WRATH OVER ALASKA

May Cause Canada to Adopt Policy of Retaliation.

Premier Laurier Will Formulate Demand for Independent Treaty Power—Backed by United Support of His Party.

Laurier's trumpet call for treaty making power independently of England goes like wildfire wherever the government has followers throughout the Canadian dominion. The prime minister means business. He is supported on this great national and imperial issue by a solid cabinet. The rank and file of his party from the Atlantic to the Pacific stand shoulder to shoulder with him.

It is bad policy at such a moment for a paper like the London Globe to charge Laurier with disloyalty. If proof of Laurier's backing is needed, it is to be found to overflowing in columns usually regarded as the organs of the political party at present in power in Ottawa.

In the same issue that carried the news to the people of Canada that Laurier had declared in connection with the Alaskan award that Canada as a dependency of the British crown did not enjoy powers sufficient for the maintenance of her rights appeared prompt editorial endorsement of the notice thus served on England.

The liberal mouthpiece in the capital started off with the announcement that sufficient was known to "warrant the belief the interests of Canada are not safe in the hands of the imperial ministers, who seem to be incapable of appreciating the colonial viewpoint in disputes that arise with foreign nations, and more especially with the United States. Like the ill-fated Stuarts, the British ministers seem to learn nothing and forget nothing, and their diplomacy, as it stands revealed, is apparently as full of sinuosities as the Yukon coast line." This utterance serves as a fair sample of what Canada is hearing from leading exponents of liberal opinion in all the provinces of Canada.

Opposition opinion condemns the leader of the government for ill considered impetuosity in the matter, and anticipates he will find some difficulty in receding with dignity from his position. It has been known here for a long time Sir Wilfrid felt strongly on the subject of Canadian independence of Great Britain in regard to the treaty making powers, but it was hardly supposed he would

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
(Premier of Canada Who Is Sore Over the Alaska Decision.)

have shown his hand so soon. It must be remembered, however, that Laurier and his ministers have time and time again chafed under restrictions imposed by Downing street in the publication of official papers which would have shown the people of Canada and England an attitude on the part of both governments greatly different to that in which they were for a time in deference to the exigencies of the imperial authorities made to appear.

The Chicago Tribune says that among the suggestions airily thrown out in connection with the Alaskan award to Uncle Sam are: A tariff wall against United States products, an all-Canadian railway route to divert traffic from the American ports of Dyea and Skagway in the Alaskan strip to Canada, the burning of Lord Alverstone in effigy, and a welcome to Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners at the boundary conference in London on their return to Canada, with features that will raise it to the dignity of a national demonstration. To which suggestions may be tacked on the cheerful assurance of the Hamilton Spectator that the man who talks reciprocity with the United States to-day takes his life in his hands.

Even that circumspect government organ, the Toronto Globe, in going over to the crowd of journalistic scoffers, condescended to remark, with reference to the consoling reflection of the London Financial Times that "Canada got something," that "Canadians influenced by the tendencies of an age of slang will be inclined to add, 'in the neck.'" The opposition paper in the capital gayly remarks that it now remains for Canada to put up a barricade "and trim over Uncle Samuel to the tune of $100,000,000 a year of imports."

Womanlike.

She—I think he's after a divorce. He has been giving his wife to understand recently that he's insanely jealous of her.

He—But, gracious! he hasn't any cause to be.

She—I know, but you see, he's putting new notions into her head, and it won't be long before she does give him cause.—Catholic Standard and Times.

That Settled It.

Mr. Subbubs—Bridget knows we always want dinner promptly at six, doesn't she?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes.

Mr. Subbubs—Well, you ought to ask her why she doesn't have it ready at that hour.

Mrs. Subbubs—I did, and she said she didn't have to.—Philadelphia Press.

His Experience.

The Callow Youth—Have you ever fallen in love?

The Grizzled Bachelor—Yes. I fell in so hard, about 20 years ago, that I went clear through, and I've been out of it ever since.—Town Topics.

As Good as His Word.

"Is Bunkins as good as his word?" asked one business man.

"I think he is," replied the other. "His word isn't good for anything."—Tit-Bits

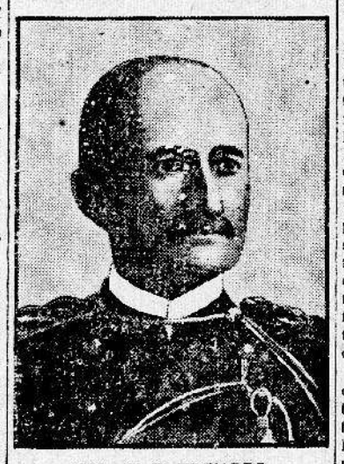
COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Congress Will Be Asked to Create a New Department to Take Charge of Them.

Another effort will be made during the coming session to induce congress to create a colonial department with a secretary at its head who will be a member of the president's cabinet.

Those who are engineering the movement will call it the department of insular affairs, and try to have Col. Clarence E. Edwards, at present the head of the insular bureau of the war department, made the first secretary.

Senator Foraker has announced his purpose to introduce a bill creating such a department. Col. Edwards is an Ohioan. At present the insular bureau has a force of 100 clerks. That is the chief argument in favor of the creation of the new department. As the colonel conducts the affairs of this bureau he exercises al-



COL. C. E. EDWARDS.
(Head of the Insular Bureau of the War Department.)

most as much authority as the average member of the cabinet, which is another argument for the creation of the new position.

The name "insular department" has been agreed upon by Senator Foraker and others interested, as being the least objectionable, but it is not proposed to confine the authority of the department to the administration of affairs of the insular part of the national domain. The idea is to include Alaska in the sphere of activities of the department, notwithstanding it has a territorial form of government.

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.

Former Apostolic Delegate to Canada Appointed Papal Secretary of State.

The pope has appointed Mgr. Merry del Val, the former apostolic delegate to Canada, to be papal secretary of state. The announcement of this appointment was made in a letter presented by the pope to Mgr. Merry del Val. The nomination, however, will not be made officially until the next consistory, when the monsignor will also be made cardinal. Mgr. Merry del Val has long engaged the confidence of the pope, and it was made known last August that he would be the first cardinal created by Pius X. He was also a great favorite with Leo XIII, for whom he acted as private secretary.

Mgr. del Val is 37 years old and is a descendant of one of Spain's noblest families. His mother was an Englishwoman and he was born in England, receiving his early education from the Jesuit fathers in Stonyhurst college. His higher education was received in the Academy of Nobles in Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood soon

MGR. MERRY DEL VAL.
(Recently Appointed Secretary of State by Pope Pius X.)

after the appointment of his father as Spanish ambassador to the vatican, and was almost immediately made private secretary to Pope Leo. While delegate to Canada he settled the troublesome school question there. He has been acting as secretary of state since the office was vacated by Cardinal Rampolla.

NO SERVIAN CROWN.

Stephen Dushan, Who Became King in 1340, Last Ruler to Wear Symbol of Royalty.

It is no wonder, says the Philadelphia Press, that King Peter finds it hard to discover a model for his crown. Since 1374 no ruler of Servia has worn one, from 1374 to 1882 no Servian bore the title of king. There is a tradition that a Servian ruler named Michael received the crown and title from the pope so far back as 1078, but the personage, who is styled, the "first crowned" in Servian history, was Stephen Nemausha II., who was crowned by a papal legatee in 1217, and in order to pacify his orthodox subjects recrowned by his brother, St. Sava, archbishop of Servia, in 1222. On that occasion the crown was provided by the Byzantine emperor.

From that time the Servian sovereign bore the title of king, or "kral," till, in 1346 Stephen Dushan was crowned at Uskub as "emperor of Macedonia and monarch of the Serbs, Greeks and Bulgarians." His son was also styled emperor, but the usurper Vukashin, who murdered the latter, took the name of king. Since his death no Serb has been crowned. The king of Roumania had his crown made from the cannon of Plevna, but Slivnitza would scarcely be commemorated in that way at Belgrade.

Tartar Emigrants.

From St. Petersburg come reports of an unceasing flow of Tartar emigration to Constantinople from the Crimea.

HARMFUL SUN DANCE

Why It May Be Prevented by the Order of Government.

Agitation Caused by Professors Who Watched the Ceremony for Scientific Purposes Will Bring Results.

Investigation by the government of the charges and counter charges that have arisen over the Cheyenne sun dance near Eagle City, Okla., last July, in which Prof. James Mooney, of the Smithsonian institution, and Dr. George Dorsey, of Field's Columbian museum, were accused individually of having paid an Indian the sum of $15 to undergo the torture ceremony, may result in the permanent prohibition of the sun dance among the Indian tribes in Oklahoma.

The sun dance is a religious ceremony and probably was as sacred to Indians in earlier days as are the teachings of Christ to Christians of this day. It has vicious and immoral rites, however, of which the public has little knowledge. These rites are a phase of phallicism, cannot be discussed in print, and for that reason are known only to persons who have made personal investigations. This phallic ceremony was observed at the sun dance at Calumet, Okla., in 1902, and in all probability at the last dance. The Indians regard the ceremony as "medicine" or sacred, and offer no protest. This one feature of the sun dance should cause the government to forbid it.

The sun dance is vrtually a big camp meeting, which every member of the tribe is supposed to attend. In the old days the "dog" soldiers, or Indians who enforced camp discipline under authority of the chiefs, punished a warrior who refused to attend the sun dance by shooting his ponies and cutting down his lodge. Last summer an Indian who has an allotment near the South Canadian declined to go to the dance. The promoters of the dance dare not destroy his property, but this Indian ever since has been ostracised socially by many members of the tribe.

Attendance at the dance means a month's absence from his allotment and bankruptcy to the average Indian. They neglect their live stock and crops, such as they have, and

WATCHING THE SUN DANCE.
(Prof. Mooney, of Smithsonian Institution, in Foreground.)

spend all the money they can borrow.

Interest in the sun dance among the Cheyenne and Arapahoes had waned gradually till about three years ago, when it was revived through the misinterpretation of a portion of the annual report of Maj. Stouch, then their agent. Maj. Stouch expressed the opinion that the old Indians, whose civilization was hopeless, should be permitted to hold an annual sun dance, as it possessed a religious significance for them, and was their most solemn form of worshiping the Great Spirit, the Indians' conception of God. His recommendation was distorted, and the news spread among the Indians that the officials in Washington wished them to revive the sun dance.

The grafters in the tribes saw an opportunity to make money by charging admission, and the dance was soon in full blast. A few of the other Indians saw the futility of reviving the dance. An old chief said that he could not understand the policy of the officials in Washington.

"Once," he said, "we were told that the sun dance was bad, and that the Indian should follow a new way, the white man's way. We started on the white man's way, and then we were told that the Indians' way was not crooked, and that we could follow it for a while. The ways seem to have crossed. Which one shall we follow?"

The Kansas City Star states that the purpose and significance of the sun dance in the old days may be seen in this prayer to the Great Spirit delivered by the noted Chief Little Raven, at the beginning of a sun dance many years ago, the translation being given by a man who heard the prayer: "We have disobeyed our 'medicine;' our tribe has not followed the straight way; sickness and hunger have come to our women and children and many have died.

"Do not let the punishment fall upon the women and children who are weak and unable to bear it. Hurt not our young men who are strong and willing to undergo penance and torture that health and plenty may be restored to the tribe. The buffalo are gone, but we followed crooked ways, and because of our bad hearts the game was taken from us. Hear us, behold the torture of our young men, and relieve our afflictions."

As She Figured It.

"Say, ma."

"What is it?"

"What's the height of the ridiculous?"

"Well," said Mrs. Henpeck, "your father is about five feet eight, I believe."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Original.

Teacher—Now, Robert, who was Henry Clay?

Scholar—He was the first man to have a cigar named after him.—Judge.

All Right So Far.

"What do you think of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest?"

"It is all right so far. I am still alive."—Tit-Bits

BUILT AROUND A TREE.

From the Roof of an Old Barn in Kennebunk, Me., Rises a Fine Old Elm.

Its broad and beautifully shaded streets are a feature which strongly appeals to the many summer tourist who visit Kennebunk, Me. Every one of the thoroughfares leading through the business center of the town, locally known as Mausam village, is bordered on both sides by stately elms and spreading maples. Summer street, for the half-mile between the Boston and Maine station and the town house corner, at the eastern end of the village, is almost a continuous line of shade, the tree tops touching, only the center of the street being reached by the sun's rays.

On Main street, opposite the Ocean bank, stand six lofty elms that were planted the day of the battle of Lexington. The Lexington elms they are called. They were crippled in the ice storm of

THE STORER BARN.
(Built Around a Big Tree to Save It from Destruction.)

1885, but have nearly recovered their shapeliness.

The most remarkable trees within the town are located on the old Storer place, near the site of the shoe factory which was burned last spring. One of these is known as the Lafayette elm. When Gen. Lafayette made his carriage tour from Massachuetts to Maine he tarried a day in Kennebunk. He was entertained by Squire Storer and his aristocratic dame, who was a Cutts, of Virginia.

A garden party was given in his honor, all the village folks attending, and dinner was served under the shade of this great elm, whose spreading branches to-day cover more territory than those of any other known tree in this section of the state.

The Storer mansion is now owned by the heirs of William Parsons, whose family occupied it many years. After his death his sons, who had acquired wealth in business, passed their summers here.

The house is a large, square, roomy structure, whose timbers, hewed a century ago, are as sound to-day as the trunks of the great trees which border the estate. Behind the house is a curiosity which hundreds of persons come here annually to see.

Years ago Mr. Parsons enlarged the Storer barn, and, not wishing to destroy an elm that stood in the way of the proposed enlargement, built around it. The great branches of the tree project through the roof of the barn, and tower more than 50 feet above it. Sheets of lead, made fast under the shingles, so closely circle the branches as to prevent leaking. These sheets of lead have to be occasionally readjusted to allow for the growth of the tree. Lattice work extending nearly to the eaves allows the tree trunk contact with air and sunshine.

MISS GLADYS DEACON.

Rumor Has This Beautiful American Girl Engaged to the Rich Duke of Norfolk.

Miss Gladys Deacon, who, it is again rumored, is engaged to the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of England, has won notoriety by reports of her engagements to various European nobles and also to the crown prince of Germany. The latter affair, which was sensationally exploited in the Paris papers during August, 1902 is said to

MISS GLADYS DEACON.
(American Beauty Reported to Be Engaged to Duke of Norfolk.)

have caused violent scenes between the emperor and his son. Miss Deacon, who is a handsome and vivacious girl, is the daughter of Edward Parker Deacon, who, February 17, 1892, at Cannes, France, shot and killed Edward Abeille, a wealthy Frenchman, whom he believed to be the lover of Mrs. Deacon. Deacon served a short term in a French prison for the crime, and died in an insane asylum at Somerville, Mass., in 1901.

A Modern Instance.

"In some circles of ancient magnificence," said the pedantic person, "it was the custom to have a skeleton at the feast."

"We follow that custom at our house," answered Mr. Meekton. "We have a turkey one meal and the skeleton for the next four."—Washington Star.

Lesson in Eating.

Ma—Willie, what's Tommy crying for?

Willie—Just because he don't want to learn anything. I just took his sweets and showed him how to eat them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Grateful.

"Who gives this bride away?" asked the minister.

"I do, willingly," replied her father innocently, with an approving smile at the bridegroom.—New Yorker.

PEONAGE IN HAWAII.

The Federal Officials Are Proceeding Strongly Against the Traffic in Japanese Girls.

The federal authorities have begun a war against peonage in the Hawaiian islands, and Judge Estee and District Attorney Breckons propose to break up the practice which is so prevalent among the Japanese residents. Fifteen or 20 Japanese have already been arrested and are held under heavy bail awaiting trial. The grand jury is now investigating the cases of these men and others, indictments having been returned against some of them, says a recent Honolulu report.

Slavery has existed among both Chinese and Japanese in the islands for a long time. The women who were held in this worst kind of slavery were afraid to testify against their masters, and they were bought and sold without the slightest regard to the forms of American law. The slaveholders have had a regular organization, which employed counsel at a large monthly salary, and as soon as one of their number became involved in the meshes of the law all the others came to the rescue. The impossibility of securing evidence against the offenders made their prosecution impossible until recently some of the offenders were arrested and the slaves turned over to the federal authorities for safe keeping.

Not only has there been a large amount of traffic in Japanese girls, but also in Chinese children, the Asiatics continuing their observance of the custom prevailing in the old country for the sale of their children. This practice is also to be broken up.

So great has become the illegal traffic in Japanese girls that the United States immigration authorities have decided to bar out geisha girls entirely. Another restriction recently placed on the Japanese immigration was one requiring Japanese girls to be married unless they were able to show conclusively that they came to Hawaii to live only an upright life. The "Japs" managed to evade the law for a long time, the Japanese men claiming to have married the women in Japan. This finally was not considered sufficient, and the men met the women at their arrival and swore that they had been married by Japanese custom while the woman was still at her old home and they were in Hawaii. To substantiate the claim the federal authorities have recently been adopting the practice of compelling a second marriage of the persons concerned on their arrival here. There is now upon the arrival of every oriental steamer a wholesale wedding ceremony, at which often 15 and 20 couples are united in marriage at the same time. Then to make the wedding a complete success the immigration men photograph each bride and groom, so that if they require evidence later of violation of the law they have it at hand.

COAST OF PORTO RICO.

Something of Interest Concerning Its Shores on the North and South.

The New York Sun in speaking of the coasts of Porto Rico says: The fact is not generally known that on maps of the largest scale the northern and southern coasts of this island are not shown in quite the position in which they were formerly represented. The difference is so slight, however, that it is not appreciable on the small maps generally in use.

For some years the coast and geodetic survey has been giving considerable time to a survey of all the coasts of Porto Rico. It has found in the course of this work several good harbors that have hitherto been unknown to the cartographer.

One other very interesting discovery has been made as a result of which the north shore of the island has been moved on the map a half mile to the south and the southern shore a half mile to the north.

Dr. Tittmann, the director of the survey, in a recent address briefly explained the cause of this unusual proceeding. He said that the visible island of Porto Rico is really the summit of a mountain whose slopes extend to great depths beneath the adjacent seas.

It was found that the observations for latitudes made on the north and south sides of this summit of the mountain rising above the sea were considerably affected by the local attraction of the mountain masses which caused a deflection of the plumb line. It was therefore necessary to take this deflection into account in charting the island.

Traders in "Broken" China.

One of the queer sights on the east side, particularly on Saturdays, is men who go around with push-carts labeled "broken china." There is really not a broken piece in the lot, except when the peddler's cart gets a heavy jolt from a truck; but the women of the neighborhood know the peddler's bell, and are always ready to buy his wares. Thirty or forty men are sent out by one man in Division street, who makes a good living by purchasing odd cups, saucers, plates, pitchers, and such things from broken sets in the department stores which are not good enough to go on the odds and ends counters.—N. Y. Herald.

Hearty and Light Meals.

A recent writer says: "There have been gibes from the Frenchmen boastful of his small breakfast and reciprocal sarcasm from the Englishman, conscious of his moderate luncheon. Both have accused the American of gorging on account of his large baked potatoes and his dishes of hash that follow the porridge and the fruit at the hours of eight or nine in the morning. The trtuh is that, man for man, the nations eat a fairly equal quality, but variously distribute the consumption of it over 24 hours.

Self-Satisfied.

"Well," remarked the new office man, patting himself on the chest, "the boss hasn't found any fault with my work so far."

"No," replied the old bookkeeper, "he told me he didn't have to find any—it was so evident that there was no need of looking for it."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Charcoal Eph Home Again.

Dey am er whole lot ob people in de worl' dat in dey 'ligion am jess lake de babby eatin' bread an' lasses—dey got er heap mo' on de outside dan on de inside.—Baltimore News.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

JUDICIAL DIGNITY.

Was Maintained in This Instance At Cost to the Court of the Prisoner.

A certain squire of the city, who betrays his patriotism by presiding in a small office painted red, white and blue, had a case before him the other day which attracted an unusual crowd to the temple of justice. A young fellow was up before him, relates the Pittsburg Dispatch, on a charge of stealing brass, and his friends were out in full force to see that he got a fair show.

Before the case opened the noise and confusion became so great that his honor declared that the next man to indulge in any unusual outbreak would be ejected from the room. He had hardly ceased speaking when a young man shouted, at the same time waving his hat above his head:

"Hooray fur Squire Hooligan!"

"Put him out," roared the court, and in another instant the young man found himself being rushed to the door. Order having been restored once more, his honor ordered that the prisoner be brought before the bar for trial. The court officer hurriedly glanced about through the crowd and then a great light suddenly fell upon him.

"Can't do it your honor," he replied. "The young fellow you just put out was the prisoner."

The Doctor's Statement.

St. John, Kans., Nov. 16th.—This town has a genuine sensation in the case of a little boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William McBride. Dr. Limes, the attending physician, says:

"Scarlet Fever of a very malignant type brought this child very near to death and when the fever left him, he was semi-paralyzed in the right leg and right arm. He also lost hearing in his right ear and his mind was much affected.

"His parents tried another treatment for a time and when I was recalled I found that he was having spells very like Epilepsy and was very bad and gradually growing worse. I advised the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills and in a short time the child began to improve. Inside of a week the nervous spasms or epileptic seizures ceased altogether."

Mr. and Mrs. McBride have made a sworn statement of the facts and Dr. Jesse L. Limes has added his sworn statement saying that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured the fits.

Cheap Notoriety.

Mrs. Closefist—Oh, do buy me a new bonnet, my dear. It will set all my friends talking.

Mr. Closefist—If you're after notoriety, why don't you get the old one retrimmed? That will make your friends talk twice as much.—Stray Stories.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

Reward of Economy.

Kwoter—What's that old saying? "Take care of the pennies and—"

Newitt—And the dollars will take care of your heirs.—Philadelphia Press.

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

The man who refuses to believe the truth is often credulous when a lie is told to him.—Town Topics.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

Virtue and happiness are twin sisters.—Chicago Daily News.

Business Precaution.

A caller at the boarding house of Mrs. Irons was surprised to see a fine greyhound basking in the sun outside the kitchen door. "I didn't know you had a dog," she said. "He's a beautiful animal. How long have you had him?"

"Two or three years."

"How does it happen I have never seen him in passing along here?"

"We don't allow him to leave the back yard," replied Mrs. Irons, with emphasis. "What kind of an advertisement would it be for a boarding house to have a creature as lean as that dog is standing round in front of it?"—Youth's Companion.

Those Flats.

The mother with her little ten-year-old daughter was returning to her tiny flat after a call on a friend who resided in a large house, with spacious grounds about it. As she neared the house she sighed and remarked to her little daughter:

"Dolly, when I come back home after visiting Mrs. Wallin I feel as if I had come back to live in a hat box."

Dolly gave a sigh exactly like her mother's and said dismally:

"And I feel as if I had come back to live in a keyhole."—N. Y. Times.

Selfishness is always shortsighted.—Ram's Horn.

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.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

DISEASE Caused by Constipation. 60 Years 20 100

DR. THACHER'S LIVER and BLOOD SYRUP Cures by Removing the Cause.