THE TIPPING HABIT.

Everybody in Washington Has Become Its Abject Slave.

A Species of Legalized Robbery from Which No Man or Woman Who Is Fond of Comfort Can Escape Nowadays.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THIS might be called a story of highway robbery, or, better, a story of legalized larceny.

So long as a man is robbed, and systematically mulcted, it makes little difference to him what form of operation may be adopted by the robber. The purse which contains a dollar may be taken at night by a burglar, or it may be taken at midday by a bandit, at the point of a pistol; and the method makes no difference to the one who owns the purse, but is obliged to give it up.

"I am paying $52 every year in order to secure civility and fair treatment," said a permanent guest at one of the leading hotels of this city this afternoon. "I hand a silver dollar to my waiter every Saturday night. Because of that fact the waiter looks out for me, gets my meals ready for me, anticipates my wants and makes things pleasant for me in the dining-room. If I happen to take a friend to dinner with me my waiter is promptly on hand, bowing low and doing his best to help me entertain my friend. Other boarders at our hotel receive only such service as the waiters are compelled to give them, and often they suffer numerous discourtesies, which are exceedingly disagreeable in the presence of others."

A dollar every Saturday night is not much money, but it amounts to a fine suit of clothes every year, with shoes and hat thrown in. To the negro waiter it amounts to half of his house rent; and every waiter usually has four or five guests who pay about the same amount for special services, although the hotel proprietors pay from $12 to $20 per month, and board, to good waiters.

The saloons and hotel bar-rooms in this city are closed on Sunday, by law, but regular patrons of hotel bar-rooms are always served with liquor, on the quiet, and the police department seems to be unable or unwilling to seal those places. On last Sunday afternoon the writer observed two colored highwaymen collecting tolls from these drinking men. There is a door in a prominent hotel which opens the way to a small dark room adjoining the barroom. On either side of that door stood a bell boy, in the hotel uniform. When each drinking man approached one of the bell boys opened the door and escorted the visitor to a seat in the private room. Then, taking his order, the bell boy would bring him the required drink and a card with the price marked upon it. The customer in each instance not only paid for his drink, but gave the bell boy five or ten cents for his service. If any man should neglect to give up this "tip" to the servant, on the following Sunday he would be told that the bar could not be opened, or some other discourtesy would be shown him.

Now everybody will be disposed to say that it serves a drinking man right to be mulcted that way, for violating the law as well as for drinking on Sunday, but that is a separate thought altogether. The fact remains that the "tip" is required for that kind of service, and it is robbery.

The hotel guest referred to above gave a further bit of information which was interesting. He said: "For some time I could not get my rooms put in order early in the day. The chambermaid on my floor assured me that it was impossible for her to get around to my apartments earlier than noon; she had so much work to do. But when I began giving her a two dollar bill at the end of each month she gave my rooms earlier attention, so that now I am well fixed and comfortably entertained. I pay the hotel $250 per month, but I am obliged to pay for every attention which I receive. Even the barber, whose price for a shave is 15 cents, expects a quarter of a dollar; and he gets it, because if he did not I would get butchered instead of barbered."

FIGHTING FOR A TIP.

The system of giving "tips" prevails to a greater or less extent all over the world, but in no city is it more rigorously and extensively practiced than in this national capital. All of the servants are negroes, and they work together with the view of getting all of the extra money the guests can be harried into giving up to them. Not only in the hotels, but in the restaurants, they expect and practically demand extra pay for services rendered. The man about town who takes his meals regularly at any particular restaurant is soon singled out by all the waiters; and if he doesn't freely give he may sit in loneliness at a table, without having even the courtesy of a bill of fare being handed to him. As soon as the waiters know that the guest will, even occasionally, give up a dime or a quarter, they hasten to attend to his wants as soon as he enters the door.

There was a great railway magnate stopping at one of our hotels a couple of years ago during an entire session of congress. He was interested in legislation involving many millions of dollars. Whenever his bell rang the bell boys made great haste to answer it, because on every call he gave up half a dollar. One evening two of the bell boys had a fight in the hotel office on that account. The magnate's bell rang, and two boys started to answer it. Each claimed that it was "his turn" to answer that bell, because each of them wanted the half dollar which would be forthcoming. They wrangled and finally came to blows, and both of them were discharged. Meanwhile another bellboy answered the call; and the magnate, being particularly in a hurry, gave the lucky fellow a dollar.

Everybody knows that this condition is wrong, and some good people declare that they will pay their hotel bills, and will pay nothing to the servants. But, no matter whether it is wrong or not, the fact remains that the condition exists, and those who decline to surrender to the servants receive scant courtesy.

In the barber shop of a hotel one day recently the writer noticed that the shop boy failed to brush the coat of one of the customers, although he diligently brushed the apparel of others. The proprietor of the shop was asked about it, and he replied: "Of course the boys cannot live without money. I pay them no salary, and they live on what 'tips' they can pick up. That man has never given one nickel to the shop boys, and they needn't brush him if they don't want to. He is too mean to live."

What do you think of that? The proprietor backs the boys in their work of preying on the public. He considers him a mean man who does not give away money to support the boys who ought to be paid by their employer. Moreover, the hotel proprietors wink at the conduct of their waiters, chambermaids and other employes. When any guest complains at the hotel office he is smilingly assured that all faults shall be corrected, but nothing is done. The proprietors, and head clerks, and room clerks, and head waiters all conspire to continue the system of larceny.

One of our prominent statesmen, who is a man of great wealth, will attend the Paris exposition, accompanied by his family, very soon after the adjournment of congress. In private conversation concerning the proposed trip he said: "The robbers in Paris will reap rich harvests this year. In addition to my regular expenses, which will be rather large, I have set aside $1,000 to be used in 'tips' for the garcons. That will probably be enough to cover expenses of that character. I not only fee the waiters and all employes in sight, but I give money to the head cook and assistant cooks, whom the general public never see. My waiters will then tell the cook for whom the orders are given, and my meals will come upon the table in perfect condition to tempt the appetite, and everything will be clean. Men who can afford to travel can also afford to pay for cleanliness. Hotel kitchens are not always scrupulously neat, even in the best hotels. In giving away money for comforts the cooks should never be overlooked."

"MEAN MAN" IN BARBER SHOP.

Thus, you see, the people recognize the evil, and pander to it, because even the wealthy seem to be powerless in the hands of these robbers who stand athwart the highway and demand your money or threaten your discomfort. There is a senator of whom mention has often been made in these columns as one of the bravest of brave men, who resides at a hotel with his wife and two daughters. He pays $750 per month for rooms and board. But the bell boys of the hotel know that whenever his bell rings, no matter whether it is the senator or a member of his family, a silver quarter will be forthcoming every time. Only by thus pandering to the rascally condition can he be always sure of prompt and faithful attention.

Take the advice of experience, and when you come to the national capital be prepared to be robbed. It will be useless for you to set your foot down and declare as emphatically as Mr. Bowser that you will never submit to such extortion. It will be useless for you to complain to the hotel proprietor or manager. If you want prompt service and courteous treatment under all circumstances, you will submit meekly. Otherwise you will have cold rolls and lukewarm coffee or tea, cold roast or overdone steak or chops, and exasperatingly dilatory service.

SMITH D. FRY.

FINDS SWEETHEART AT LAST.

After Search of Two Years Texas Ranchman Discovers His Intended Bride in New York Hospital.

After a search of two years a ranchman named Morris, from San Antonio, Tex., has found his sweetheart, Lucy Reed. She is a patient in Bellevue hospital. A tall westerner applied late the other night for admittance at Bellevue. Though greatly disappointed when told the hour was too late for visitors, he was nevertheless radiant with happiness when assured that Lucy Reed was still a patient there.

"I have searched for her for two years," he told the attendant, "and at last I've found her. My name is Morris. Lucy and I grew up together in San Antonio. We were boy and girl sweethearts, and later became engaged to be married. Our wedding day was set two years ago, when Lucy disappeared.

"From one town to another I tracked her, until finally I found she had come to New York. To-morrow I shall see her and persuade her, if I can, to return home with me as soon as she is well."

Her Champion.

Fay—That Miss Snapp is just hateful, isn't she?

May—Yes. You were present yesterday when she told me I was "the homeliest girl in our set," weren't you?

Fay—Yes; and I gave her a piece of my mind about it afterward.

May—That was kind of you, dear; but I hope you weren't too severe?

Fay—Well, I told her she ought to remember how sensitive you must be about it. — Catholic Standard and Times.

A Conditional Order.

Sweet Girl—Have you any parlor shades that won't break loose and fly up all of a sudden when you least expect it?

Dealer—Yes, miss.

Sweet Girl—Well, I wish you'd send a man around and see if he can't talk ma into buying some.—N. Y. Weekly.

Not Invited.

Daughter—Shall we invite Dr. Bigfee to the reception?

Mother—I think we'd better not, he's so absent-minded. He might charge it in the bill.—N. Y. Weekly.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

He is the One Who Learns, by Testing and Experience, the Best Methods to Pursue.

Many farmers read with absorbing interest the recital of the experiences, as given in some agricultural journal, of that farmer who has made farming pay. They ponder his manner of culture and methods of handling his crops, and in most instances fully acquiesce in the wisdom of his plans of procedure. While meditating on them, at the noon hour, under the shade of the tree or at the north end of the house, the paper oft falls from the farmer's hand, and comparisons, unconsciously perhaps, are made between his own lot and that of the successful farmer, whose paying methods are so forcibly pictured in the paper. The instituted comparisons are too often odius, even more, dissatifying; and the farmer rises slowly, deliberately gets his old straw hat, partially brimless, and with a sigh, goes to the task of the day. How much the sigh may mean. It may be interpreted by the line of conduct later pursued, as meaning that the other man was successful because his environment and oppertunities were different from those of our friend and his advantages better. "I could succeed, too, if things were only different," is frequently the mental reflection.

That's just the point, the changing of existing conditions. But such changes can't be made as by a fairy's wand. It requires the plan, then the slow but sure adoption of this plan. The successful farmer of whom you read had his times of sitting under his worm-withered gourd.

The quiet testing of some of the ideas of advanced farming is what is needed. Give some portion of a crop unusual care, study intelligently the effect, and patiently await results. Such trials may convince you that you are farming too much land, and yet not farming it enough. There is a difference. You can't follow verbatim et literatim the methods of any one. The history of any successful farming operation can only be to another an object lesson, given on the general principle that what one man has done another man may do. Don't conclude because the first effort is not a blooming success that it is a withering failure in toto, as did the farmer who declared that potatoes grown in the spring, however early they matured, would not, if planted the same season, produce tubers, for he had tried it. When questioned closely the facts were revealed that he had pulled a few early potatoes from a hill and planted them down somewhere and they didn't grow. If all experiments were conducted on such premises we would be but little past the Indian's primitive methods of corn planting.

While thus testing some other man's methods of farming to determine as to the best manner of conducting farming operations, your own intelligence and strength of character are in the crucible of success. Successful farming alike is test of the farm and the farmer.—Rural World.

EXERCISE FOR SWINE.

The Healthy Hog's the One that Has Room to Exercise While Growing.

Do hogs need exercise? is asked by a correspondent. Yes, at most periods of their lives they do, although the tendency of modern greeding has all been in the direction of early fattening and making the largest gains on the smallest possible amount of feed. The sucking pig needs exercise, or phethora and an attack of thumps may be expected. The time when thumps are most complained of is when, after farrowing time, there is bad weather that keeps the litter and the dam confined to the pen, where the former suck and sleep, and has no work to do to keep it healthy. In good weather, with room enough to run about out of doors, the litter always get exercise enough, and rarely has thumps. Growing pigs need some exercise, too, but they can be relied on to take all they need if given room enough, and the weather is not too unfavorable. Breeding pigs should always have plenty of exercise, or they will become shy breeders, and the pigs they have will not be vigorous, and they may even become entirely sterile. When hogs get their growth and are put in the yard for fattening, is the time when they need exercise least. For the short time that remains before marketing they can both safely and advantageously be kept as quiet as possible. The time is too brief for them to suffer injury for want of exercise, and the feed will have a quicker effect if they do not run it off. The answer to the question should therefore be that the hogs need exercise, but no particular pains need be taken to see that they get it except in the case of young pigs in bad weather, or in that of breeding stock that has been fattened for the show ring. The latter, when they reach home after the shows, need reducing, not by cutting off feed so much as by exercise, and in doing this driving them around the yard with a buggy whip for a while each day is often resorted to.—Homestead.

HERE AND THERE.

—Most all diseases of fowls are the direct result of carelessness, lice, filth and impure water.

—As soon as the fowl breeding season is over it is a good plan to dispose of all the breeding stock not wanted for next season's breeders.

—Any farmer who denies himself the time necessary to keep posted on farm topics and general news, is robbing himself feloniously and will meet condign punishment in purse and person.

—Crowley, La., is to have another rice mill, larger than any now in operation there. The National Rice Milling Co., of New York, has decided to remove its Brooklyn mill to Crowley, so as to be at the center of supply.

—Heavy rains in the central and east Gulf states, including portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Illinois, and central and northern Indiana, have retarded cultivation, and in some sections caused injury to crops.

—The farmer who imagines he has no time to read, entertains a dangerous delusion. It is lack of inclination that interferes. If he would take an hour daily for reading he would find it about the most profitable hour of the 24, except the hours spent in refreshing sleep.

—One of the most important points in a good hog, as a breeder or feeder, is good strong legs and feet. A horse is no better than his worst foot, will apply to hogs also. A hog wants to get about lively, and, to hold his own among his fellows, must do so. Fineness of bone has been carried a little too far in some of the best breeds.

FOWLS IMPROVE SOIL.

An Important Fact Whose Value Has Too Long Been Underestimated by Our Farmers.

Some poultrymen are favorable to the method of keeping poultry in small flocks, in confinement, with two yards to each flock, in the greater opportunities given for improving and using the land. Only one-half of each acre will be occupied at the same time by the fowls, the other half being devoted to gardening, alternating the hens and the garden as occasion permits. The half acre in vegetables will produce as much as was formerly secured on an acre, and no manure need be brought or hauled, for not only will the hens (like sheep) scatter the droppings themselves, but they also accumulate at night a large quantity, which may be applied where it will be most serviceable. One great source of fertility to the land from the keeping of poultry, in addition to the droppings, is an enormous loss of food from the trampling of the fowls, the pickings from the trough, and the discarded amount due to fermentation, all of which serve as plant food. Keeping fowls in yards, removing them frequently and turning under the manure, prevents the fowls from living in filth, and permits of an enormous production of crops. On a piece of light, sandy soil that has been considered almost barren, where a flock of 30 hens were kept for a year, was grown an enormous crop of potatoes, beans, cabbages and peas. The growth was excessively rank, and for three years after the same spot was more productive than any of equal space on the place. The food bought annually for a flock is equal to bringing a large quantity of fertilizer on the farm, and in passing through the body of the fowl it is reduced to a condition fitting it for immediate use by plants. The fresh earth absorbs and retains its valuable properties better than the droppings from the roost can be saved. That fruit, vegetables and poultry should be combined is a fact that will some day be admitted by all; but when the system is practiced the free arrangement may be abolished, and the hen be used not only for producing eggs and poultry, but also for improving the soil, just as is now done in France, and as is done with sheep in England. The poultry in France keep up the fertility of the farms, yield large profits of eggs and meat, and increase the flocks, yet the flocks are small and no ranges are permitted. If it is possible in France, it is possible here, and the time will yet come when no small gardens will be cultivated without a flock of hens as assistants instead of being considered enemies.—Farm and Fireside.

NEAT SCRATCHING SHED.

Hens Can Use It in Winter as Well as During the Rainstorms of the Summer.

The cut shows the ordinary farm poultry house, to which an addition has been made in the form of a scratching shed, for use not only in the winter season, but also during the rainstorms at other times of year.

Such an open shed is also most convenient as a roosting place for growing chickens during the summer. The front can have a frame, covered with cotton cloth, fitted to the opening and hinged at the top, to be let down at night in summer if desired, and on stormy days in winter, when snow would be likely to blow in if the front of the shed were left open. The cost of a shed built in this way is very small as no floor is laid.—American Agriculturist.

AN ALL SEASONS HOUSE.

HINTS IN HENOLOGY.

Bran is a good laxative food for young chicks.

The great mistake of beginners is to attempt a large number of breeds.

Notice which hens lay the largest eggs. Sometimes the largest hens lay smallest eggs.

All nests should be movable. Lice collect behind permanent nests and give a great deal of trouble.

After the hatching season, all surplus cocks should be marketed, as their food is a total waste and is quite a serious item of loss.

Cleanliness and pure water are important items in prevention of cholera and bowel diseases. Don't let the drinking water stand in the sun.—Farm and Home.

No Sure Cure for Cholera.

There is no sure cure for cholera. The best remedy is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in half a gallon of water. A great many persons inquire for remedies for cholera without knowing what disease may exist in the flock. When they state they have "cholera" in the flock and "cannot get rid of it" they give the best evidence that there is no cholera, for it rids itself in a few days. The symptoms are great prostration, a nervous, anxious expression, intense thirst, and profuse diarrhoea of greenish color. Most of the supposed cases of cholera are due to indigestion from excessive feeding.—Farm and Fireside.

Shorts and Milk for Pigs.

Better buy some shorts and mix with that new milk that you are feeding to the pigs and see how they will grow. Don't expect them to do as well on corn and milk as they will on some shorts and a little oil meal, which is not a bad thing to have in the slop. It makes them have that glossy, sleek appearance. It has been demonstrated by a 70 days' feeding test at Indiana experiment station that pigs fed on corn meal alone became sluggish in their appetites and did not gain as much as those fed on a mixture of corn meal and wheat middlings.—Farmers' Voice.

Time Wasted.

It is said of a certain learned man that he spent half his lifetime acquiring fluency in ten different languages, and then went and married a wife who never gives him a chance to get a word in edgeways.—Tit-Bits.

One Woman's Letter

SAYS

"I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I used the Pinkham remedies.

"My trouble was ulceration of the uterus. I suffered terribly, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief.

"To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain.

"I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot praise the medicines enough."—MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women without charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

MITCHELL'S

Price, 25c.

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EYE SALVE

JOKE GAINED HIS POINT.

A Michigan Statesman's Clever Ruse Worked on a Committee on Pensions.

Not long ago Congressman "Hank" Smith, of the Second Michigan district, worked a joke off on the house committee on pensions. It should be explained, says the Chicago Chronicle, that this committee is not the one which has charge of the pensions which grew out of the civil war, says a correspondent. Its functions appertain to the granting of pensions to the widows and veterans of the Mexican and Black Hawk wars and other ancient unpleasantnesses. It should also be pointed out that one of their rules is that no widow's pension shall be larger than $8 a month. This proceeds upon the theory that any widow who survives a veteran of these wars must be a comparatively young woman and that she must have married the veteran in his dotage to get his pension.

The new member from Michigan appeared before the committee at its last meeting and in an incidental and smiling way alluded to the rule.

"That is a fine rule," said he in a guileless sort of way. "I sympathize with its purpose and believe it should stand. But just to show good faith I am going to propose an amendment. I move that it be amended so as to read 'except in the case of widows over 100 years of age.'"

The members of the committee are always in favor of a joke and the proposition was adopted with a unanimous laugh.

And thereupon "Hank" produced from his pocket a bill to grant a pension of $12 a month to Mrs. Hixon, of Clinton, Mich. She had just passed her one hundredth year. It was not necessary to explain that her husband had served to within one day of the time requisite to get a pension in the regular manner. The committee reported the bill favorably.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

The humorist gets his butter from the cream of his jokes.—Chicago Daily News.

Unless you believe in the heroic you will never be a hero.—Chicago Daily News.

A learned insectologist has discovered that the best time to examine the wonderful construction of a hornets' nest is after the hornets have moved out.—Chicago Daily News.

Very Odd.—They were at Niagara falls for their first visit, and they were deeply impressed. "Those rapids seem to be fairly alive," said she. "Fairly alive," he assented, "and yet," he pointed out, "they have been shot several times."—Town Topics.

A bow-legged Baltimore man has submitted to an operation in order to overcome the objections of a girl who doesn't admire the wishbone effect in husbands. Yet there are persons who affect to believe that love is deteriorating.—Washington Post.

We hear a good deal of the man who thinks the world is in danger of flood when his own teapot has a hole in it, but not so much of him who regards the universe as in sound repair when his particular leak is soldered.—Indianapolis News.

"These pictures," the archaeologist of the distant future is explaining, "represent the cake-walk of the ancients. The cake-walk consisted of a number of movements evidently designed to assist the digestion of cake. Hence the name."—Detroit Journal.

There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked tired. "Thank you, my little gentleman," said she. "Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary." "So'd you be weary, lady, if yer father found out yer went fishin', like mine did."—Philadelphia Press.

They were sitting on the beach at Coney. He turned at length and said: "Why is the ocean like June?" There was a flutter of interest in the groups sitting about them. She shook her head. "Why?" "Because," he replied, amid a breathless silence, "because it is maritime." A man near by who had been burying himself in the sand arose and left with every indication of sickness.—Princeton Tiger.

KNOWN BY THEIR TUNES.

A Road Carpenter's Queer Way of Discerning Capable Workmen.

Talking about the queer ways some people have of sizing up a man's capabilities for a job, said a resident of Paterson, N. J., to a Washington Star reporter the other day, there recently died in my town a boss carpenter named Hebert, who had one question which he always asked of journeymen who applied to him for employment. If the applicant was found to possess all the other necessary qualifications Hebert would ask:

"What are your favorite tunes?"

"Why, what do you want to know that for?"

"You whistle and sing some at your work, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, what tunes do you generally whistle or sing?"

"Oh, there's 'Old Hundred,' and 'Auld Lang Syne,' and 'Down by the Weeping Willows,' and—"

"That's enough!" the boss would exclaim. "You won't do for me. These tunes are too slow for me. Good-day."

On the contrary, if the applicant answered: "Oh, I generally whistle 'Yankee Doodle,' or 'The Fisher's Hornpipe,' or something of that sort," the carpenter would say at once: "I think you'll do! Take off your coat if you want to and go to work."

Summer Resorts.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on and reached via Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountain, the fashionable hotels or country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Asheville, N. C., Hot Springs, N. C., Hale Springs, Tenn., Roan Mountain, Tenn., and the Mountain resorts of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina—"The Land of the Sky"—Tate Springs, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Monte Sano, Huntsville, Ala., Lithia Springs, Ga., and various Virginia springs; also the seashore resorts, are reached by the Southern Railway on convenient schedules and very low rates.

The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder, entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resorts, hotels and boarding houses, including information regarding rates for board at the different places. Write to C. A. Benceter, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., for a copy of this folder.

Fable of the Small Bird.

Once upon a time there was a bantam rooster with an immense opinion of himself, and as he stood in the barnyard he said:

"I will make a stir in the world. I will attract attention."

Wherefore he began to crow lustily, although he had nothing much to crow about.

Now it happened that far above the bantam a hawk was wheeling in the circumambient air. The hawk had not seen the bantam, owing to the latter's diminutive proportions, but when the bantam crowed the hawk heard and in about 43 seconds had his claws full and was contentedly winging his flight homeward, while all was still below.

Moral: It is not a profitable thing to try to make a noise in the world without a reasonable excuse.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Not by the Piece.

Merchant—No, I tell you, I have absolutely nothing for you to do.

Applican—Well, I'd be willing to do that, on salary.—Philadelphia Press.

"Pleasant Ways For Summer Days."

Is the title of the Grand-Trunk Railway System's new Summer Tourist Folder which together with other descriptive literature can be had on application to J. H. Burgis, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 240 Clark St., corner Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

In spite of the fact that the varieties of stamps now current in the world number 13,811, every now and then another small boy starts in to make a complete collection.—Somerville Journal.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Fine show," remarked the first-nighter at the close of the new comic opera. "The comic fisherman was a realistic character, don't you think?" "No, I don't," replied the amateur angler, "his lines were too catchy."—Philadelphia Press.

Try Yucatan Chill Tonic (Improved).

Superior to all the so-called tasteless tonics. Acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

A Sly Dig.

Blanche—I made a regular fool of Harry last night.

Cora (eagerly)—Did he really propose?—Puck.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

When a man does you a favor, repay it in your own way as soon as you can; otherwise the chances are ten to one that you will have to return it in his way later.—Somerville Journal.

A Colonel in the British South African Army says that Adams' Tutti Frutti was a blessing to his men while marching.

All is not gold that glitters. Sometimes it is a diamond.—Chicago Daily News.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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Twelve Days on the Water

A Trip on the Great Lakes

The Best Tonic

Try it for insomnia, malaria and worn-out nerves. Visit the world famous Copper Country of

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Explore Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, Bayfield, Ashland and Duluth. All for Forty Dollars, Round Trip. First class Passenger Steamers leave our Dock for the Finest Trip in the West, every Tuesday at 3 p. m.

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