PLATTSBUEG, N. Y., July 31. - Hermon W. Mudgett, alias Holmes, went to Mooers Clinton county, in 1873, in company with another man and canvassed the town, selling nursery stock, and while there was engaged by the school trustees at Movers Forks and taught a term at their school.

At the close he wert East and soon returned with a little boy, who remained but a short time and disapreared. A little later he settled down at Mooers Forks in practice as a physician and conducted the practice about a year.

He was a very enthusiastic feliou and during the presidential campaign of 1884 bet on the result all that he had in cash and all he could borrow was staked on Republican victory, but the result was adverse and to his dismay Cleveland was

Shortly after his true nature commenced to develop and the people commenced to hear and see reasons to question his honesty. He left for Chicago owint some b lis, but about a year later returned for a few weeks visit and settled some of them up. He spoke very glowingly of his business at Chicago as owning a stors or two and doing a very large business, which seems to have been in part true. During his stay here he gained the confidence and friendship of many who believed in him.

#### ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

Cherokee Bill Kills a Guard, but Fails to Escape.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 27.-Cherokee Bill got his hands on another revolver and used it in an attempt to liberate prisoners confined in murderers' row of the United States Jail. His attempt was a bold one and resulted in the death of Larry Keating, the oldest guard of the

The pistol which Cherokee Bill used was a new one. How he got it is a mystery, but Josie Brown, his sister, who has been here several days and visited him twice, has been arrested for it and is now in the county fall.

None of the prisoners left their cells except Bill, and he immediately jumped back into it, and the guards have every. thing in order, though there is much confusion among the prisoners.

Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bill. alias Gerilla, is only 19, but has neen convicted of train robbery and murder. One murder case is pending in the supreme court of the United States, and the charge of killing his brother in law is still on the

#### Saicide Induced by Grief.

OGDENSHURG, July 29. - Royal Thornton, 27 years old, a son of James G. Thornton of Depayster Corners, St. Lawrence county, with suicidal intent mixed a dose of paris green, but as he was about to swallow it his sister struck the glass from his hand Later he swallowed a quantity of the deadly poison. Dr. Sumner was summoned from Houvelton, six miles distank He stated that young Thornton could not live Grief at the loss of his young wife, it is said, caused the act.

#### No More Free Becd.

WASHINGTON, July 87 -The seed division of the department of agriculture will be abeliahed on Oct. 1. Secretary Morton has assued an order stating that cast at government expense will be discontinued during the fiscal year 1895 and 1896, and the service of the employee ongaged in that work will not be required after Oct 1. Accordingly Mathias E. Fagan of Illinois, chief of the division at \$2,000 a year, and the entire force of emolores will be dropped from the rolls.

# FORTUNE IN BLACK DIAMONDS.

Value of the Theusands of Tons of Coal at Perth and South Amboy.

Thousands of tons of coal are shipped from the ports of Perth and South Amboy, at the mouth of the Raritan river, every month. It is loaded in vessels for all points along the Atlantic seaboard and many European ports. The coal docks of the Lehigh Valley railroad at Perth Amboy are among the largest in the world. The docks of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Amboy are nearly as large in shipping capacity.

In connection with the handling of such immense quantities of coal one of the most troublesome problems for the railroad companies is to keep their rolling stock in constant motion. It is considered a loss of revenue for a car to remain several days at a given point, and everything is done to facilitate the rapid movement of the cars, both loaded and empty. For a number of years loaded cars were kept standing in the storage yards of the Pennsylvania railroad at South Amboy for weeks at a time. At times the company was embarrassed for want of cars to transsport the coal from the mines. The difficulty was finally solved about three years ago. In place of the long string of loaded ours may now be seen immense piles of coal.

When a train arrives from the mines, the various kinds of equal are sorted out and the cars drilled to the proper side track for unloading. In close proximity suburb of this city. Lying in the ditch in to each side track stands a large derrick with a movable boom extending diagonally into the air about 80 feet. To this boom is attached a large traveling belt, on which are fastened large buckets. The belt is operated by a small steam engine in charge of the man who manipulates estate broker of this city; Guy Brow 2008, the elevator. As the coal drops from the outlet in the car it falls into the buckets on the elevator belt and is carried to the end of the swinging boom, where it is dropped in the center of the pile and distributed by gravity. The coal remains in these piles until it is required for ship- and mangled almost beyond recognition. ment; then it is loaded in cars and transferred to the docks.

The immense piles of coal usually contain from 10,000 to 12,000 tons each, and are worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000. according to the market value of the coal. It is frequently the case that there are 12 of these piles of coal in the stor- of the road. age yard, representing a value of from \$500,000 to \$600,000. It was discovered recently that the coal rusted while in these piles. This did not detract from the burning qualities, but affected the selling value. To prevent this canvas covers were made at a cost of \$1,000 each. When the piles of coal are all covered, the storage yard resembles a large circus. The sight of such an immense quantity of coal is viewed with astonishment by strangers, although the residents of South Amboy are so accustomed to it that they never give it a secand thought.—New York Telegram.

#### HORR-HARVEY DEBATE.

Minel Arguments On the Carrency Prob-"dem Delivered In Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The last day of the Horr-Harrey debate opened here. Tho lay's attack was directed at the question. of the fe sibility of independent action by the United States for the remonetization of sliver and its free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold regardless of the acts of other nations, Mr. Harvey arguing for such action, Mr. Horr

against it. Mr. Harvey presented a table showing the coinege of gold and eliver from 1792 to 1878. He did this to prove that gold did not seek the mints for the first 50 years of the nation and that silver did from that time till 1872

Mr. Horr declared it was pasient to try to fix the relative value of any two substances by legislation. The law of supply and demand stopped in there and the history of the world's legislation showed that it was impossible to maintain a fixed ratio between the precious metals.

Mr. Harvey said that gold was irregularly produced and was boarded by the fow rich. Silver on the contrary, when more valuable than gold was hearded by the mass of the people, thereby conferring a general benefit. It was for this reason that silver had been a more stable metal in the past than gold.

Mr. Horr then proceeded to argue in behalf of the single standard for money, saying that the stability was its chief merit, and a stable measure could not be maintained with two standards. Gold, he said, was the standard of the world and had come to stay.

Mr. Harvey, rising for his closing address, said the United States was the chief producer of silver. Until 1873 it was the most sacred metal of our coinage; it was the measure of values. In 1878 it. was struck down as Contar was by the dagger of an assassin.

In closing, Mr. Harvey denounced the president's foreign and financial policy and declared that the friends of silver were fighting the battle of the people the world over. He declared that a second. Declaration of Independence in the United States was needed.

#### APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Farm-ra and Ship Builders Hold a Conference at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 81.-A number of gentlemen from all parts of the United States prominently connected with agricultural and ship building interests met here to discuss plans for securing congressional action in their behalf.

Speeches were made by Leonard Rhane, chairman of the National Grange excoutive committee; David Lubin of California, Charles H. Cramp of this city, Alexander Wedderburn of the Virginia State Grange, Goneral T. W. Hyde of Bath, Me., F. W. Wood of Baltimore, J. H. Dialogue of Camden, N. J., Alfred B. Cox of Boston, Charles W. Pusey of Wilmington, Del., and others. Resolutions were adopted, of which the

following is a part, and a committee was appointed to see that they are carried out: Resolved, That since neither of the two great unprotected industries can derive any benefit from a thriff on imports we call upon congress to equalize the protection system by extending to agricultural staples and American shipping that just measure of protections to which they are entitled as long as protection tion is the controlling and public policy of this nation, and that this be done by an export bounty on the staples of agriculture and to American shipping in the foreign trade either by a bounty or tonnage or a differential day, which shall discriminate in favor of America as against foreign ships, all to the end that a restoration may be brought about of our merchant marine, and that the independent land-owning farmers of the nation may not be driven into benkruptcy and ruin by the com-petition of the cheap land and labor countries of the world.

# EXHUMATION OF BODIES.

Rights of Insurance Companies to be Decided by Law.

ALBANY, July 81.-The rights of insurance companies to exnume the bodies of policy holders is to be determined by the court of appeals on the appeal just filed in the case of Charles Weble against the United States Accident association to recover \$10 (t) on a policy on the life of Henry Wenle, who was found drowned at Rockaway on Sept. 4, 1893. When the case came to trial it was dismissed on proof that a demand of the insurance company to make an exhumation of the body after burial had been denied by the

representatives of Mr. Wehle. The court says that the examination of a body cannot be had unless the contract calls for such examination in equivocal terms. It is pointed out that the contract calls for the examination and not the oxhumation of the body. As Wehle was not buried until Sept. 9, it is held that the company should have applied for the examination before burisl, instead of afterward. From this the company appeals.

# THREE BOYS KILLED.

Their Bodies Found Mangled Near a Railroad Track.

WASHINGTON, July 29 -Jobn Gardner, colored man, made a horrible find while walking on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio ratiroad near Riverdale park, a one heap were the mangled bodies of three boys ranging in age from 10 to 15. They had evidently been run down by a train peasing the point Saturday night.

The bodies were identified as those of J. Walters Blundon, son of J. U. Blundon, a prominent contractor and realson of W. R. Brownson, and Charles Lynch of Riverdale.

It is believed the boys were struck by the fast western express which passes a local train at this point about the time the accident is suppossed to have occurred. The bodies were found buddled togethet

# Big Four's Latest Enterprise

CLEVELAND July 31 .- It is stated that the Big Four Ratiroad company will shortly commence the construction of docks on the lake front in this city to be used in connection with a line of steamers as an outlet for the vast southern traffic

#### Bartholomay Enters a Denial. ROCHESTER July 31 - William Bartholomay of the Bartholomay Brewing company stated that the story to the effect that 2 500 of the company's bottles had been seized at Hudson was not so.

Some one says that, although it is sad to see family relics sold at auction, the most painful thing under the hammer is generally one's thumb nail.

The sound of a bell which can be heard 45,200 feet in the water can be heard only 456 feet at the air

# CARE OF THE FEET.

THE CRAMPED AND TORTURED FOOT NO LONGER THE IDEAL

Views of a Celebrated Anatomist-The Importance of Wearing the Right Kind of Show Soundaing About Corne and How to Treat Them.

Very few seem to realize the imporance of giving the feet proper attention in order to secure better health as well as general comfort. It is almost inconceivable that in our civilized nation in the modern age there are still so many otherwise sensible women who are willing to main and cripple their feet and suffer tortures for the sake of wearing shoes just a little too small, or which are, as they imagine falsely, pretty or more fashionable. We see the folly of the cramping process upon the feet of the Chinese women, but how much more inexensable it is for women of this enlightened country.

In former times it has been the fashion for shoes to be made with high heels, narrow, pointed toes and all sorts of extravagant shapes contrary to ease and comfort, and as too many people have felt it incumbent upon them to bow to the demands of the tyrant fashion, no matter how unreasonable her demands, the result has been for succeeding generations untold suffering in the form of corns, bunious and other deformities, until now it is comparatively rare to see, except among savage dations, a perfect, well shaped foot. But a more sensible fashion allows the wearing of various styles of sensible shoes that are adapted to the ease and comfort of the wearer, with thick soles. wide, low heels and plenty of room for free expansion of the toes and muscles, and the numerous come, which are not only exceedingly painful, but often serious affairs are gradually disappearing from the feet of the sensible ones and the ideal foot is no longer the cramped

and tertured foot. The celebrated anatomist, Professor Hyrti of Vienna university, opened one of his lectures to his class with the singn lar question, "Which is the most beautiful foot, considered from the anatomoal standpoint?" and then continued: 'It is remarkable that there are so many divergent opinions on this subject. While the sons of men look upon a small, slender and graceful foot, a lady's foot, as an ideal one, the anatomist ntterly rejects it as beautiful, and only the large, long and broad foot is the ideal one in his eves. Even the greatest lassic writers of antiquity, Horace, Caallus, and others, who had great appredation of the feminine beauty, never mentioned in the descriptions of their beloved-and, as is well known, they had many—their small feet.

"The people belonging to the Celtic race have small feet; the Hindoos espocially have such feet and hands that they may be envied by many European countesses. The native troops of the English army in India, possess in Engand their own armory where peculiar kinds of weapons are constructed for them, and the sword hilts made for them are much too small for us to grasp with ease. The greatest beauties of Enrope, the Italians, have really long and broad feet."c

But even if we do not care to be convinced that the ideal foot is the foot that is long and broad, we can certainly realize the importance of care in selecting shoes of the proper size for comfort as well as beauty. The foot never looks pretty in a shoe too small for it, and such shoes soon become unshapely from undue pressure, giving anything but a pretty appearance.

On the other hand, we should not fall into the error of buying shoes too large. These are quite as apt to cause corns as small ones by rubbing certain parts of the foot. If any one has the misfortune to fall into this mistake, it can be remedied to a great extent by inserting a soft wad of cotton batting in the toe of the shoe or in the part that rubs against

The same care is necessary in buying shoes as in buying gloves. They will last much longer and have a better appearance when made of new, good skins. Old leather or kid is not soft and clastic and does not easily shape Itself to the foot or the hand. This is not only a matter of comfort, but of economy. In this, as in many other things, "the best is the cheapest," and as few women, or men either, for that matter, are good judges of leather it will be wise to buy only of honest, experienced dealers, in whom we can confide, for we cannot afford risks in a matter where so much is involved. An uncomfortable shoe is really a very serious matter when we take into consideration the pain and discomfort, the probable deformities in the way of corns and bunions, the wear on the nervous system and the unpleasant consequences of our irritable tempers because of personal discomfort.

It scarcely seems necessary to speak of the importance of frequent bathing of the feet and paring of the nails, and yet many are surprisingly careless in this respect. Corns are simply composed of a great number of layers of outicle, or sear' skin, one above another, each successive layer being larger than the preceding, so that the whole assumes the form of a grain of Indian corn: hence its name. This is constantly pressing its point upon the tender flesh when the shoe presses or rubs against it, and as this outicle is easily dissolved to a great extent by the warm water and soap we can see that bathing is the most ready and harmless remedy as well as preventive. - Exchange.

# Columbia River.

The Columbia river was first called the Oregano, the Spanish name for the wild sage that grows on its banks. Whitney says that the Spanish name was Orejon, "big ear" or "one that hath large ears." an allusion to the custom of the Indians in that region of stretching their with ornaments.

I would have a supplied to the supplied to the

#### WE ARE GREAT LITIZANTE

Man Ciril Lawrence Here Than In Any Other Country In the World

A man of ingenious mind and appar ently ample leisure has gone to the trouble of figuring out the number of lawsnits brought in each country in a Year, and he has reached the conclusion that the United States is a better country for attorneys and counselors than any other civilsed land under the sun. He figures as lawsuits civil sections only. taking into no account proceedings of a oriminal character brought by the public authorities against individuals. Ho has accordained that, taking the figures for the last ten years as a fair average. there are 1,250,000 lawenite brought in England every year, 750,000 in Franco, 1,400,000 in hair, \$,300,000 in Germany and 5,500,000 in the United States

It is not to be inferred from this that the people of one country are much more prone to litigation than are the people of another, but the explanation is to be found in the fact that the conditions of litigation vary exceedingly. Going to law in England is very expensive businew, for it entails ontlays in the form of costs and expenses o large that many of the courts are practically closed to persons of modest means, and a long litigation unsuccessfully pursued ends often in bankruptoy. In Franco the number of lawsuits is kept down through the general practice of "urbitration," as many as 100,000 coses in a rear. especially those arising from disputes overwages, being sattled by this crosses. without one conscort to either party. In Germany a great mojerity of cases are petty ones, involving a small amount of money and due, many of them, to customs or peaces which are not sufficiently defined to be, in all cases, similarly understood by both parties to an agreement. This is especially the case in the farming districts of Germany, and there are many legal disputes in the manufacturing districts too.

The number of cases oredited to the United States seems enormous, but it is probably accurate. There are, for example, 11 district courts for the disposal of divilouses in New York city. In one mistake in my change." of these courts, by recent report, the number of actions brought in a year was shown to be 9,100. These courts have before them each year, on the average, 75,000 cases. The cases brought in the stare courts of New Yorkamount in a year to about 150,000, and of those brought in the federal courts New York furnishes a very large number. Taking the whole country through, it is seen that the average number of cases pur thousand of population is in the neighborhood of 75 to 86. The number of lawyers in the United States is materially larger than in any other country in the world; and the amounts in dispute here are much greater than elsewhere. -New York Sun.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

Argentine's Capital is the Oneen of the Bouthern Hemlephern.

The omniscient Whitaker, under the heading "British Possessions In Australegie," states that Melbourne, with its suburbs, contained on Dec. 81, 1894, an estimated population of 444,832 inhabitants, \*\*being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere." have always understood Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres to be also in the southern hemisphere, and, oddly enough, Whitaker himself gives larger figures for both of these oltion than for Melbourne. The remark is probably one that has been at some time true and has been carried on from year to year.

In any case, the results of the census establish incontestably the claim of Buenos Ayres to be the greatest city of South America and of the southern hemisphere. With allowance for imperfeetions in the execution of the census. inseparable from the way in which it was carried out, the figure 055,088 may be taken as practically correct, and no other city in this half of the world can lay claim to possessing within 100,000

of this number of inhabitants. The population of Buenos Ayres is thus larger than that of any city of the United Kingdom, except London and Glasgow. It is considerably larger than that of Liverpool or Birmingham, and it is only about 50,000 less than the combined populations of Manchester and Salford. Of the great cities of Europe only Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Peters-burg, Constantinople and Moscow surpass Buenos Ayres, and in North Americs only New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia. Our city is the second city of the Latin world, surpassing Madrid, Naples and Rome in Europe and Rio Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Mexice in the new world. The rate of growth is no less remarkable than the actual size, for in the last eight years Buenos Ayres has increased about 50 per cent. - Buenos Ayres Review.

# New York's River Tunnal.

There is a big hole under North river, Some day it will be a tunnel connecting this city and Hoboken. No work has been done for four years, but the owners of the hole are now trying to raise money in London to complete their tunnel before a bridge can be built over North river. Only 1,280 feet remain to connect the two holes bored from either shore, each of which is now full of water. This water has simply scaked through since work was abandoned on the death of the principal backer. So far \$3,000,000 has been poured into the hole, and only \$500,000 will be required to complete it -New York Letter

Make Clothing For Dega

It is well known that there are dentists in London and in Paris whose specialty it is to fit landogs with a set of false teeth. It now uppears from a Parisian monthly magazine of fashions that there are tailors and fashion plates for dogs. The list of garments includes mackinitoshes, Jaeger vests, comforters and respirators, side rockets with a less handkerchief inside for collars small ears by boring them and crowding them silk umbrellas, which dogs are taught to carry over the head. - Chicago Tribune

# WAYS OF BUSINESS.

THE MENCHANT WHO CORRECTS ONLY ONE RIND OF HISTAKE, 6.

A Serere Criticism of the Ware of keepers and Cashiers The Mintelled Clerk Who Sald, "We Navel Beatly Mistakes Here."

No one perceives the selsion, and in-

deed the necessity, of scenars bookkeeping more fully than your humble servant, who can't keep books to sore her life and who findsherself approaching dementia overy time she endeavors to balance a cash secount. But why in all bookkeeping systems, from banks to the smallest retail shop, is it invariably. the customer who gets chested if anybody? Tell me, so winged winds, which o'er my pathway roll! It is useless to contradict and say that it isn't. The one exception in a thousand ream does not count prainet the millions of opposing instances. I have lately read the pathetic account by some reduce, who never gove shopping, of the bloodthirsty monsters who take more change than is due there and stalk out, leaving no address behind them, little recking the sufferings of the poorly paid employee who has to make good the deflett out of his or her own pocket Fudge! No such mistakes occur, or, if they do, they are rerer than fresh regetables on a country table. In all large establishments there is a hawk headel. Horus at the !'dosk!" waiting to pounce on a mistake in the enstomer's favor of 1 cent, and many's the time every one of us can testify the little slips have been returned to be ourrected of mistakes to our credit, while we funcil

Thank goodness, there are instances in which the sharpshooters have wounded themselves. Once I was on a "sound" boat going from New York to Fall River, and the man at the deak gave me a so bill-too much in change when paying after supper. There was something of a crowd, but that mistaire would have made itself evident to me in a mob. I dashed back and said, "You're made a

"Can't help that," said the lordly clerk, "We paverrectly mistakes here." "Ob, you don't?" retorted the head of the party. "Well, it will cost you something this time, for you have given us mistakes you are the lover for once."

It is foolish to dwell on the sequel, and I have forgotters it. I only remember that the young man, pale and seltated, danced in supplication around the unmoved figure of the stern admontaber for some minutes. I suppose he got his and instended as a medimoney, and I dure may there was no law apholding one in keeping it, but I hope. at this distance of time, be didn't. One day, not long ago, I was at a furnishing shop in State street, Chicago, buying a Criticary, \$t. co-pic. gallen. tie. The price was \$1.50, and I present- | \$1.65 per gellen, Marvest Que at the man with a \$2 bill. He swang \$2.00 per patien. line and it came swiftly back with a 40 cent piece. Beeing another the for that price. I handed back the change and was about to leave, when a voice name from the clevated deskat the other and: [Ht] This half dollar is counterfult! Although it was a public place and I am a retiring lady, I burst wildly forth into a clarion about ofdoy. It is so solcome and ted vertous trobout a mob of beholding a natural enemy camples with his own quicklime. The mortification of the salesman serving me was something to see It did me good for a whole day, Sending a counterfelt half dollar cheerfully and with promptionds in change and repudiating it on its return the next minute! It was a sharp game and a little too sharp. Everybody who shops much knows

that it is next to impossible to get a "returned" article credited, or, indeed, called for. If you take two rugs on approval-I mention rugs because you can't very well return them by handand state clearly and plainly and over and over the price of the one you have kept and the one you wish returned, you we more likely than not to find both on your bill the next month, and you are likely to find the rug day after day littering your hall unless you telephone twice a day and end by flouncing down yourself in a rage and demanding its instant removal. Of course if it is kopt long you are obarged with it anyway. The other night, when it was very hot, some friends of a lady in moderate circumstances dining with her engrees ed a drive in the park. One of the met telephoned for a landau, and at the end of the drive paid for it. The next week the bill came in—to the lady. Now of course this was an accident. But why doesn't the other socident ever happen? Why should thousands of bills come in to be paid twies, while by no oversight or had management does a bill ever get forgotten or overlooked! Money getting, grasping, greedy generation of shopkeeperal Business is business, if you like, but business meed not be a cutthroat, bloodthinty system of damending what is not due, need it? Must it be

in this way that men grow rich? It is because only one kind of mistakes occur that one is justified in thinking that only one kind is granded against. The costoner has to look out for himself and the shopkeeper too. Wh shopkeeper only looks out for bimself. As for the breaking of promises, the caim delays and the superb independence of "purveyors," words fall me when I attempt to depict their aggrava tions. Success breeds contempt, it seems. and the only way to get a thing done promptly is to patronizes little up town place where they can't do it - Mms. Lorgnette in Chicago Post.

Mead Your Latter Again.

Never most a letter written at alghi antil it has been reread in the morning. You may materially reduce the number I four correspondents by persisting in this course, but you will gain in reputsion for pridence and common sense. What seems philosophy by candidight is but folly by day, and the brillings of night lacks sparke in the morning

her appointed work. In MIL the S ar merchants bouses the de evening and morning. It is the proilly place of the village, this w at the rule sets there come to all the girls / the village. As fi their jars they lean over the on talk, and it is here that are talk the est news, the latest fibration, the Very few men come. Water energing and place for direction. So the str have the well about to theme

Almost every girl will wears. In gr ery, house there will be a loom, where the girls weave their draws and these of their parents. And very many die will have stalls in the banger; but of this I will speak inter. Other duties are the husking of the rice and the m ing of cheroots. Of course in the richer households there will be servents to do all this, but even in them the dame will frequently weave, sixber for herself or for her parents. Almost ever girl will do supporting, if it be cally to Dase the time. -- Black wood's Mas

#### What the law.

Minis De Corunel wrest to Vermilles to see the French court, when M. De Torry and M. Do Seignelay, both very young, had just been appointed ministers. Shosaw them as well as Mose Do Maintenen, who had then grown old When she returned to Paris, some suc asked her what remarkable things she but seen "I here soon," the mid, "what I never aspected to see there. I have seen love in its tomb and the minfairy in its tradle."

# Character a Wide.

The plainest features become handsome parkares when associated only with kind feelings, and the lovelle face disagreeable when linked with tel humor or caprics. People should se member this when they are selec face which they are to see every ing across the breakfast table for the remainder of their lives. - M. P. Willia

FOR MEDICINAL UNIL To-may anything is ores ent would be to expose our ign tine the rebject of the scoopsing the bettef that all the judiciously used or applic terment of our conditions in se lar, it is a natural cons Winne are one of nature's Stick is a re-coverage which to the cent and those physically we from avertamation of the supplied in any other way.

# . L. Dulligan.

Freni Street. Ny Our Plight.

JOHN E. MAIER & SONA Undertaker Mitte, 388 North St. Se Residence, 571 St. Joseph Se.

THOS.B. MOONEY Funeral - Director

L R WEBBEI



