

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper.

THIS seven-room house, built upon a concrete foundation, can be erected for \$1,600. The size upon the ground is 22 feet front by 30 feet depth. The tower feature makes the reception-room and alcove very pleasant rooms.

The sizes of the rooms are as follows: Parlor, 12x14 feet; sitting-room, 12x14 feet; kitchen, 9x11 feet; reception-room, 8x8 feet; chamber,

First and second floor plastered, two coat work.
Interior woodwork Georgia pine, oil finish.
First floor and second floor nine feet high, basement seven feet high.
Exterior painting three coat work.
First and second floors double, having felt paper between them.
Composition carving in frieze on tower.



ATTRACTIVE DUTCH COLONIAL DESIGN.

11x14 feet; chamber, 11x11 feet; alcove, 8x8 feet; storeroom, 5x10 feet; pantry, 3 1/2 x 9 feet; veranda, 8x8 feet; balcony, 8x8 feet.

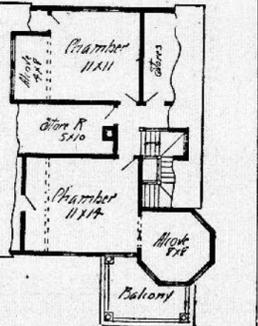
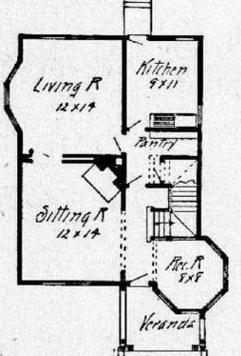
The gables will be shingled with cedar dimension shingles, dipped in creosote stain.

Roof shingled with best grade of cedar shingles, dipped in creosote stain.

Siding of house to have four-inch O. G. siding, laid three inches to weath-

All doors five cross panels. The mantel in parlor is of wood, with tile hearth and facing. Maple floor in kitchen and pantry. Pantry and closets fitted up with shelves.

Hardware to be of a neat design, properly fitted in respective places. All lumber and other material used throughout should be well selected. Finishing to be done with the best grade of tin.



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

er; fence flooring to be used for sheathing; building paper between siding and sheathing.
American glass throughout, excepting in front door.

The studing are 2x4 inches, 16 inch on centers; joist 2x8, 16 inches on centers; roof rafters, 2x4 inches, 20 inches on centers.

THE HAUT-PARLEUR.

It is a Loud-Talking Telephone, Invented in France, Which Does Wonderful Things.

A loud-talking telephone, which has been invented recently in France, is entertainingly described in Everybody's Magazine. It means, briefly, that a man can sit at his ease in his armchair and talk to another man at a distance, as though he were right there in the armchair opposite.

Neither party to the conversation need disturb himself to go to the telephone, and when communication is open between two points it is not even necessary to ring up. You have only to speak out, and ask if your man is there. Or, perhaps, you are in the midst of a discussion with some people in your office, when a new voice rises above the many voices in the room, begs pardon for interrupting, but desires to know if the bill of lading for that last car has come to hand yet. You recognize a customer over in Brooklyn, and the curious part of it, he is over in Brooklyn at the moment he breaks in upon your office confab. Probably he wishes to ask you something privately. Then he has merely to say so. You shove a button of the switchboard on your desk, and the loud-talking telephone is changed back into an ordinary, discreet, whispering affair. To hear what your customer is saying now, you have to put your ear to the receiver.

At first glance the haut-parleur may not seem good for much outside of an amusing novelty. A message by telephone certainly cannot be worth the sending if it does not deserve the small trouble of lifting a receiver to the ear. There are many instances, however, in which it is invaluable. In the case of a ship, for instance, particularly during a storm or a battle, the man at the wheel has a vital word of command for the man at the engines. He cannot go to the telephone. But if the boat is fitted up with haut-parleurs, then the pilot merely speaks out his command, the engineer hears him above the din of the storm and machinery, and answers from wherever he happens to be at the moment. Equally important would be the use of this telephone in shops, factories, mines, etc.

A phonographic attachment takes down the conversation at both ends, making an enduring record in any business agreement entered into over the telephone.

With the ordinary telephone one can hear a concert or other performance, but the receiver must be held to the ear, so that a separate apparatus is necessary for each person. But one

All tongues and grooves of flooring for veranda, balcony and porch must be well leaded.
Chimney to have tile flue lining.
Chimney showing above roof must be laid up with red press brick.
The entire house is piped for gas and furnace.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

BIRTH OF LONDON BRIDGE.

Story of Its Opening by William IV. and Queen Adelaide 71 Years Ago.

On August 1, 1831, William IV. and Queen Adelaide formally opened with great ceremony the famous London bridge, so that the structure now is a little over 71 years old. Their majesties went in grand procession from Buckingham palace to Somerset house, and thence by barge to the bridge. The awnings of the royal barge were removed, that a full view of the royal pair could be had along the whole line. At London bridge a grand pavilion had been set up close to the site of Old Fishmongers' hall. It was constructed of standards captured in a hundred fights, canopied in crimson and decorated with massive shields. When the king stepped ashore he said to two members of the London bridge committee: "Mr. Jones and Mr. Routh, I am very glad to see you on London bridge. It is certainly a most beautiful edifice and the spectacle is the grandest and the most delightful in every respect that I ever had the pleasure to witness." This, of course, says the London News, was before anyone thought of building an annex to Westminster abbey.

Metals Return to Earth.
After its life in the arts, M. Ditté tells us, a metal is gradually returned to the earth—in most cases in its original form. Iron and tin are reconverted into oxides; copper into oxides and sulphides; silver into sulphides, and lead into sulphides and carbonates. Gold and platinum, usually found pure, disappear through friction and mechanical action. In the soil the more or less altered metals are further changed by saline substances and water, and are slowly washed into cavities, to form metalliferous deposits for the use of future centuries.

Aluminum for Paper.
It is stated that experiments with aluminum as a substitute for paper are now under way in France. It is now possible to roll aluminum into sheets four-thousandths of an inch in thickness, in which form it weighs less than paper. By the adoption of suitable machinery these sheets can be made even thinner and can be used for book and writing paper. The metal will not oxidize, is practically fire and water proof, and is indestructible by worms.

PIONEER OF PLANTS.

The Skunk-Cabbage Melts Ice and Snow in Its Preparations for the Spring.

Lovers of outdoor life have only good words for that strong-scented denizen of swamps, the skunk-cabbage. This plant, hardy, brave, undaunted in any weather, breaks the ice about it even in January, and the careful observer may find it at that unpropitious season already making its preparations for the spring. The author of "The Brook Book" says:

"One cold day in early February I was prowling along the underbrush near my favorite cabbage patch, when I became aware that some one else was also crunched about in the snow there. This person, dressed like myself in short skirt and heavy boots, was intent on some odd business which I could not at first determine. She was bending down, thrusting her hand into the snow, and I could see that she held some small gleaming instrument. It proved to be a thermometer. "Good morning!" said I. As she returned my greeting, she thrust the thermometer down into an opening in the snow.

"May I look?" I asked, suiting the action to the word.
"The opening in the snow had not been made by her hand, as I supposed. It was rounded smoothly, and down at the bottom I could see the top of a skunk-cabbage hood.

"How came the air-holes there? What did the thermometer mean? I looked inquiringly at my new friend. She showed me that some of the openings were small, and others as much as eight inches across. In no case was the hood of the plant on a level with the surface of the ground. In the larger ones the cavity was widest at the bottom, the snow walls forming an arch over the top.

"While we were talking the thermometer had been registering the temperature of one of the plants. She gently drew it forth and read its record. This she jotted down in her notebook against the date. She then let me look at her notes.

"We found that the temperature of the plant was, in many cases, considerably above that of the atmosphere. The largest difference between the two was four degrees. Centigrade, or seven and one-half degrees, Fahrenheit.

"I thought when I first noticed those holes," said she, "that the skunk-cabbages must be at work generating enough heat to melt the snow around them. Now I am sure of it. I have visited this place every day for a week, and my record shows that the plant not only keeps from freezing itself, but is able to melt out a breathing-hole besides."

TREES THAT SAVE HOUSES.

Certain Kinds That Are Believed to Be Proof Against the Shafts of Jupiter.

Everyone likes to see homes surrounded by trees, yet many people are afraid that by doing so they invite danger from lightning shocks. It will be, therefore, of general interest to learn that trees with leaves that are long-pointed or spear-shaped are lightning proof. This curious theory has been set down as a fact by a Canadian, John Hugh Ross. That it is disputed does not detract from its interest.

"Willow trees are never struck," he states, with decision. "Willow and other long-pointed leaves drop in fine weather and to a greater degree on the approach of rain or electrical disturbance. Trees that are not upright in growth, but spreading or drooping, are seldom struck, but pines, oaks and Lombardy poplars are. These are all upright.

"Trees with thick, smooth upper cuticle are struck often, without regard to their height. Trees of this class should not be planted near dwellings. The coming of an electric storm may often be detected by the drooping attitude of certain plants and leaves; they are one of nature's many warnings of 'coming events.' Plants that I have noticed to droop before rain or electric disturbance are the wild oxalis, Canada or wood violet, wild vines, parsley, vetches and the dicentaras. When the wild vine leaves droop take your umbrella with you. Poplars, not the silver variety; willows, sumacs, maples and the elm drop more or less. The elm, often 60 or 80 feet high, is rarely struck. Farmers leave it when clearing the ground. It is a thing of beauty and offers shade to the cattle and safety during a storm. The farmer does not understand why, but he knows the elms are rarely struck with lightning."

Literature as a Trade.
To write successfully means to serve a long and hard apprenticeship; it means to do many things badly in order to learn to do a few things well; to read many authors, and good ones; to live with words till one knows their value, and it means, too, that one must know something about the reality of life. In short, writing is a trade. Just like bookbinding or typesetting. It is different, of course; it has a higher side, we believe, but to think only of the higher side, and ignore the trade part of it, is to prepare one's self for a great disappointment. Decidedly the novice should not expect to earn pin-money by setting down her day-dreams, when successful authors are obliged to slog daytime and nighttime in order to learn the mechanics of the art.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Coming Promotion.
"And what," asked the cannibal chieftain in his kindest tones, "what was your business before you were captured by my men?"

"I was a newspaper man," answered the captive.

"An editor?"

"No; merely a sub-editor."

"Cheer up, young man! Shortly after my chief has finished his perusal of the book you will be editor-in-chief!"

Laughing heartily at his bon-mot, the cannibal chief wanted to know if the captive had a funny-bone.—Judge.

His View of It.
Deacon Jones—About all women go to church for is to show their new clothes.

Mrs. Jones—Well, they don't make a cloak of religion, anyway.

"Of course not. It's too plain and inexpensive."—Chicago Daily News.



ROYAL RIVALS MEET.

Empress of Russia and Queen of Italy Renew Acquaintance After Several Years.

For the first time in many years Helena of Montenegro, now queen of Russia, met at the state banquet given by Emperor Nicholas to the visiting sovereigns of Italy on the evening of July 14. The last previous meeting was upon the occasion of the marriage of the young emperor to Princess Alix of Hesse. That King Victor Emmanuel should commence his visits to the foreign courts by going to St. Petersburg is probably owing to the fact that his wife is a sort of adopted daughter of the dowager zarina of Russia, under whose maternal care and at whose expense she was educated at the Muscovite court. Moreover, it was the czar who furnished her with that sine qua non of all royal brides, a dowry, upon her marriage to the prince of Naples. For Queen Helena the visit must have been a sort of compensation for the disappointment and humiliation she was compelled to undergo when Alix of Hesse took the place on the Muscovite throne she had been brought up to regard as her own. Indeed, while a young girl at St. Petersburg she was regarded by court and the royal family alike as the future zarina. To the now widowed empress she has always been an object of peculiar affection and solicitude on this account, while the late czar was immensely fond of his "little Montenegrin savage," whom he treated with the same elephantine playfulness and kindness he bestowed upon his own daughter Xenia. Helena and Xenia were as devoted to each other as sisters, and no one resents more bitterly the "usurpation," as she terms it, of the Hessian princess than the imperious and high-spirited daughter of Alexander III.

When the moment came, however, for Nicholas to fulfill the projects of his parents, he raised such strenuous objections that the cherished plan of the czar had to be given up. He had paid a visit to his aunt at Coburg, and fallen under the fascination of her niece by marriage, Princess Alix. For more than a year

she knew that sometimes when there was a holiday she could go to Marlborough house and play with them, and she knew that at home she was desperately poor, with two little brothers, and a mother so charitable that all the family income went to the infirmaries and outdoor relief.

The little Princess May of Teck grew very pretty and strong, and when she was 19 her cousin Edward, who was then the duke of Clarence, proposed to her.

Clarence expected to be king of England some day, and May accepted him.

She said she did so because she loved him, not because of his position. The invitations were sent out and the wedding gifts were in when Clarence died and the princess was left all but wedded.

The next year George, Clarence's brother, sought her hand, and after all the delay that goes with royal weddings they were married.

July 6 marked the ninth anniversary of their wedding, and in the nine years that have passed the people have come to know "Princess May," as they have always called her, better and to like her more and more.

And they always did like her, for she grew up among them, and where other guests came from Germany, from Denmark and from Austria, this queen-to-be came from Richmond lodge, and English home, and she was English to her finger tips.

Victoria Mary, after her marriage, went to live in York house, and there she bore her children, there she brought them up, there she drove and walked and received her friends and there she lived the plain life of an English matron absolutely without ostentation, absolutely without foreignisms of any kind. Queen Victoria loved her. Queen Alexandra and King Edward adored her. She was an ideal daughter-in-law. She was the best of wives.

On the day when George, who will be known in history as George V, married Princess May he said to his mother: "I have the handsomest wife in England."

If he thought so then he thinks so now. In the kingdom there is not a more devoted; he takes her everywhere, he buys her gowns and jewelry, he drives daily with her, he goes to church with her every Sunday. Daily he strolls out with the babies, every night he dines at home unless at a state dinner with his wife along.

He travels with her, quotes her, walks in York grounds with her and tells his mother how much he likes her. And if mortal man, be he king or huckster, could do more than this then let him come forward and pick up the gauntlet of George V.

At one time it is said that the happiness of Victoria Mary was marred by gossip concerning the princess of Pless, who is accredited with being the handsomest woman in England. If this were so, the princess certainly hid her grief well, for she and George were seen daily together and the princess of Pless was a visitor at their home and went out with them both quite frequently.

During the nine years in York house Princess May has been raising a family. Four little children were left by the stark in rapid succession.

These are: Edward, Albert, Victoria and Henry, the latter being only two years old.

Prince Edward, heir to the throne, is eight years old and a big boy for his size.

Far in the Future.
"Why don't you work?" demanded the severe lady.

"Because, ma'am," replied Weary Waffles, "my job isn't ready yet."

"Your job," she sneered.

"Yes, ma'am," he answered. "I've the promise of a job on the Irishman canal."—Brooklyn Life.

Whispered.
"Say, old man, what's a 'summer girl'?"

"A 'summer girl' is a rack to stretch shirt waists on; inside is a receptacle for lobster salad and ice cream, while outside is an attachment for diamond rings."—Life.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

English People Are Glad That Their Future Queen Is So Much Part of Them.

When Victoria Mary seats herself in the gilded chair and receives the golden crown upon her head the insignia will fall upon one of the most interesting personages of modern history.

The world is so accustomed to the thought of old Queen Victoria, with her ways and her wisdom, and to Queen Alexandra, with her bearing and her beauty, that the younger woman has heretofore escaped attention.

Yet none deserves it more than she, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Her characteristics are more pronounced, her personality more capti-



THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ating, her experiences more varied than fall to the lot of many women, queenly or otherwise.

Victoria Mary came into the world in a pretty country house, Richmond lodge, and when she came to the realization of anything she knew that she was a second cousin of Queen Victoria, and that her fourth or fifth cousins were the little English princesses, Clarence and George.

She knew that sometimes when there was a holiday she could go to Marlborough house and play with them, and she knew that at home she was desperately poor, with two little brothers, and a mother so charitable that all the family income went to the infirmaries and outdoor relief.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

In the German empire, exclusive of Bavaria and Wurttemberg, there are 8,303 long-distance telephone stations.

The women of Anu, North Japan, admire bearded faces, and they tattoo their own faces to make them seem sprouting with whiskers.

The Lincoln cathedral occupied 90 years in building. An English contractor has recently estimated that he could reproduce it in a few years for \$5,000,000.

The post office at Turin, Italy, is infested with rats, which destroy letters and packages. All efforts to exterminate them have failed, and it may be necessary to erect a new building.

Because the exportation of frogs from Canada to the United States has become a big business, the Canadians are in a quandary. If frogs are game, the close season must be fixed by the provincial authorities; if they are fish, by the Dominion.

In his new book, "The Uganda Protectorate," Sir Harry Johnston declares that traveling on the Uganda railway is like a trip through a vast zoological garden. Among the animals to be seen from the car windows are the elephant, rhinoceros, gazelle, buffalo, zebra, ostrich, gnu, etc.

When eight members of the ultra socialistic municipal council at Marseille were unseated recently for illegal practice the mayor and 12 other members resigned. The government has since dissolved the council and appointed commissioners to superintend the affairs of the town until an election can be held.

A unique instance of an English lad taking part in the late war was mentioned at the prize distribution at Cheltenham college recently. The principal said that one of their present scholars, a boy named Griffiths, not yet 13 years of age, had served in the war and won a couple of medals.

RAILWAYS OF EGYPT.
The Principal Line Runs from Cairo to Alexandria and Has Eight Trains a Day.

Most of the railways in Egypt have been built and are owned by the state, and in the Railway Magazine Mr. A. Vale gives some description of them. There is a story told of the old Cairo to Suez line, first opened in 1859, which shows how easily its conductors used to take matters. On one occasion, the engine of the mail train was found short of water in the middle of the run. Consequently it was uncoupled and sent to the next water tank to have the tender filled, while the train was left alone on the road for an hour or two! Irregularities like these and accidents frequently occurred, which brought the line into discredit, and in 1888, one year before the opening of the Suez canal, it was—at least temporarily—abandoned, says Westminster Gazette.

The Alexandria line is now considered the crack line of Egypt. It is by far the most frequented line in the country as regards passenger as well as goods traffic, and the only one having double track from end to end. There are no fewer than eight trains daily each way between Cairo and Alexandria, besides some local trains between country stations. Of these eight trains, four are fast ones, doing the journey in three hours five minutes, giving an average running speed of 44 miles an hour. The railway stations are small, the principal one at Alexandria—a place of 350,000 inhabitants—having but two platforms, one of which is very seldom used.

The railway from Ismailia to Port Said is characterized by Mr. Vale as "a disgrace." The Suez Canal company, to whom it belongs, officially call it a "steam tramway," which is a more appropriate name for it. The gauge of this toy railway—which was only built as recently as 1893—is but 75 centimetres (two feet five inches). The line has some 30 passenger coaches, and eight locomotives—miniature tender engines, with four-coupled wheels about four feet in diameter, and a leading pair of wheels, or even bogie, and the trains cover the 50 miles from Ismailia to Port Said in about three hours, the road being 60 to 70 tons, and the road perfectly level. Engines, carriages, rails, etc., are all of French make.

TOBACCO CHEWING DECLINES.
Sanitary Regulations of City Health Boards Are Hurting the Trade of Tobaccoists.

"I suppose this board of health ordinance to stop spitting in street cars and all public places is a good thing," said a New York tobacco dealer the other day, according to the Sun, but I've made up my mind that it is not a good thing for my particular business. I don't sell nearly as much chewing tobacco as I did before the spittoon bazaar, and indeed the health officials try to stop it.

"My sales of chewing tobacco had been falling off for a long while before the ordinance was posted in the street cars. That, I believe, was because the tobacco chewing habit was getting less popular all the time. Everybody knows it was steadily growing out of favor among the better classes, especially among young men, but that doesn't account for the regular slump in sales in the last year. The law has done that."

"I don't know whether I've had any compensation for smaller chewing tobacco sales or not. My cigar and smoking tobacco trade has grown right along. I've been trying to figure out whether the decline of tobacco chewing has anything to do with it, or whether it is just a natural increase, but I can't tell with any certainty."

"I am sure many of my customers who have quit chewing are smoking more than they did, but the increase of trade in cigars and cigarettes hasn't corresponded closely enough with the loss of chewing tobacco sales to make me sure one is due to the other."

Failed to Scare Him.
His Medical Adviser—You won't last long at this rate, young man. You are burning the candle at both ends.

Gayboy—Very well, doctor. When the candle is burnt out I'll light the gas.—Chicago Tribune.

RECORD OF THE PAST.

The best guarantee of the future is the record of the past, and over fifty thousand people have publicly testified that Doan's Kidney Pills have cured them of numerous kidney ills, from common backache to dangerous diabetes, and all the attendant annoyances and sufferings from urinary disorders. They have been cured to stay cured. Here is one case:

Samuel J. Taylor, retired carpenter, residing at 312 South Third St., Goshen, Ind., says: "On the 23rd day of August, 1897, I made an affidavit before Jacob C. Mann, notary public, stating my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. I had suffered for thirty years and was compelled at times to walk by the aid of crutches, frequently passed gravel and suffered excruciatingly. I took every medicine on the market that I heard about, and some gave me temporary relief. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and the results I gave to the public in the statement above referred to. At this time, on the 19th day of July, 1902, I make this further statement, that during the five years which have elapsed I have had no occasion to use either Doan's Kidney Pills or any other medicine for my kidneys. The cure effected was a permanent one."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. Taylor will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE ONLY TROUBLE.
His Arm Wasn't Long Enough to Make Up for Stupidity of His Eyes.

When Mr. Snow began to realize that he was not quite as young as he had been, the truth had disappeared from him, and made him at times very irritable. He knew his weakness and regretted it, says Youth's Companion. "If I could my faculties," he said one day to his wife, "I'd be the richest man in this town."

His brother, who was bald at 30, put on strong spectacles at 35, and lost his hearing at 50 through the agency of a fever, and was so sensitive on any of these points, and was a great trial to Mr. Snow.

One day his brother happened to see Mr. Snow in a cool corner of the barn, holding the weekly paper as far away as he could get it, and working his head from side to side with squinted eyes to decipher the news. "Sober up, old fellow, or you'll be a fat lot," said the visitor, bluntly. "I ain't surprised at your age," Mr. Snow turned on him.

"My eyesight's all right," "The only trouble is my peepers are so long."

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

One on the Old Man—"Honestly, my son," said the old millionaire congressman, "is the best policy." "Well, perhaps it is, dad," rejoined the youthful philosopher, "but it strikes me you have done pretty well, nevertheless."—Chicago Daily News.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Nodd—"I think that doctor of ours will give us something to stop the baby's crying now." Todd—"Why? Nodd—"I'm going to move next door to him."—London Tit-Bits.

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

That man is worthless who knows how to receive a favor, but not how to return one.—Plautus.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Extractive Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

The fellow who sits down on a bent pin doesn't see the point of the joke.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ST. JACOBS OIL
POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Footache
All Bodily Aches
AND
CONQUERS PAIN.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world. W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Good Year Well Made