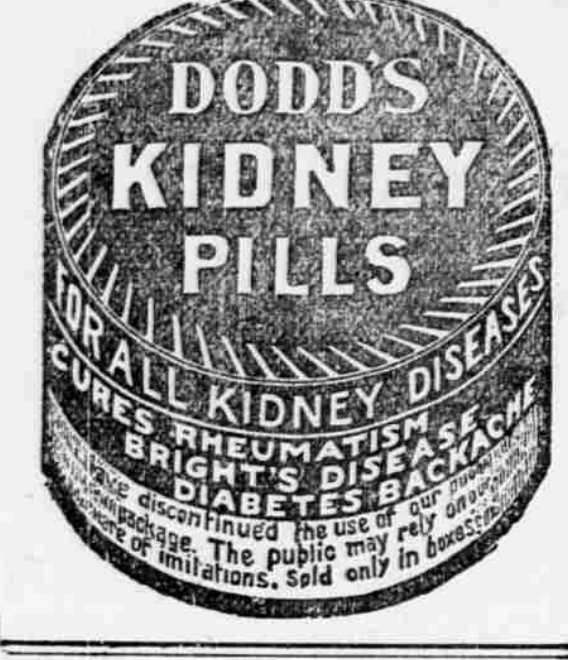


**Too Rapid Growth.**  
The minister's 6-year-old son is of a very critical, literal turn of mind, and his father's sermons sometimes puzzle him sorely. He regards his father as the embodiment of truth and wisdom, but he has difficulty in harmonizing the dominant's pulpit utterances with the world as it really is. His parents encourage him to express his opinions and clear up his doubts as much as possible. So one Sunday at dinner, after a long period of thought, they were surprised when he said gravely, "Papa, you said one thing in your sermon today that I don't think is so at all."  
"Well, what's that, my boy?" asked the clergyman.  
"Why, papa, you said, 'The boy of to-day is the man of to-morrow.' That's too soon."—Pittsburg Post.



**The Usual Experience.**  
"When I was flush," said Ardruk, "and had more money than I knew what to do with, I was always receiving friendly offers of financial assistance from loan agencies; and now that I'm flat broke and can scarcely keep soul and body together, every mail brings me a circular from some trust company that wants me to put my surplus funds in gilt edged bonds. Blame it, that's what makes poverty so hard to bear!"

**Family Pride.**  
Tommy—My papa's automobile is a nicer one than your papa's.  
Dicky—Bein' nice ain't nothin'. You can smell my dad's machine a mile away.—Chicago Tribune.

To be on good terms with human nature, Be Well! Garfield Tea purifies the blood, eradicates disease, regulates the digestive organs and brings Good Health! Manufactured by Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

**Talk Less to the Horse.**  
A horse which has always been made to obey quickly will respond to commands from anyone, whereas the creature which has been petted and talked to accords, unless hungry, scant attention to anyone. We talk to horses altogether too much, and it is a silly and dangerous custom. "Whoa!" should mean but one thing, and slip, slide or fall, should meet with instant obedience. Not another word should ever be used, beyond possibly the order to "stand over" in the stall (although even that is best unsaid), except the "click" of the tongue for increased speed. The animal's attention is kept if you are silent—he does not know what you will do next, and as he distrusts and merely tolerates you, even as he fears you, his anxiety is always to find out what you wish done, or what move you will next make.—Outing Magazine.

**PALE, WEAK PEOPLE**  
MADE STRONG AND ENERGETIC BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

**General Breakdown Caused by Deficient Blood Quickly Corrected by This Tonic Remedy.**  
A feeling of general weakness, poor appetite, loss of breath after the slightest exercise and broken sleep are some of the symptoms of general debility. You may think that they have no relation to each other and that you will worry along, hoping all the time to feel better soon. This is a mistake, for every one of the symptoms is caused by bad blood, which must be made pure and new before health will be restored again. A tonic treatment is necessary and for this purpose there is no better remedy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.  
Mr. J. G. Haver, of 95 Willow St., Chelsea, Mass., says: "I was sick for a number of years from general debility and indigestion. I was never free from stomach trouble and my nerves were so shattered that the least excitement unfitted me for any serious work. My sleep was restless on account of terrible pains in the small of my back. These pains would sometimes last for a month or two. My sight grew weak, there seeming to be a blur constantly before my eyes. I couldn't concentrate my mind on my work, and the attempt to do so completely exhausted me."  
"I was finally forced to give up a position I had held for twenty-eight years. After trying several medicines without help, I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave them a trial. They made me feel so much better and so much stronger that I started in business for myself here in Chelsea. I have never had a return of my former sickness and cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as an excellent nerve and blood tonic."  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have long been recognized as an excellent tonic remedy in cases of indigestion and general debility, where the stomach and other organs of the body are weakened and disordered simply through lack of proper nourishment. They have also been especially successful in curing anemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers.  
A pamphlet on "Diseases of the Blood" and a copy of our diet book will be sent free on request to anyone interested.  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**EDITORIALS**  
Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

**PRETEXTS FOR DIVORCE.**  
THE St. Louis judge who has just expressed a judicial degree of impatience with the silly pretexts for divorce which are often brought before him, expresses one of the most profound facts of the grievous situation which is called by courtesy the "divorce problem." That there is such a thing as a divorce problem in the world is not to be denied, but it is not raised in one case out of twenty which are brought into the courts for settlement. The statutes of nearly all of the States leave judges with little or no discretion. The word "incompatibility" is a very broad and inconclusive one, and can be made to cover, or at least is made to cover, a multitude of acts, either mutual or on the part of one member of an unhappy pair toward the other, indicating perversity, obstinacy, selfishness or other things which may be aggravating, but which raise no problems for judicial settlement.  
The Biblical ground of divorce, cruelty and imprudence are the only ones which the courts should be called to consider. It may be safely assumed that a husband who drags his wife into court on trivialities which a real man could easily compose with a real woman, lacks those elements of manhood which would make living with him desirable or even tolerable. This is equally true of a woman in the sense that a woman capable of such an act has lost that feeling of regard a wife should hold toward the partner of her joys and sorrows. But divorce is another question. Let those who cannot live together live apart, but let them feel that the marriage tie is something more binding than a shoestring.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**AMERICAN WASTEFULNESS.**  
IT is a frequent statement that the family of a European working man can live on what the family of the American working man throws away.  
Whether this be true or not, it is certain that French-Canadians, Italians, Russian Jews, Germans, Swedes and many other foreigners who arrive in the United States with barely enough money to enable them to pass the immigration inspectors, are soon found to have bank accounts and to be owners of real estate and proprietors of businesses. The national neglect of small ways to save is the result of the great natural wealth and resources of the country. But these are not inexhaustible, and if any one thing has distinguished the industrial progress of the last quarter-century above other things it is the discovery of the possibilities which lie in waste and by-products. Streams are no longer clogged with sawdust and slabs from sawmills; there is no refuse from the modern slaughterhouse; every scrap of leather left from a hide cut in a great shoe factory is saved and made useful.  
In personal life progress has not advanced so far. The old fashion of a "best suit" and best shoes and hat is disappearing; and so is the habit of a "best room." The papers used to print stories of the employer who rewarded his office boy for colling up and preserving twine and folding up bits of wrapping paper. Now they tell of the employer who scolds the boy for wasting time that is

worth more than what he saves. Very likely it is to the employer; but to the boy the value of the habit of saving was worth much.  
No one would wish to encourage niggardliness; but wise self-restraint, the rejection of luxuries which add little or nothing to well-being, the disregard of senseless conventionalities and the cheerful acceptance of the less expensive thing if it serves its purpose—these are not only sure steps toward prosperity, but constant and important accessions to strength of character—Youth's Companion.

**DRUDGES NOT NEEDED.**  
YOUNG John D. Rockefeller in a published interview the other day, urged young men "to zeal and industry" as the pathway to "success." This philosophy has been preached so often from the depth of sleek waistcoats, that the general public accepts it almost as axiomatic.  
But the young man with his career to be carved out would do well to stop and think that zeal and industry do not necessarily mean drudgery. The fellow who voluntarily makes a drudge of himself is apt to be taken at his own estimate as low-grade ore. The virgin stuff doesn't have to be ground to powder to get out its value.  
The man who is most valuable to his employer and the one who is apt to rise to the top in any business is the one who is careful to get all the sleep that nature requires to replace the tissues burnt up in the day's work, who makes time to get into the open air and draw strength and inspiration from nature, who finds relaxation with his domestic joys, and who returns to his work with a clear brain and a steady nerve, ready to meet emergencies, capable of giving valuable mental effort to the matters that come up, and of rising once in a while above the level of ordinary things and routine matters.  
There are millions who can tread the mill, but comparatively few who can devise new machinery.—Philadelphia North American.

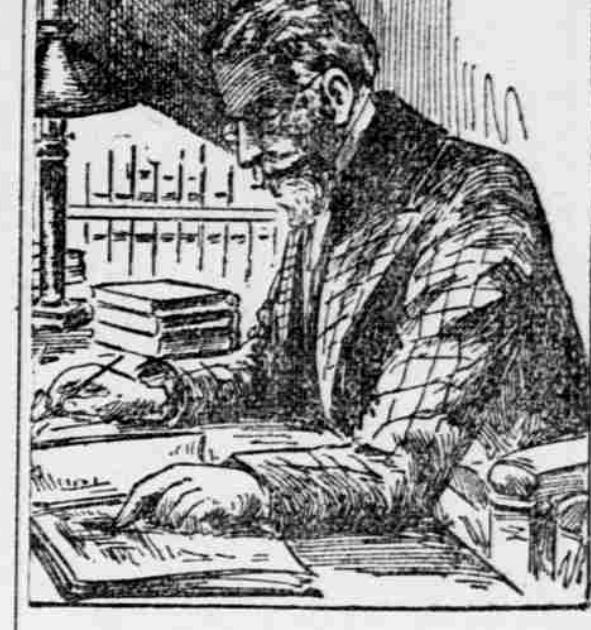
**THE QUESTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.**  
SEVERAL of the most influential newspapers of Paris are urging the restoration of the death penalty in France. The Gaulois thinks "the abolition of the death penalty has done nothing but cut the sinews of justice and encourage crime." "It is incontestable," declares the Intransigent, "that the conviction that those sentenced to death will never be executed has brought the bludgeon, the revolver and the dagger into such prominence in the police reports as to menace public security."  
These journalistic views are the echoes of like opinions uttered by French officials and social critics which the Literary Digest has collected. M. Goron, ex-Chief of Police, thinks the experiment of going without the guillotine has gone far enough and has been disastrous. M. Marcel Prevost argues the right of man to destroy human creatures that menace life even as he may destroy noxious vermin and dangerous animals.—New York World.



"The more I see of human nature the sadder it seems to me," observed the man in the tan flannel waistcoat.  
"It wouldn't be human nature if it wasn't odd," remarked his friend with the full beard, profoundly. "We are fearfully and wonderfully constituted."  
"That's what," agreed the man in the tan flannel waistcoat. "Now, there's my father, for instance. I haven't quite got over feeling afraid of the old gentleman even now."  
"That's natural enough, I should hope," said the man with the full beard.  
"I should say so. He didn't believe in sparing the rod and spoiling the child. Not that he used a rod and any great extent. Ever feel his hands?"  
"I don't believe I have."  
"I have. Next time you shake hands with him you notice how hard the palm is, and the size of it. It made quite an impression on me in early life."  
"My father used to reason with me," said the man with the full beard.  
"So would mine," said the man with the flannel waistcoat. "He'd appeal to my reason nearly every time. He'd say: 'William, it's wrong to smash windows with hard rubber balls, and I'm going to tell you why. Windows are put into houses for the purpose of admitting light and sunshine and in order that the inmates may be able to look outdoors without the trouble of going out themselves. When a pane of glass is shattered it doesn't interfere with this purpose, I admit, but at the same time it lets in drafts, which are likely to cause colds and bronchitis and pneumonia, which in their turn entail doctors' bills and even funeral expenses. You understand all that quite clearly, don't you, William?'  
"Yes sir."  
"Very good. Now, I know it's too much to expect a boy of your age to be very careful. As they grow older they learn to think before they act and to take probable consequences into consideration. Why? By experience of consequences—unpleasant consequences. If the result of any foolish

her sunshine, and now turns to the great lazy Pacific and ransacks its coffers.  
"There is no rush of prospectors to the new field, however, as the gold is coming out of the sea in the form of salts of potassium, magnesium and bromide, which would elude the pan and the rocker of the prospector.  
"Of several 'diggings' of this nature, one at least is active and prosperous and one is approaching activity. The San Pedro Salt Company, which recently entered into the field, has succeeded in manufacturing a quantity and quality of salt which has found a ready market and has already assumed a place among the exports of the port of San Pedro. The fact that San Pedro is a lively and thriving port, with almost no outgoing cargoes, makes the development of this trade both easy and important. Since the first of last year the coasting schooners returning to the northern coast have taken away over a thousand tons of this sea salt."  
**VIENNA TO SELL COAL.**  
**City Making Radical Experiments in Municipal Ownership.**  
There would seem to be no end to Vienna's new experiments in the field of municipal ownership, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Only within the last few days negotiations have been completed for the purchase by the city of the business of the two largest undertaking companies, and now comes the news that the City Council is seriously contemplating the establishment of a gigantic municipal wholesale coal business to counteract the manipulations of the coal trust. It was at first suggested that the city should acquire coal mines, but as that was found to be impracticable, the project of buying direct from collieries outside the trust was mooted.  
Vienna consumes yearly from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 tons of coal, nearly a third of which is taken by the municipality for the gas works, electric lighting, tramways, heating of the schools and public buildings and other purposes. It is proposed that after supplying its needs in these directions, the city should sell coal to small dealers, thereby saving the public from the frequent increases in price made by the trust dealers.  
Besides getting its coal cheap at the mines, the city expects that the government would make special freight rates for sending coal to Vienna.  
**Text from Brother Dickey.**  
"Never tell a man to go ter de devil," says Brother Dickey, "fer it may be de devil don't want dat very kind of a man!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN**



- 1264—English barons victorious at Lewes.
- 1464—Yorkists victorious at Hexham (War of the Roses).
- 1509—Louis XII. defeated the Venetians at the battle of Rivolt.
- 1525—Anabaptists defeated at Frankenhausen.
- 1610—Assassination of Henry IV. of France and accession of Louis XIII.
- 1642—Montreal founded by Maisonneuve.
- 1783—St. John, N. B., founded by U. E. Loyalists.
- 1791—Lord Cornwallis routed the army of Tipoo Saib.
- 1795—Alliance of Paris.
- 1796—First vaccination by Dr. Jenner.
- 1804—Lewis and Clark started up the Missouri river on their trip of exploration.
- 1804—Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of the French.
- 1809—British took possession of the island of Anholt.
- 1811—Battle of Albuera, between French and British.
- 1839—Caroline Murat, sister of Napoleon I. and ex-Queen of Naples, died.
- 1840—John M. Niles of Connecticut became Postmaster General of the United States.
- 1841—Fall of rock from Cape Diamond, Quebec, killing 25 people.
- 1848—Insurrection in Vienna. Emperor fled to Innsbruck.
- 1853—First railway train left Toronto.
- 1856—Queen Victoria distributed medals to the wounded heroes of the Crimea.
- 1860—Republican convention at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.
- 1861—Adelina Patti made her first appearance in London.
- 1872—Pere Marquette and party started from Michilimackinac to trace the course of the Mississippi.
- 1885—Louis Biel, leader of the rebellion in Northwest Canada, surrendered.
- 1886—Britain took possession of all Burma, annexing it to India.
- 1892—Great damage caused by flood at Sioux City, Iowa.
- 1895—Count Kalnoky, premier of Austria-Hungary, resigned.
- 1897—Turkey agreed to an armistice with Greece.
- 1898—Battleship Alabama launched at Chester, Pa.
- 1899—Edward Everett Hale resigned pastorate of South Congregational church, Boston, after forty-three years of service.
- 1900—Gen. Buller occupied Dundee, South Africa.
- 1902—Coronation of King Alfonso XIII. at Madrid.

**Rate of Forest Destruction.**  
According to a bulletin issued by the forest service of the Agricultural Department, every person in this country is using over six times as much wood as the individual consumption in Europe, and the country as a whole consumes over three times what the forests of the United States grow during the year. The consequence of this policy is an inevitable timber famine. It is pointed out that the increased population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut, so that the increase of forest destruction cannot be explained entirely on the theory of increased population. The Northeastern States have passed their maximum production, and the Southern States are near their maximum, while the State of Washington now ranks first in the volume of timber cut. At present one-fifth of the total forest area is owned by the government. The average age of trees felled for lumber this year is not less than 150 years.

**The Negro and the New South.**  
Ray Stannard Baker, in the second of his series of articles for the American Magazine, dealing with the negro problem, condenses his observations to this phrase: "They want the new South, but the old darkey." He said he had the experience of being told that no northern man can understand the negro as well as those who have lived with them all their lives, and then of finding "that these men rarely knew anything about the better class of negroes, those who were in business or in independent occupations, and who owned their own homes." On the other hand, the best negroes did not know the higher class of the white people in the South, and based their suspicion and hatred upon the acts of the "poor white trash." To this he attributes the danger of the present situation.

**Sparks from the Wires.**  
Esther Carter, daughter of E. R. Carter, Newark, Ohio, while picking flowers along a canal fell in and was drowned.  
Gov. Folk granted respites until June 27 to John and Amelec Brooks of Iron county and Tom Clark of Boone county, Missouri, all under sentences of death for murder.  
Counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit for an accounting of the estate of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy filed at Concord, N. H., affidavits declaring that the original charges are true.

**A Bold Step.**

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal concoctions, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his full confidence. Thus too he has removed his medicines from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them Remedies of Known Composition. By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the fullest scrutiny.  
Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's medicine disclose the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be learned that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are composed of medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their women. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Sassa-wood." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native medicinal plants was gained from the Indians. As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming painful periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Windmills were introduced in England by the Crusaders, who had seen them in use among the Saracens.

**BABY ITCHED TERRIBLY.**

**Face and Neck Covered with Inflammation—Doctors No Avail—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.**  
"My baby's face and neck were covered with itching skin similar to eczema, and she suffered terribly for over a year. I took her to a number of doctors, and also to different colleges, to no avail. Then Cuticura Remedies were recommended to me by Miss G—. I did not use it at first, as I had tried so many other remedies without any favorable results. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, and to my surprise noticed an improvement. After using three boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, together with Cuticura Soap and Pills, I am pleased to say she is altogether a different child and the picture of health. Mrs. A. C. Brestlin, 171 N. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20 and 30, 1906."

**Shamrock Used for Food.**  
According to old Irish historians the shamrock was a staple article of food in Ireland before the introduction of potatoes, and its free use is responsible for the strength and fleetness of foot that has always distinguished the sons of that "fight little isle." Campion in his "History of Ireland," dated 1571, says in speaking of the food of the common people: "Shamrocks, watercresses and other herbs they feed upon; oatmeal and butter they cram together."  
Lovbel, the Flemish botanist, who was the first botanist writer to mention the plant, after enumerating the various treflors, purple and white, says of the latter: "The Irish grind the flowers and leaves into a meal, which they knead with butter when vexed and maddened with hunger." The nourishing qualities of the plant are also fathered from the statement of the Earl of Antrim during the siege of Munster by the Duke of Argyle, to the effect that as long as shamrocks were available there need be no apprehension regarding the food supply.

While authorities differ as to whether the edible shamrock of those stirring times was the wood sorrel, the watercress or the little Irish shamrock, trifolium repens or trifolium minus is immaterial. The fact remains that something in the national diet has contributed to give its women complexions of roses and cream and its men daring and strength.

**DR. TALKS OF FOOD.**

**Pres. of Board of Health.**  
"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment, a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.  
"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth."  
"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."