impart sustained strength to business. No interruption appears in production of the leading industries, new demands come forward steadily and, with the resumption of navigation to lower lake ports, transportation of freight is more extended. Commercial loans exhibit the greatest aggregate yet attained here, but, while the tone is easier, the discount rate may not decline appreciably until there is a further gain in deposits.

Advices testify to spring merchandising equaling expectations at most interior centers, farm work well forward and attention turning to extensive improvements. Distributive trade generally is upon an encouraging basis here and in the West and there is yet much activity in the jobbing branches upon demands for textiles, footwear, clothing, furniture and hardware. Some delays occur in forwarding general merchandise, due to scarcity in first hands, and road salesmen obtain good orders for summer staples, indicating that buyers have no loss of confidence in the future.

Manufacturing progress is unabated. The capacity of most plants is exerted to the limit, and the machinery and labor employed exceeds all previous experience in iron and steel, power, car and forge work.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 11, against 13 last week and 26 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

### NEW YORK.

Trade and manufacturing conditions are in high degree favorable, despite the dull in demand usual at this stage of the spring season. Some odd cross-currents are visible because of the scarcity of stocks in so many lines, necessitating buying in other markets to make out supplies sold ahead some time ago. In retail trade cold weather and had country roads are a bar to fullest activity, but the volume of business as a whole exceeds the corresponding period in other years.

Business failures for the week ending April 11 number 194, against 137 last week and 161 in the like week of 1906. Canadian failures for the week number 28, against 29 last and 15 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending April 11 aggregated 1,831,105 bushels, against 3,460,872 last week and 2,362,347 this week last year; for the last forty-one weeks of the fiscal year, 135,883,022 bushels, against 107,506,919 in 1905-06. Corn exports for the week are 1,475,719 bushels, against 2,917,004 last week and 1,725,799 a year ago; for the fiscal year to date, 56,059,579 bushels, against 99,639,135 in 1905-06.—Bradstreet's Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.77; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, standard, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 30c to 48c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 44c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 74c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 76c to 79c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 3 white, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 79c to 83c; corn, No. 3, 42c to 44c; oats, standard, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 69c to 71c; barley, standard, 70c to 71c; pork, mess, \$16.15.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.90 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.15; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$9.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.87; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, natural white, 48c to 50c; butter, creamery, 29c to 31c; eggs, western, 15c to 17c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c; clover seed, prime, \$9.25.

### Told in a Few Lines.

The McDonald engineering building at McGill university at Montreal, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$750,000, insurance \$420,000.

The negro longshoremen of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, who have been on a strike for an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages, have been notified by the companies that they need not return to work.

All men have been withdrawn from the underground workings in the Homestead mine at Lead, S. D., in consequence of the presence of carbon dioxide gas caused by the fire that has been burning in the mine. There has been no loss of life, but many men have been overcome by the gas.

## The Evolution of Household Remedies.

The modern patent medicine business is the natural outgrowth of the old-time household remedies.

In the early history of this country, EVERY FAMILY HAD ITS HOME-MADE MEDICINES. Herb teas, bitters, laxative and tonics, were to be found in almost every house, compounded by the housewife, sometimes assisted by the apothecary or the family doctor. Such remedies as picra, which was aloe and quassia, dissolved in apple brandy. Sometimes a hop tonic, made of whiskey, hops and bitter barks. A score or more of popular, home-made remedies were thus compounded, the formulae for which were passed along from house to house, sometimes written, sometimes verbally communicated.

The patent medicine business is a natural outgrowth from this wholesome, old-time custom. In the beginning, some enterprising doctor, impressed by the usefulness of one of these home-made remedies, would take it up, improve it in many ways, manufacture it on a large scale, advertise it mainly through almanacs for the home, and thus it would become used over a large area. LATERLY THE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY BUSINESS TOOK A MORE EXACT AND SCIENTIFIC FORM.

Peruna was originally one of these old-time remedies. It was used by the Mennonites, of Pennsylvania, before it was offered to the public for sale. Dr. Hartman, THE ORIGINAL COMPOUNDER OF PERUNA, is of Mennonite origin. First, he prescribed it for his neighbors and his patients. The sale of it increased, and at last he established a manufactory and furnished it to the general drug trade.

Peruna is useful in a great many climatic ailments, such as coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES HAVE LEARNED THE USE OF PERUNA and its value in the treatment of these ailments. They have learned to trust and believe in Dr. Hartman's judgment, and to rely on his remedy, Peruna.

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL ICE CREAM.

Cottonseed Oil Used Instead of the Ordinary Ingredients.

"When Prof. Stillman of Stevens Institute gave a dinner to two friends, at which most of the viands were made artificially by chemical means," writes Lawrence Perry in the Technical World magazine, "he had small idea of the furor his efforts would produce. But he has received hundreds of letters asking how different dishes were produced—so many that he has not had time to answer many of them.

"The chemical processes which he employed were some of them simple and some quite complicated. To make vanilla ice cream by artificial means, for instance, the alchemist took some triple refined cottonseed oil and placed it in a centrifugal machine which revolved at a velocity of 3,000 revolutions a minute. A beautiful emulsion was thereby produced, which was then frozen, chemically, of course. The flavor was obtained by the addition of vanilla, glucin and nitrobenzol. They say that ice cream composed as above is sold in many Southern States where cottonseed oil is more plentiful and consequently cheaper than milk or cream. It is far from harmful, tastes good and does not melt as quickly as the genuine ice."

**Worse than an Insult.**  
"Did he offer you the insult of a bribe?" asked the new Alderman.

"Catch him offering anybody a bribe!" exclaimed the Alderman from the "Stentward." "The dirty tightwad wanted me to do it for nothing!"

## APPENDICITIS.

Not at All Necessary to Operate in Many Cases.

Automobiles and Appendicitis scare some people before they are hit.

Appendicitis is often caused by too much starch in the bowels. Starch is hard to digest and clogs up the digestive machinery—also tends to form cakes in the cecum. (That's the blind pouch at entrance to the appendix.)

A N. H. girl had appendicitis, but lived on milk for a while—then Grape-Nuts and got well without an operation.

She says: "Five years ago while at school I suffered terribly with constipation and indigestion." (Too much starch white bread, potatoes, etc., which she did not digest.)

"Soon after I left school I had an attack of appendicitis and for thirteen weeks lived on milk and water. When I recovered enough to eat solid food there was nothing that would agree with me, until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts.

"When I began to eat Grape-Nuts I weighed 98 lbs., but I soon grew to 115 lbs. The distress after eating left me entirely and now I am like a new person."

(A little Grape-Nuts dissolved in hot water or milk would have been much better for this case than milk alone, for the starch part of the wheat and barley is changed into a form of digestible sugar in making Grape-Nuts.) Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."