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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING APRIL 15th, 1922
11,714

HELPING THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Because the postoffice employes make such clever deductions, decipher so much bad writing and deliver so much mail that is poorly and incorrectly addressed there are many who rely upon it to do the impossible. There are in fact so many times that it surmounts sizeable obstacles that it is difficult to understand how it so completely falls down when it comes to some simple matter of service. But to every individual it cannot fail to be brought home that when there are 20,000,000, or thereabout, letters which cannot be delivered each year there is much that can be done by him to overcome that situation.

This means that there is an average of about 55,000 letters each day which have to be sent to the dead letter office because they cannot find the one to whom they were addressed and because the address of the sender was not placed upon the envelope.

Now we may not all be good writers, we are not all free from the possibility of making mistakes, addresses are incorrectly given as well as written and people do move without leaving a forwarding address. There are countless ways which make it possible to direct a letter so that it cannot be delivered, but that does not necessitate the sending of it to the dead letter office if the writer will but take the precaution to place his address in the upper left hand corner. Undeliverable letters of that kind are returned to the sender, but where no return address appears they must go to the dead letter office and be opened and if you get them again it will be after the forwarding of additional postage.

This all involves much work. There's a small army of employes in the dead letter office because of the failure of letter writers to take the simple precaution of their address on the letter. This is one of the things that all writers should give careful attention to at the same time that they take the additional moment to address the letter legibly. This is one of the many ways in which those who expect much of the postal service can contribute a large bit to the betterment of the service.

FORCED TO CLEAR HIMSELF.

From all indications ex-President Wilson doesn't intend to have his name used for the political advancement of others without his approval or in cases where those who seek to profit by it have been persistent obstructionists of his policies. Above all he doesn't intend to have himself misrepresented, and though he may have no desire to put himself forward at this time there have been such moves made that require him to speak in order to keep out of disturbing entanglements.

He told Mr. Tumulty in a few words where his place was and now he has administered a rebuke to Senator Reed, which it can be imagined didn't cause him to remark that it gave him more pain than it did the senator.

Senator Reed is looking for a reelection to the fall. He is already building his bridges and in their construction there was employed the statement that the former president had endorsed his action. This was intended of course to appeal to the Wilson democrats, while it was understood that there were plenty of other things in the record of the senator that would satisfy the anti-Wilson democrats.

From such letter writing as has taken place it would appear that way back in 1913, just after the Wilson administration had started work there was a time that the former president wrote to the senator from Missouri commending his action. But that was so long ago and so far antedates the many distressing things that the senator has done that it is not surprising that it was forgotten. Judgment on his whole career causes Mr. Wilson to write that Reed has repeatedly forfeited any claim to his confidence, and under such circumstances it cannot be supposed that he is going to sit idly by and see Reed take the benefit of such help as he plans to get from an old Wilson note.

There has been no indication that former President Wilson was desirous of getting into the campaign this fall. Rather has it been expected that he would not, but whatever might have been his choice he has been forced by the action of others to let it be known that he cannot passively permit such use as they have endeavored to make of his name. Funny things happen in politics but no one in his right mind could expect him to endorse Senator Reed.

THE MUDDLE AT GENOA.

Whatever they may have expected to gain by their secret treaty at Rapallo it seems certain that Germany and Russia have bettered their position in the eyes of the allied nations, or of the smaller countries of Europe and yet it is upon these very countries that they must to a large degree in both instances look for the help that will lift them out of the present condition.

How they could have expected that it would not arouse resentment and a feeling that advantage had been taken of their invitation to the conference is difficult to understand. That they considered their treaty a clever move seems to be indicated, and such being the case there is plausibility in the resentment displayed by Rathenau to the note of condemnation that was addressed to the German delegation.

It is possible that Germany and Russia figured that they needed something that would give them greater weight before the conference and came to the conclusion that such a treaty as has been signed would be the very thing that would do it, but they disregarded the fact that while the nations of Europe were anxious to deal in a general way with the economic situation in which all were concerned two of them proceed to look out for themselves regardless of the others and to give notice to the world that they had decided upon preferential treatment for each other, regardless of the fact that they are under obligation to and expecting much from the others.

This development cannot fail to emphasize the wisdom that was displayed by the government of the United States in declining to participate in the Genoa conference. There has been demonstrated that unwillingness to enter into a general understanding without first paving the way with a lot of special and secret agreements, and it directs attention to the fact that Russia has a long way to travel in the way of stimulating confidence in its action before it can expect to receive the recognition of this government. It is a muddle in which we are fortunately not involved.

LIVE AND TENDER PLAYTHINGS.

Complaint is made in the large centers, because there the evil of it is all the more emphasized, against the practice that has been growing for the past few years of buying live rabbits and chickens for Easter. It is of course an attraction that pleases the children and those who do not think beyond that are bound to be inclined to buy. So far so good, but it is after these little pets, which are not intended for such treatment, are taken into the apartment houses and then get away to live the best they can, starve to death or be killed that the bad features of this practice are disclosed.

Efforts directed toward educating the people who buy such things means a long and hard task. There are those who have had experience with such cases who can appreciate the fact that the cruelty to animals involved in those instances ought to be avoided, but to those who haven't had experience there is the attraction which those who developed the idea fully understood. Just as long as they are offered for sale for such purposes it can be expected that there will be many who will buy.

Thus the best results against such a custom can be directed with best effects against those who are back of the idea, those who are providing the rabbits and chickens for such disposition and those who sell them. If they are not there to get the attention of the buyers they will not be subjected to the cruelties.

If it could be known what happens to so many of the bunnies and the chicks there can be no question but what there would be a more general opposition to the toleration of them for Easter pets than is furnished by the drain upon the pocketbook. Care of such is a decidedly different proposition in the big cities than elsewhere but it is where they are used as playthings rather than pets than the greatest objection comes.

The cruelty involved makes it advisable that the practice should be abandoned before it gets any more extensive.

OVERCOMING OVERSIGHTS.

In spite of all the eagle-eyed scanners of legislation that is presented in congress there are times when measures go through which are virtually useless because no provision is made for carrying out their provisions.

For a long time there has been recognized the need of bringing about a refunding of the money owed this country by foreign nations. It took a long time for congress to bring itself into a position to see the advisability of meeting the need that was pointed out by the president and the secretary of the treasury and after the necessary legislation had been passed there was further delay in getting a confirmation of the appointments that were made to the commission by the president.

Thus after months of what seem to be needless delay in tackling a problem that has long been hanging fire and which is bound to require a considerable amount of time before it is completed, the commission is ready to start on its work only to find out that there have been no funds provided with which the expenses of the commission can be met.

It must be realized that even though though no salaries are involved there are many legitimate expenses which cannot be avoided and the government cannot expect them to be paid out of the pockets of the members. It was because of this oversight that it became necessary to add $20,000 to the appropriation bill for the state and justice departments just acted upon favorably in the senate which ought to mean the casting off of the last handicap which has been experienced in getting the refunding commission named and to work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is getting so that nearly as many homes are equipped with radio as can boast of an automobile.

Germany and Russia enter into a separate secret treaty and yet both are looking for favors from the rest of the world.

And now it seems that there was quite as much reason to be suspicious of Germany at Genoa as there was of soviet Russia.

A. Conan Doyle can be depended upon to give you something to think about even though he doesn't change your convictions.

In view of that nine hour trip by seaplane up the Atlantic coast, it is not too much to expect week-end trips soon to Cuba or Canada.

When Germany turned over to the soviets the former Russian embassy building in Berlin it indicated that something unusual was in the wind.

With Italy leading in the number of immigrants coming to this country it can be understood why it is desirous for a raising of the quota limit.

Lloyd George had his back to the wall before he went to Genoa and it doesn't appear that his position has been greatly relieved since getting there.

One geographer is quoted as declaring that the earth is drying up. That will be gratifying news to some of those who tried to negotiate country roads in the early spring.

The man on the corner says: You can bet the doctor's advice will be considered worth something when he declares it is dangerous to jump out of bed immediately on awakening.

The past is punctured with drownings of children and others in boats that easily capsized, and there is nothing to indicate but what it will continue quite as often in the future even though such waste of life could be prevented.

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

"See the aluminum stewpan which I bought for 35 cents when it is worth a dollar and a half!" triumphantly recited the lady with the bright auburn hair. "Don't I know how wto save money?"

"Not at all," countered the husband, who saw through things and prided himself upon the faculty. "If you didn't need a new stewpan the 35 cents is wasted—and if you did need it, how do you know that you saved a dollar and fifteen cents on the purchase? Maybe it is really worth only 49 cents or something like that!"

"Oh, no!" the wife with the auburn hair told him still more triumphantly. "There was the regular ticket on it, marked $1.50, and you needn't hasten to explain that they could easily fasten any kind of a ticket they wanted to onto it, because it isn't that kind of store! It was a real sale and they just marked 'em down!"

"Oh, I see," said the husband, settling himself more comfortably and getting down to work.

"'Goodness,' you remarked to yourself, 'I hate to waste the time, but it would be a sin and a crime not to take advantage of this really marvelous bargain! Who ever heard of getting good aluminum so cheap!' And off you go, while the moths continue to devour your furs in the guest room closet, the family has to eat bakery cookies and there isn't a shirt in sight for me to buy under $4.50.

"Maybe some of us get indigestion from the bakery cookies and there is $5 to the doctor to add on to the expense account. You reach the sale and attain the stewpan counter, where you hurl your 35 cents at a much badgered damsel with a cashbook and get your name put down afterward fighting your way back through the mob and wrecking a few more spring suits and dispositions. You were so tired and exhausted by this time that you sought the tearoom and spent 90 cents on a light snack and on the way to the train you saw about $58 worth of other bargains you simply had to have and you had 'em. So you see——"

"I wouldn't have your keen insight for worlds!" said the lady with the auburn hair hotly. "Life must be practically ruined for you when you are able to analyze everybody's innocent motives so expertly! Here I trot my feet off trying to be economical and help you accumulate wealth and get no credit for it! Or thanks! If women didn't watch the corners——"

"I can tell you the rest of that speech," said the husband, who saw through things. "And I quite agree with you. It is the women who save money, but they also spend it. After a woman scrimps and twists pennies out of her housekeeping allowance and suddenly finds that she has $100 ahead, what does she do with it? Instead of putting it into a nice little bond that her husband can hock in the days of adversity, she purchases an oriental rug, an automobile, a sealskin coat and the silver service she has been longing for desperately. No idea of economy whatever!

"That is why I view your new saucepan with suspicion and alarm. It looks like a simple saucepan, but heaven knows what financial atrocities it covers! I have the sensation of being suspended over a volcano, which is apt to boil over any instant. There isn't a particle of peace in the atmosphere, and I feel very nervous.

"I shouldn't be surprised in a minute or so when I have to pause to relight this cigar to have you add casually, as you pat your hair before the mantel mirror, that your new dress will be home tomorrow and Mme. Shirrs would like about a $150 check, or that you just had $60 worth of shoes sent up because there was a reduction price list sent out and you thought it was dreadful not to save money by taking advantage of it. There is some joker attached to this transaction, and I know it!"

"You know a lot, don't you!" the auburn-haired lady said tartly. "I don't see how you have time for much of anything else! The next time I buy a bargain I shall tell you nothing about it whatever!"

"Oh, yes, you will!" said the husband. "It is mentally, morally and physically impossible for a woman who has bought a bargain to refrain from mentioning the fact. It can't be done. But you seem to be edging away from the subject—just what else did you buy when you went on this stewpan jaunt?"

"The very idea——"

"What was it?"

"Well," slowly admitted the auburn-haired wife, "if you must know it, I got some perfectly wonderful towels, and we certainly needed towels, and I just ran across them—oh, I think you are perfectly horrid!"

"Well, it's a wonderful stewpan, anyhow," said the disagreeable husband.—Exchange.

FAMOUS MEN.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

George Frederick Handel, one of the greatest musical geniuses the world has ever seen, was born in Saxony in 1684, spent his entire life in the profession for which he was so admirably fitted, and died at the advanced age of seventy-five, having composed his great work, "Triumph of Time and Truth," the year of his death.

On April 6, 1759, Handel attended a performance of the "Messias" at Covent Garden, London, which was his last public appearance, for on the Saturday following he died at his house in Brook street, in the English metropolis. Though born in Saxony, Handel became a naturalized British subject, and he left behind him in his adopted country, a name and a popularity which never has been, and probably never will be, rivaled by that of any other composer.

Handel's father was a surgeon, and he thought art of any character was degrading, and consequently strove in every way to stifle the alarming symptoms of musical genius in his son which appeared almost in infancy.

In spite of this, some friendly hand contrived to convey into the house a clavichord which was concealed in a garret, where, without being discovered the boy taught himself to play. He advanced so rapidly that before he was ten years of age he had a number of compositions to his credit, and his preceptor was compelled to confess that the boy knew more about music than himself.

Although Handel wrote a number of operas and other large compositions, it was his setting to music of religious stories such as the "Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "Saul," etc., upon which his fame rests most securely, and no composer built ever equalled him in this character of work.

The great works that Handel composed after he was fifty years of age were: "Saul" and "Israel in Egypt," composed in 1738; "Messiah," in 1742; "Samson" 1743; "Joseph," 1744; "Belshazzar" and "Hercules," in 1745; "Judas Maccabaeus," 1747; "Joshua," 1748; "Solomon," 1749; "Susanna," and "Theodora," in 1750; and his last oratorio was "Jeptha," composed in 1751 and performed in 1752.

It was while engaged on this last work that he was first attacked by the disease which finally deprived him of his sight. Three times he was couched for cataract, but without success, and for the remainder of his life he was almost totally blind. He was at first profoundly depressed by his affliction; but after a time, with indomitable strength, he rose superior to it. He actually continued to preside at the organ during the performance of his own oratorios and even to play organ concertos.

Handel, besides a composer, was a teacher, a chapel-master, an opera director and an impressario. The rapidity with which he composed was as wonderful as his industry. His opera of "Rinaldo" was written in fourteen days and his "Messiah" in twenty-four. It was as a vocal and, above all, a choral writer, that Handel is supreme. No one ever [illegible] the requisites of the chorus as he did; and his compositions of this class remain to this day unapproachable. No one before or since has so well understood how to extract from a body of voices such grand results by such artful, simple means as those he used.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

William A. Gaston, who aspires to the senatorial toga now worn by the veteran Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, is president of one of the largest banks in New England, and has been the financial backer and adviser of the democratic party in Massachusetts for many years, as well as its candidate for the governorship in two elections, also Massachusetts' representative on the democratic national committee. Mr. Gaston is a lawyer by profession, and was trained for that calling at the Harvard Law School, having previously graduated from Harvard college. He has served on the university's board of overseers, and been director of many of the leading charitable organizations of Boston, which is his home city. During the war he did efficient service as chairman of the war efficiency department of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety.

Stories That Recall Others

One Thing He Knew Anyway.

There was a business transaction which had some twists and turns that needed clearing up. A conference was arranged by a lawyer with the interested parties and set for 5 o'clock on a certain afternoon.

In ample time the judge and one of the parties arrived, but the third party failed to show up and at 5.30 he had not come. Thereupon the other party left but the lawyer remained until 6 o'clock.

In the evening the judge received a call over the telephone. He at once knew it was the third party.

"'N hello, judge, is that you?" he asked.

"Yes," the judge answered.

"Well, judge, I was just thinking. Was that meeting this afternoon for four or five o'clock?" he asked.

"Five o'clock," the judge replied.

"Well, you see, I didn't know whether it was four or five, but I knew well it was impossible for me to be there at the appointed hour," he said.

The judge was not equal to the occasion.

No Chance.

It was at a gathering of boys when they were telling what they wanted to be.

One tow-headed little chap spoke up promptly. "I want to be a cop," said he.

"Are you planning to be a fat man," the man asked, noticing that the youngster was tall and slender for his years.

"Nope," came the reply.

"Well, there isn't any chance for you, my son. You'd better take up something else," was the disappointing advice.

Today's Anniversaries

1775—General Putnam arrived at Concord, Mass., having ridden his horse about 100 miles in 18 hours.

1791—Henry Burden, inventor of the horseshoe machine, born in Scotland. Died at Troy, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1871.

1798—Great Britain suspended the habeas corpus act because of the prospect of rebellion in Ireland.

1820—Alice Gary, noted author, born near Cincinnati. Died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1871.

1871—Congress conveyed the branch mint at Dahlonego, Ga., to the North Georgia Agricultural College for educational purposes.

1898—United States sent an ultimatum to Spain, demanding the surrender of Cuba by noon of April 23.

1903—Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000 for a peace palace at The Hague.

1910—Gen. Samuel Gibbs French, Confederate commander and eldest living West Point graduate, died at Florala, Ala. Born in Gloucester county, N. J., in 1818.

Today's Birthdays

Daniel Chester French, celebrated sculptor, born at Exeter, N. H., 72 years ago today.

John F. Hylan, mayor of New York city, born in Greene county, N. Y., 54 years ago today.

Charles H. Brand, representative in congress of the Eighth Georgia district, born at Loganville, Ga., 61 years ago today.

James D. Phelan, former United States senator from California, born in San Francisco, 61 years ago today.

David J. Bancroft, shortstop of the New York National league baseball team, born at Sioux City, Iowa, 30 years ago today.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

INDIA'S RELIGIONS POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT

"India and her problems and movements cannot be understood unless something is known of the tangled threads of numerous religions that are entwined with every fibre of her life," says a bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Religious antagonism has heretofore been the rock upon which every proposed all-India movement has broken up," continues the bulletin, "although the recently imprisoned leader, Ghandi, has been able, in a measure, to enlist followers from some of the most divergent of India's 'jarring creeds.'

"Religion is the soul of Indian life, the spice in an otherwise unendurable existence. To the Hindu, Mohammedan or Sikh, religion is by no means nominal but is an actual force in everyday affairs. Religious festivals mark the changes of the year. The temple grounds are the meeting places of the people and the forums of public opinion.

"Asceticism is both subjectively and objectively attractive and holy men abound from the Himalayas, beloved by Kim's guru, to the tropical sea beside which Dravidian temples raise their gopurams and Christian churches show their spires.

"Probably nowhere is religion used with more profitable results by charlatans and impostors than in India. So great a virtue is charity that the very mountebank is considered a public benefactor. The Moslem mendicant often lends real dignity to the dignified word 'fakir.' But many 'holy men' are more faker than fakir.

"Nowhere else have men, through religion, so detached themselves from the passions and frivolities of worldly life. Nowhere has religion so seasoned unmitigated misery. Nowhere has religion been the cloak for more blatant beggary and disgusting deception. Nowhere is religion a more potent political factor.

"More than two-thirds of the people of India are Hindus. Modern Hinduism grew out of Brahmanism, and is still called by that name. The earlier belief was in one amnipotent but impersonal Being, whose personal manifestations were Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver; and Siva, the Destroyer and Reproducer. Brahma has few followers. Vishnu is worshipped by millions, upon whose foreheads is painted a device called the namam consisting of a vertical red line inside a U-shaped figure in white clay. But the favorite god of many Hindus is Siva.

"When Buddha gained followers in India, the Brahmins accepted so emasculated the gentle faith of the Buddhists that they drove Buddhism into Ceylon, Burma and the Far East, so that the religion of the Hindu, modified by the teachings of Buddha, prevades India from Benares to Conjeeveram and from Kumbakonam to Allahabed.

"When the various Mohammedan conquerors poured in over the northern passes they brought their religion with them, so that India has more Mohammedans than Turkey ever ruled and the assemblage of 'the Faithful' in the Great Mosque of Delhi forms one of the largest congregations of the followers of Mohammed to be found anywhere. The sensitiveness of this Moslem group over alleged insults to the Khalif or Sultan of Turkey has done much to complicate world politics. With more than 66 million Mohammedans within its boundaries, India ranks at the top of the list of Moslem lands. But Indian Mohammedanism is strongly tinged with Hindu culture and has lost much of the militant quality which distinguished it in the days of Baber and Akbar.

"The Sikhs broke away from the orthodox Hindu faith under the leadership of Nanak, who was born in the Punjab, near Amritsar, the capital city of the Sikhs, in 1469. Sikh means disciple and these schismatics once worshipped their Gurus, or teachers, but later transferred their devotion to the Granth, or holy book which proclaims their faith and principles. The Sikhs abolished caste, that curse and blessing of Hindu society, and their militant ardor has given them a standing out of all proportion to their membership of three millions.

"India has nearly four million Christians, mostly Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Baptists but with large numbers of Syrian Christians, whose patriarch lives in Antioch. Most of the Christians are found in Madras Presidency and on the Travancore Coast.

"From Peshawar to Cape Comorin, India contains many Animists among the hill tribes and aboriginal races and even the Buddhists of Burma hold to some Animistic beliefs, whose influence is felt throughout the land.

"Two of the most interesting but numerically unimportant religious group rather than a religion, agree with the Hindus in many principles, ascribe a soul to every animal however small and seek to secure release from the bonds of transmigration. According to their belief, only the monks can attain Nirvana. Their homes for decrepit animals are world famous and their temples are noted for the intricacy of their carvings and the wealth of ornament which distinguishes them.

"The Parsis are descendants of the fire worshippers who were excelled from the region of Baku on the Caspian Sea by the Mohammedan conquests. These followers of Zoroaster, whose ability as merchants has given them unusual econimic strength, refuse to defile the elements, and expose their dead to vultures rather than burn or bury them. They assert that fire is simply a symbol for their God of glory and light. Their women are among the best educated in the entire Orient. Hospitals for both animals and human beings are endowed by the Parsis and they erect many monuments. These people dominate the business life of Bombay.

"From the ignorant villager of the south, breaking a coconut as a sacrifice to some one of India's millions of maleficent gods to the Jain on Mount Abu, stepping aside to avoid treading on a worm, religion is a vital force to India's people. Atheism is growing but to offset this baneful influence the Brahma Samaj and the Christian missionary are exerting their best efforts and the great religions are holding their followers in line."

The "Stonewall Jackson" Of China

KEYSTONE VIEW CO.—NEW YORK

Gen. Feng Yu Hsiang, who has been appointed Governor of Shensi, now rules over what is probably the finest race in China. Not only is he one of the big military leaders, but since his conversion to the Christian faith he has proved that the Oriental can show his Occidental brother a point or two in Christianity.

Recently he captured a brigade of rebels, and instead of killing or imprisoning them he assembled the beaten soldiers in his camp, read them a lecture on patriotism, handed them money and sent them home.

GIRLS WHO SWEAR

It has long been the fashion at colleges and schools to take a census of graduating classes to determine such vital facts as these:

What is your favorite flower? How tall are you? Do you smoke? Are you a prohibitionist?

At a girls' seminary a recent inquiry was more sweeping. To the interrogation: "Do you swear?" 200 of the 215 girls answered yes.

But admitting that they swear is not proof that these feminine lips do utter oaths. So at least says the law in New York State, writes "Griant" in the Philadelphia Press.

"Four or five people must hear you swear, not for a second or two, but for about five minutes—that's the law in North Carolina.

"Down in Alabama they don't expect a man to swear from the housetops, but the law says that if three or four persons hear you just once, good-night!

"In Tennessee it is not necessary to repeat the offensive words when a culprit is indicted for swearing.

"I saw on the veranda of a country club seventeen women, of whom 12 were drinking an intoxicating liquor and 7 were smoking cigarettes.

"But if that census at the girls' seminary is an index, more women swear than daily with John Barleycorn or Lady Nicotine."

The delicious flavor of sweet sugar cane in

Domino Syrup

adds a real zest to waffles, hot cakes, biscuits and muffins.

This popular flavor can be used in many ways to make your menu more delightful.

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and calomel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing vegetable laxative.

No griping is the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth"—bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver—constipation, you'll find quick, sure and pleasant results from one or two of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime.

Thousands take them every night just to keep right. Try them. 15c and 30c.

"Nowadays"

It is "SALADA" for breakfast, for dinner, for supper and five o'clock Tea the Continent wide

100 Per-Cent Pure

"SALADA"

Tea, as staple as our daily bread

THE PORTEOUS & MITCHELL CO

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

TOWELS AND TOWELING

4920 Towels — 2150 Yards of Toweling

TURKISH TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, HUCK-A-BACK TOWELS, LINEN TOWELS, BATH RUGS, ETC.

Remember, towel prices of a few months ago? These sale prices are fully one-third less. Housewives will buy them by the dozen, so great are the savings.

ON SALE BEGINNING TODAY AND THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

Turkish Towels At Big Savings

50 dozen, size 18x36 Bleached Turkish Towels—Sale price.... 10c

50 dozen better grade Bleached Turkish Towels, size 18x38 — Sale price each 15c

50 dozen, size 20x40, good, heavy weight Turkish Towels, ribbed weave, regular value 39c — Sale price 25c

25 dozen, size 22x40, extra heavy, full-bleached Turkish Towels, regular value 59c — Sale price 39c

25 dozen, size 22x42, heavy weight, Bleached, Turkish Towels, with colored borders, regular value 75c—Sale price.. 49c

25 dozen, size 24x46, extra large size Turkish Towels, soft and absorbent, regular value $1.00—Sale price 69c

25 dozen fine quality Turkish Towels, with colored borders, regular value $1.00—Sale price 69c

25 dozen size 26x52 (note the size) Turkish Towels, very soft and absorbent, regular value $1.25—Sale price 79c

Huck-a-back and Linen Towels

Size 18x34 Cotton Huck-a-back Towels, regular value 15c—Sale price 10c

Size 20x40, extra heavy Huck-a-back Towels, slightly imperfect, regular value 25c — Sale price 15c

Size 19x36 All-Linen Huck Towels, celebrated "Webb" make, pure linen and very absorbent, regular value 69c — Sale price 49c

25 dozen size 18x35 "Booth" Towels, these are exceptional value—Sale price 17c

Size 22x42 Hemstitched All-Linen Towels, "Old Bleach" weave, regular value $1.50 — Sale price 98c

Size 22x42 Hemstitched Linen Towels, fine quality with Jacquard borders, regular value $2.00—Sale price $1.49

Size 22x42 Hemstitched All-Linen Huck-a-back Towels, these are extra fine grade, regular price $3.00—Sale price.. $1.98

50 Bath Rugs, in pink, blue and yellow effects, good size, value $1.50—Sale price..... 98c

2150 Yards Toweling, at Special Prices

500 yards of Bleached Toweling, in short lengths, regular value 15c—Sale price a yard.... 9c

500 yards of Union Linen Toweling, with colored border (our own importation), regular value 25c—Sale price a yard 19c

18-inch Glass Toweling, in assorted checks—Sale price a yard 19c

250 yards of All-Linen Crash Toweling, very soft and absorbent, regular value 45c—Sale price 29c

250 yards of extra heavy All-Linen Crash Toweling, regular "Barnsley" weave, value 55c—Sale price a yard 39c

24-inch "Old Bleach" Huck-a-back Toweling, in neat figures, regular value $1.50—Sale price a yard 98c

Sale of Silk Hosiery Continued

The special sale of 2400 pairs of Women's Silk Hosiery will continue today, and throughout the week. This offering comprises surplus stocks and sample Hosiery—every pair perfect—and prices range from 48c for a good quality black silk stocking, all the way to $1.65 for a full-fashioned or "three seam" silk stocking.

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THE VOICE OF THE OSTRICH

Like many other birds, ostriches lose or cease to use their voices in captivity, and very few visitors to the zoo know that they have voices at all. In their natural surroundings, however they are far from dumb, for they have a song like the roar f a lion. In fact Dr. Livingston said he could only tell the difference between the two by the fact that the ostriches roared by day and the lions by night. Just as boys' voices "break', so the voices of some birds, orinthologists have discovered, change from youthful to adult tones. The voice of the young buzzard is about an octave higher than that of its parents, and in certain owls it is as much as two octaves higher. Growing moorlarks and finches have an actual "break" in the voice, and in domestic fowls this break or change is very marked, says an exchange. In the case of the silver gull the break of voice comes with the putting on of the adult plumage.

Some people take a melancholy satisfaction in alwayr being prepared for the worst

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