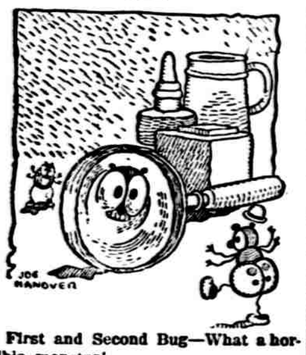
THROUGH THE READING GLASS.



First and Second Bug—What a horrible monster!

AN INTOLERABLE ITCHING

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw and the ends of the comb-teeth would be wet with blood. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching, in a painful, burning way, very much as a bad, raw burn, if deep, will itch and smart when first beginning to heal. Combing my hair was positive torture. My hair was long and tangled terribly because of the blood and scabs. This continued growing worse and over half my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming totally bald.

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst places so that my finger-tips would be bloody. I could not sleep well and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain —would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. A neighbor said it must be salt rheum. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a set of the Cuticura Remedies —Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated, but toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, so had very little trouble. On my scalp I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald.

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help someone else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

Bishop Eats His Own Boots.

Few bishops have to lead such a strenuous life as Bishop Stringer. In company with a missionary companion he made a tour recently to Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, and back to Dawson City, where the bishop resides.

Their small supply of food becoming exhausted, they were obliged to eat their muckalucks and moccasins. These, made of raw sealskins, were soaked until they became glutinous, and were then toasted in strips over the fire. The bishop says the food was real good, especially the muckalucks.

The Thoughtful Host.

Guest—Gracious! What long legs the new waiter has!

Host—Yes. I engaged him specially for the diners who are in a hurry.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

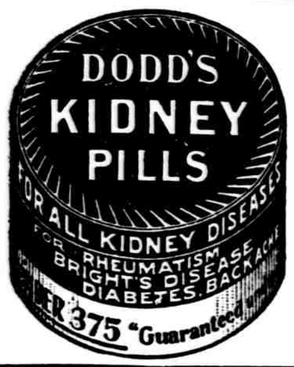
PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

Summer complaint, bowel trouble, cramps, have no terrors in the household where this dependable medicine is kept on hand. 25c, 50c and 50c bottles

Saying and doing are two things.—Henry.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

How one woman doesn't enjoy hearing another praised.



Nebraska Directory

John Deere Cultivators
ARE THE BEST
ASK YOUR DEALER OR
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Omaha.

WELDING (AUTO GENOUS) By this process all broken parts of machinery made good as new. We do cast iron, cast steel, aluminum, copper, brass or any other metal. Expert automobile repairing. BERTSCHY MOTOR CO., Council Bluffs.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS
1517 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.
Reliable Dentistry at Moderate Prices.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Lowest Market Prices. Cash or time payments. Rented, repaired, supplies. We ship anywhere for free examination. No deposit. Write us for catalogue.
D. F. Swanson Co., 1210 Farnam St., Omaha

RUBBER GOODS
by mail at cut prices. Send for free catalogue
MYERS-DILLON DRUG CO., Omaha, Neb.

DO YOU PLAY BASE BALL?
1,000 UNIFORMS IN STOCK
Send stamp for catalog and wholesale prices on Base Ball, Tennis, Golf and Sporting Goods of all kinds, and our handsome base ball button. State position you play.
TOWNSEND GUN COMPANY
1816 Farnam Street Omaha.

MODERN CIVILIZATION IS ROOSEVELT'S TOPIC

Interesting Lecture on "The World Movement" Delivered at the University of Berlin by the Ex-President of the United States

Berlin. — Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt appeared Thursday before an audience that tested the capacity of the aula at the University of Berlin, and delivered a lecture on "The World Movement." He spoke in English and was listened to with the deepest interest.

Beginning with an eloquent eulogy of the German race and its achievements, the lecturer soon reached the main theme of his discourse, and reviewed the civilization and culture, so far as we know them, of the earliest peoples and their contributions to the modern world. He then continued:

At last, a little over 400 years ago, the movement towards a world civilization took up its interrupted march. The beginning of the modern movement may roughly be taken as synchronizing with the discovery of printing, and with that series of bold sea ventures which culminated in the discovery of America; and after these two epochal feats had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that civilization should thereafter differ not only in degree but even in kind from all that had gone before. Immediately after the voyage of Columbus and Vasco da Gama there began a tremendous religious ferment; the awakening of intellect went hand in hand with the moral uprising; the great names of Copernicus, Bruno, Kepler, and Galileo show that the mind of man was breaking the fetters that had cramped it; and for the first time experimentation was used as a check upon observation and theorization. Since then, century by century, the changes have increased in rapidity and complexity, and have attained their maximum in both respects during the century just past.

Instead of being directed by one or two dominant peoples, as was the case with all similar movements of the past, the new movement was shared by many different nations. From every standpoint it has been of infinitely greater moment than anything hitherto seen. Not in one but in many different peoples there has been extraordinary growth in wealth, in population, in power of organization, and in mastery over mechanical activity and natural resources. All of this has been accompanied and signalized by an immense outburst of energy and restless initiative. The result is varied as it is striking.

Conquest of the World.

In the first place, representatives of this civilization, by their conquest of space, were enabled to spread into all the practically vacant continents, while at the same time, by their triumphs in organization and mechanical invention, they acquired an unheard-of military superiority as compared with their former rivals. To these two facts is primarily due the further fact that for the first time there is really something that approaches a world civilization, a world movement. The spread of the European peoples since the days of Ferdinand the Catholic and Ivan the Terrible has been across every sea and over every continent. In places the conquests have been ethnic; that is, there has been a new wandering of the peoples, and new commonwealths have sprung up in which the people are entirely or mainly of European blood. This is what happened in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, in Australia, in portions of northern Asia and southern Africa. In other places the conquest has been purely political, the Europeans representing for the most part merely a small caste of soldiers and administrators, as in most of tropical Asia and Africa and in much of tropical America. Finally, here and there instances occur where there has been no conquest at all, but where an alien people is profoundly and radically changed by the mere impact of western civilization.

There are of course many grades between these different types of influence, but the net outcome of what has occurred during the last four centuries is that civilization of the European type now exercises a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world. There are nooks and corners to which it has not yet penetrated; but there is at present no large space of territory in which the general movement of civilized activity does not make itself more or less felt. This represents something wholly different from what has ever hitherto been seen. In the greatest days of Roman dominion the influence of Rome was felt over only a relatively small portion of the world's surface. Over much the larger part of the world the process of change and development was absolutely unaffected by anything that occurred in the Roman empire; and those communities the play of whose influence was felt in action and reaction, and in inter-action, among themselves, were grouped immediately around the Mediterranean. Now, however, the whole world is bound together as never before; the bonds are sometimes those of hatred rather than love, but they are bonds nevertheless.

All the Nations Linked.

Frowning or hopeful, every man of leadership in any line of thought or effort must now look beyond the limits of his own country. The student of sociology may live in Berlin or St. Petersburg, Rome or London, or he may live in Melbourne or San Francisco or Buenos Aires; but in whatever city he lives, he must pay heed to the studies of men who live in each of the other cities. When in America we study labor problems and attempt to deal with subjects such as life insurance for wage-workers, we turn to see what you do here in Germany, and we also turn to see what the far-off commonwealth of New Zealand is doing. When a great German scientist is warring against the most dreaded enemies of mankind, creatures of infinitesimal size which the microscope reveals in his blood, he may spend his holidays of study in central Africa or in eastern Asia; and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokyo, just as he must know the details of that practical application of science which has changed the Isthmus of Panama from a death-trap into what is almost a health resort. Every progressive in China is striving to introduce western methods of education and administration, and hundreds of European and American books are now translated into Chinese. The influence of European governmental principles is strikingly illustrated by the fact that admiration for them has broken down the iron barriers of Moslem conservatism, so that their introduction has become a burning question in Turkey and Persia; while the very unrest, the impatience of European or American control, in India, Egypt, or the Philippines, takes the form of demanding that the government be assimilated more closely to what it is in England or the United States.

So much for the geographical side of the expansion of modern civilization. But only a few of the many and intense activities of modern civilization have found their expression on this side. The movement has been just as striking in its conquest over natural forces, in its searching inquiry into and about the soul of things.

Steam and electricity have given the race dominion over land and water such as it never had before; and now the conquest of the air is directly impending. As books preserve thought through time, so the telegraph and the telephone transmit it through the space they annihilate, and therefore minds are swayed one by another without regard to the limitations of space and time which formerly forced each community to work in comparative isolation. It is the same with the body as with the brain. The machinery of the factory and the farm enormously multiplies bodily skill and vigor. Countless trained intelligences are at work to teach us how to avoid or counteract the effects of waste.

The advances in the realm of pure intellect have been of equal note, and they have been both intensive and extensive. Great virgin fields of learning and wisdom have been discovered by the few, and at the same time knowledge has spread among the many to a degree never dreamed of before. Old men among us have seen in their own generation the rise of the first rational science of the evolution of life. The astronomer and the chemist, the psychologist and the historian, and all their brethren in many different fields of wide endeavor, work with a training and knowledge and method which are in effect instruments of precision differentiating their labors from the labors of their predecessors as the rifle is differentiated from the bow.

The play of new forces is as evident in the moral and spiritual world as in the world of the mind and the body.

One Danger of Civilization.

One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of the virile fighting virtues, of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and lead too luxurious lives there is always danger lest the softness eat like an acid into their manliness of fiber. The barbarian, because of the very conditions of his life, is forced to keep and develop certain hardy qualities which the man of civilization tends to lose, whether he be clerk, factory hand, merchant, or even a certain type of farmer. Now I will not assert that in modern civilized society these tendencies have been wholly overcome; but there has been a much more successful effort to overcome them than was the case in the early civilizations. This is curiously shown by the military history of the Graeco-Roman period as compared with the history of the last four or five centuries here in Europe and among nations of European descent. In the Grecian and Roman military history the change was steadily from a citizen army to an army of mercenaries. In the days of the early greatness of Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, in the days when the Roman republic conquered what world it knew, the armies were filled with citizen soldiers. But gradually the citizens refused to serve in the armies, or became unable to render good service. The Greek states described by Polybius, with but few exceptions, hired others to do their fighting for them. The Romans of the days of Augustus had utterly ceased to furnish any cavalry, and were rapidly ceasing to furnish any infantry, to the legions and cohorts. When the civilization came to an end, there were no longer citizens in the ranks of the soldiers. The change from the citizen army to the army of mercenaries had been completed.

Modern Citizens' Armies.

Now, the exact reverse has been the case with us in modern times. A few centuries ago the mercenary soldier was the principal figure in most armies, and in great numbers of cases the mercenary soldier was an alien. In the wars of religion in France, in the Thirty Years' war in Germany, in the wars that immediately marked the beginning of the break-up of the great Polish kingdom, the regiments and brigades of foreign soldiers formed a striking and leading feature in every army. Too often the men of the country in which the fighting took place played merely the ignoble part of victims, the burghers and peasants appearing in but limited numbers in the mercenary armies by which they were plundered. Gradually this has all changed, until now practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vaster scale than ever before in history. This is so among the military monarchies of Europe.

In our own Civil war of the United States the same thing occurred, peaceful people as we are. At that time more than two generations had passed since the War of Independence. During the whole of that period the people had been engaged in no life-and-death struggle; and yet, when the Civil war broke out, and after some costly and bitter lessons at the beginning, the fighting spirit of the people was shown to better advantage than ever before. The war was peculiarly a war for a principle, a war waged by each side for an ideal, and while faults and shortcomings were plentiful among the combatants, there was comparatively little sordidness of motive or conduct. In such a giant struggle, where across the warp of so many interests is shot the woof of so many purposes, dark strands and bright, strands somber and brilliant, are always intertwined; inevitably there was corruption here and there in the Civil war; but all the leaders on both sides, and the great majority of the enormous masses of fighting men, wholly disregarded, and were wholly uninfluenced by, pecuniary considerations.

Wealth and Politics.

Another striking contrast in the course of modern civilization as compared with the later stages of the Graeco-Roman or classic civilization is to be found in the relations of wealth and politics. In classic times, as the civilization advanced toward its zenith, politics became a recognized means of accumulating great wealth. Caesar was again and again on the verge of bankruptcy; he spent an enormous fortune; and he recouped himself by the money which he made out of his political-military career. Augustus established imperial Rome on firm foundations by the use he made of the huge fortune he had acquired by plunder. What a contrast is offered by the careers of Washington and Lincoln! There were a few exceptions in ancient days; but the immense majority of the Greeks and the Romans, as their civilizations culminated, accepted money-making on a large scale as one of the incidents of a successful public career. Now all of this is in sharp contrast to what has happened within the last two or three centuries. During this time there has been a steady growth away from the theory that money-making is permissible in an honorable public career.

In this respect the standard has been constantly elevated, and things which statesmen had no hesitation in doing three centuries or two centuries ago, and which did not seriously hurt a public career even a century ago, are now utterly impossible. Wealthy men still exercise a large, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be an indirect influence; and in the advanced states the mere suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers will bar them from public life. Speaking generally, wealth may very greatly influence modern political life, but it is not acquired in political life.

Optimistic for the Future.

Mr. Roosevelt called attention to the fact that hitherto every civilization that has arisen has been able to develop only a few activities, its field of endeavor being limited in kind as well as in locality, and each of these civilizations has fallen. What is the lesson to us of today? he asked. Will the crash come, and be all the more terrible because of the immense increase in activities and area? To this he replied:

Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fail. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than even the great past has held. But, assuredly, the dreams of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, by our own mighty deeds we make them come true. We cannot afford to develop any one set of qualities, any one set of activities, at the cost of seeing others, equally necessary, atrophied. Neither the military efficiency of the Mongol, the extraordinary business ability of the Phoenician, nor the subtle and polished intellect of the Greek availed to avert destruction.

We, the men of today and of the future, need many qualities if we are to do our work well. We need, first of all and most important of all, the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the homely, every-day, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many healthy children, then the state will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement. But these homely qualities are not enough. There must, in addition, be that power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown in such signal fashion during the last half-century. Moreover, the things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can well do without the hard intolerance and arid intellectual barrenness of what was worst in the theological systems of the past, but there has never been a greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time. So, while we can laugh good-humoredly at some of the pretensions of modern philosophy in its various branches, it would be worse than folly on our part to ignore our need of intellectual leadership.

Must Steer Middle Course.

Never has philanthropy, humanitarianism, seen such development as now; and though we must all beware of the folly and the viciousness no worse than folly, which marks the believer in the perfectibility of man when his heart runs away with his head, or when vanity usurps the place of conscience, yet we must remember also that it is only by working along the lines laid down by the philanthropists, by the lovers of mankind, that we can be sure of lifting our civilization to a higher and more permanent plane of well-being than was ever attained by any preceding civilization. Unjust war is to be abhorred; but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and woe thrice over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

It is no impossible dream to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man; in which a high material development in the things of the body shall be achieved without subordination of the things of the soul; in which there shall be a genuine desire for peace and justice without loss of those virile qualities without which no love of peace or justice shall avail any race; in which the fullest development of scientific research, the great distinguishing feature of our present civilization, shall yet not imply a belief that intellect can ever take the place of character—for, from the standpoint of the nation as of the individual, it is character that is the one vital possession.

Hints For Hostess

Suggestions for Entertainments, and Other Matters of Moment, Edited by Madame Merri

May's last special day comes on the thirtieth—Memorial day. It is worthy of recognition by every loyal American citizen and should be a day honored reverently by old and young.

It is, with all its sadness, a day of great thankfulness, inasmuch as the "gray and blue" are united as one man under the glorious Stars and Stripes.

An occasion of unusual interest is being planned for next Saturday night by a devoted daughter of an old soldier. It is to be a "camp fire" to which six men of the Loyal Legion are bidden as honored guests. Each man is requested to relate a war story of ten minutes' duration from his actual experience, and each is to wear something (if he has anything) that he wore during the war. The host is to receive in his uniform (captain's), that was made for him in a southern city nearly half a century ago.

The rooms are to be decorated with flags and pictures of war heroes, and there is to be a big wood blaze in the fireplace. The refreshments are to be hard-tack, coffee, grilled bacon sandwiches, pie, doughnuts, pickles and cheese. War songs are to be sung, and the wives of the six soldier guests are to come dressed as the girls of '61 and serve the refreshments, but this is a surprise, so let us hope none of the men will read "Dame Curtsey" today.

Pipes, cigars and liquid refreshments are to be conveniently near at hand to facilitate the story telling.

Would that every old soldier throughout the length and breadth of our fair land could receive a personal hand-clasp and a smile of recognition on this coming Memorial day.

A Tenth Wedding Anniversary.

For the invitations have little squares of sheet tin lettered with paint, inclose in envelopes to fit exactly For a table centerpiece use a large cake tin with a funnel in the center, in which place the flower chosen, with plenty of trailing vines to radiate over the table. Have candlesticks made of tin with shades of the same material pierced to show the light through like the ones of brass are made. For the side dishes have a tinsmith make little odd dishes and plates, also spoons may be purchased with tin cups just the right size for coffee. Salad may be served in individual gem pans, also the ice cream in tin molds; first, of course, lining both the salad and cream tins with waxed paper. For souvenirs have wedding cake put up in little boxes of tin tied with white satin ribbon. Serve this menu:

Salmon Salad.
Aspic of Chicken and Olives
Rolls. Sandwiches.
Strawberry Ice Cream. Sponge Cake.
Coffee. Confections.

A Novel Puzzle Party.

The hostess, who, by the way, is the most original, planned this little party for about a dozen couple who were in the habit of dropping into her house very informally just to see "what was doing." She bought a number of inexpensive articles, wrapped them in paper and placed in boxes which were piled on a table in full view of every one. No one was allowed to handle them. Then she passed slips of paper. As she read the words written on the boxes, the guests wrote down what they judged the contents to be. The one who came the nearest to being dear little boxes filled with home-made candy to take home as souvenirs. Below I give a few of the articles she had and the words on the boxes that suggested the contents; the list may be lengthened or changed according to the desires of the hostess:

A small mirror—"A place for reflection."

A negro doll—"Darkest Africa."

Sixteen bon bons—"Sweet sixteen."

A small doll dressed in silk—"In silk attire."

A tablet of writing paper—"Nothing but leaves."

Two spoons—"Lovers."

A blotter—"An absorbing subject."

A small dictionary—"Where love is found."

A toy flat iron—"The home of Burns."

A few pennies—"Common sense."

A toy broom—"A woman's weapon."

Cigars—"Things that end in smoke."

Nuts to Crack.

Here are some jolly good new riddles that I hope will delight our younger readers:

When is a newspaper like a delicate child?—When it appears weekly.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history?—The date.

Why does a man's hair turn gray sooner than his mustache?—Because it is about twenty-one years older.

What is always behind time?—The back of the clock.

What melancholy fact is there about a calendar?—There is no time when its days are not numbered.

On what day of the year do women talk the least?—The shortest day.

Why is a washerwoman like Saturday?—Because she brings in the close (clothes) of the week.

What is that which occurs twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years?—The letter "m."

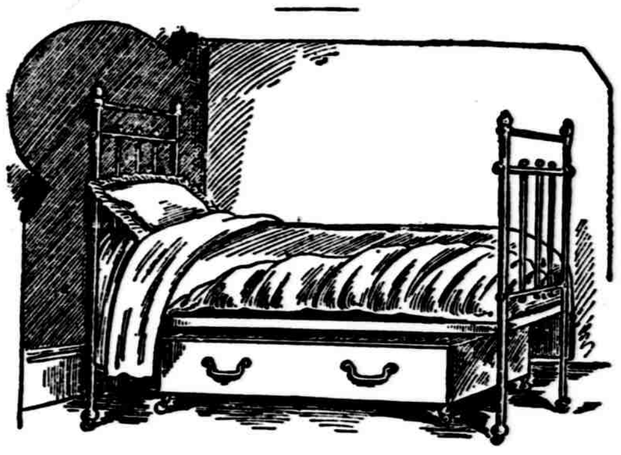
Why is a watch dog larger by night than by day?—Because at night he is "let out" and by day he is "taken in."

Born, presumably before the world, destined to live about as long as the world, and yet never five weeks old.—The moon.

If the above program is thought too long or too elaborate, it can easily be shortened or simplified.

MADAME MERRI.

Box for Clothes



IN flats and small houses, where cupboard accommodation is limited, the suggestion contained in our sketch will be found very useful, and may be carried out at a small cost.

Packing cases can be obtained in every conceivable size and shape, and a good strong one should be selected that will fit comfortably underneath the bed. If the case has a lid that is hinged on, so much the better, but if not, it is an easy matter to obtain a couple of strong iron hinges and fasten them in their places.

The inside of the box should be entirely lined with paper, pasted to the sides, the bottom and the inside of the lid, and castors screwed on underneath. To complete this useful article two metal handles are fastened on in front, and handles suitable for the purpose may be obtained from any ironmongers at the same time that the hinges and castors are procured.

A good sized box will fit comfortably under most beds, and will hold a great many clothes and be quite out of sight. When anything is required from the box it is an easy matter to pull the box out by the handles, and being mounted on castors, it may be readily pushed back against into its place.

In the sketch the counterpane is turned up to show the box in position under the bed. The wood can be painted or stained, or a cover may be made for the box. For a girl whose circumstances perhaps compel her to live in a bed-sitting room, this suggestion should be very welcome, as it will enable her to keep a large number of clothes free from dust and dirt. Silent domes are very useful to nail under the box if castors are not available.

Volumes of Great Value

The Largest, the Smallest and the Most Expensive Book Published.

The largest bound book ever made was owned by Queen Victoria, says the New York Sun. It weighs sixty-three pounds and is eighteen inches thick.

For the Hebraic bible in the Vatican in 1512 the Jews offered Pope Julius I its weight in gold—$400,000; but the pope would not part with it.

More expensive even, if not more valuable, is the official history of the Civil war, issued by the United States government at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. Nearly one-half of this amount was paid for printing and binding and the rest for salaries, rent, stationery and such expenses as purchasing records from private individuals. It was ten years in the making, consisting of 112 volumes.

A set of 5,020 volumes in the Chinese department of the British museum constitutes the largest book in the world. It is an encyclopedia of the literature of China from 1000 B. C. to 1700 A. D., a period of twenty-eight centuries. The work in England was purchased for $6,000, being one of the three copies in existence. It was forty years in compilation and was ordered by Emperor Kang-he, who reigned from 1662 to 1722.

The smallest book in the world, not much larger than a man's thumb nail, was made in Italy, the text being a letter, before unpublished, written by the inventor of the pendulum clock to Mme. Christine of Lorraine in 1615. It is four-tenths of an inch long, a quarter of an inch wide, contains 208 pages, each with nine lines and from ninety-five to one hundred letters. Next smallest is an edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy," a little less than an inch wide, with type so small that it takes a microscope to read the letters.

Don't shirk your duty. Conscience is a splendid detective and is sure to find you out.

Meat "Smoked" While You Wait.

A novel method of smoking meat (with a paint brush) is in use in England—possibly in this country as well. "Smoke essence" and a brush do the trick in no time, and a beautifully smoked ham is the result. The essence is apparently put up in cans, like any other paint, and consists of a mixture of creosote, aniline dye and iron. Anything can be "smoked" with it—fish, ham, tongue, bacon—and it is said to be harmless, and the resulting product indistinguishable from the real thing. Sophistication being the order of the day, all the consumer can ask is that he shan't be poisoned. With the possible exception of the aniline dye "smoke essence" seems a harmless fraud.—New York Press.

Disputes Canal Theory.

The canal theory of Mars is opposed by the Swedish savant, Arrhenius, who thinks the phenomena observed are huge cracks in the surface of the planet.

A girl shouldn't have a pinched look just because a fellow gives her a squeeze.

MAKE A PRETTY PRESENT

Separate Flounces an Always Acceptable Gift From One Woman to Another.

For a dainty hand-made gift from one woman to another there are separate petticoat flounces and drawer ruffles of barred muslin or dimity.

The flounce for drawer legs is made in a long strip, mounted upon ribbon-run beading and tied together, but with the flounce left open at the side. Both the ends and the lower edge are scalloped, and an occasional flower repeat or a running design is worked upon the cross-barred material just above the scalloped edge.

The petticoat ruffle is joined and made to fit the size of an ordinary gored skirt pattern. It is finished at its upper edge with lace or embroidery beading, so as to make the gift as complete as possible and to save the friend any unnecessary work.

Eyelet flouncing which is ready to use may take the place of all this handwork for the too busy woman whose ordinary occupation offers leisure only for the putting together of the flounces.

Touch of Color in Blouses.

A touch of color in frills and on collars is a feature of the newest blouses in linens and lawns. The figured colored material is later than the plain goods. A tiny check in white is favored. A prettier effect, to my fancy, is the white ground, showing a row of color dots. Strips of this description are hemmed and used as frills to finish the front closing and for edging the collar and cuffs. A deep, rich Chinese blue on white is attractive, and so is wood brown.

Shirtwaist Fastenings.

Three huge scallops lapping from right to left form the front fastening of a French pique shirtwaist. After being most carefully faced with bias sheer linen or lawn, these shallow scallops are braided in parallel rows with white star braid.

The garment is buttoned in the center of each scallop with a tailor's buttonhole and a linen-covered button braided in circular lines.

IT WEARS YOU OUT.

Kidney Troubles Lower the Vitality of the Whole Body.

Don't wait for serious illness; begin using Doan's Kidney Pills when you first feel backache or notice urinary disorders.

John L. Perry, Columbus, Texas, says: "I was taken sick about a year ago. My limbs and feet began to swell and my doctor said I had Bright's disease. I then consulted another doctor who told me I had dropsy and could not live. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me promptly, and I owe my life to them."

Remember the name—Doan's.

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

Light on Cause of Tuberculosis.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was held in Washington on May 2 and 3. Among the most interesting papers was one by Dr. William H. Park, the famous pathologist and head of the laboratories of the New York city department of health. Dr. Park contended that pulmonary tuberculosis is very rarely, if ever, caused by infection from bovine sources, such as the drinking of milk or the eating of meat. Tuberculosis of the stomach and internal organs, which compose only about ten per cent. of the sickness from this disease, are often caused by drinking or eating infected matter. Doctor Park substantiated his conclusions by showing the results of years of investigation and examination of pathological specimens. His conclusions are substantially those reached by Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus.

How He Expressed It.

Every small boy—the right kind, anyhow—thinks his own mother the symbol of all perfection. Few, however, have the ability to express their admiration as prettily as the little hero of the following anecdote:

Richard's mother was putting him to bed, and as she kissed him good night, she said: "Do you know you are the whole world to mamma?"

"Am I?" he answered, quickly. "Well then, you're heaven and the north pole to me!"—Youth's Companion.

Inside and Out.

Speaker Cannon, at a dinner in Washington, said, soothingly, to a young suffragette:

"After all, you know, there is room for both men and women in this world. Men have their work to do and women have theirs.

"It is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and it is the man's to provide for the outer woman."

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Proposed Partnership.

Father—You want to marry my daughter? Why, sir, you can't support her. I can hardly do it myself.

Suitor (blandly)—C-can't we chip in together?—Pick-Me-Up.

Go to any old person for sympathy, and you will learn that you don't know what real trouble is.

Many a man tries to stand on his rights when he hasn't any.

How Is Your Appetite Today?

Is it keen and normal or do you have that "don't care" sort of feeling? Loss of appetite is one of the surest signs of inward weakness and if you are wise you will heed the warning promptly and take a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The system requires a certain amount of nourishment every day in order to keep up health and strength and to replace the waste portions. This can only be accomplished with a keen appetite and and perfect digestion and assimilation of the food. Then again Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken. It will stimulate the flow of gastric juices, so essential to perfect digestion, and aid in every way possible. For over 56 years it has been used with wonderful success in cases of Poor Appetite, Heartburn, Flatulency, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness and Malaria.

Is Your Health Worth 10c?

That's what it costs to get a—week's treatment—of CASCARETS. They do more for you than any medicine on Earth. Sickness generally shows and starts first in the Bowels and Liver; CASCARETS cure these ills. It's so easy to try—why not start tonight and have help in the morning?

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

W. C. SHINN Lincoln, Neb. Manufacturer of
COPPER CABLED LIGHTNING RODS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book Free. Est. 1869. Fitzgerald & Co., Pat. Attys., Box K, Washington, D.C.

If affected with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**