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BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.
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FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT
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Miss Helen Stone appears to have more lives than a cat.

The ice trust is having a nice long rest from the annoyances which were showered upon it in the summer.

The man who does the figuring has neglected to tell us how much per head the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies cost us.

A great treasury surplus is regarded as a menace to the country, but a deficit is a menace to the political party that permits it.

It will take one more turn of the crank by the U. S. supreme court to do away with the tariff at the Philippine end of the line. The imperialists die hard.

The \$100,000 which Kubelik is to receive for 100 concerts in this country, is regarded by the Hartford Post as being in the nature of compensation for being compelled to bear a name like that.

The complimentary way in which the president referred to the fighting qualities of the Indians in a conversation with a delegation of Utes one day this week, indicates that he is planning to capture the Indian vote.

The fact that the United States supreme court is divided five to four on its opinion on every insular case, shows a lack of unanimity which is unusual, when it is considered that the division is not made on partisan political lines.

It is evident now, that Pat Crowe is no gentleman. That was a mean trick that he played on the Omaha police. They have been waiting so long for him to come in and surrender as he promised to do that the wonder is they don't go out and arrest him. It would serve him right.

The Detroit Free Press classifies Thomas B. Ferguson, the newly appointed governor of Oklahoma as a Democrat. Fred Vandergrift says it is clearly wrong, because Ferguson is a Methodist preacher, and all Methodist preachers in Kansas and Oklahoma are Republicans.

Now it is the missionaries in Samoa who have cost Uncle Sam a big lot of money. They charged the governor of Tutuila, Capt. Tilley, with being drunk while on duty. The government spent something like \$100,000 investigating the charge, and the court of inquiry finds that it is not true.

The rural free delivery service has passed the experimental stage, according to the annual report of Postmaster General Smith, and will be rapidly extended throughout the country. By the end of this year the service will reach a population of 5,700,000, and it is estimated that within four years it will be extended to 21,000,000.

That portion of the music loving public which is expecting to go to Kansas City to hear Mr. Graus' singers will be anxious to know who is to do the singing. Calve has gone to Florida to give her voice a chance to recuperate from the effects of the climate that she encountered in the "Italy of America." James will go direct to St. Louis and wait for the company there. Sybil Sanderson will remain at her old home in San Francisco to have an operation performed upon her throat. Perhaps Mr. Graus figures that any old singer is good enough for Kansas City.

The renewed attention to trade conditions between the United States and the American countries lying south of her borders, due in part to the meeting of the Pan-American congress at the City of Mexico, has attracted some attention to a statement by a British official in Mexico, Consul Bjorklund, which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics. That officer calls attention sharply to the fact that in the one American country at the south with which the United States has satisfactory transportation facilities, Mexico, the trade of the United States has vastly outgrown that of other nations. Fifty years ago the trade of Mexico was carried on by British houses, and as late as 1872-73 was in a fairly flourishing condition, but since the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National railways American manufacturers have yearly increased their trade with the republic. Today the British trade is confined to a few agencies, who by means of samples and catalogues undertake the execution of orders. Some of the large British houses employ travelers, who can always count on their usual customers for orders; but other houses frequently send out such unsuitable men, often foreigners, that they are unable to get a single order.

EXPOSITION WHICH COUNTS.

For nearly a week the South Carolina and West Indies exposition has been open to the world at Charleston, S. C. To some it would seem that this show business is being slightly overdone, but there are reasons why the present one should succeed, and that recommend it to the people of the whole country.

In the first place its great end is to build up the interests of the only ruler of the southland, cotton. There seems to be no spot on the globe where this plant thrives as it does in the southern states of America, and the world looks to that section for much of the fabric with which to clothe itself. But within two years, the Oriental trade has been seriously damaged by the international difficulties in China. Cotton has been a drug on the market of the east and the producers have with characteristic far-sightedness and shrewdness determined to attempt opening up new markets for their wares. In the West Indies there is a demand and in order that those islands may get in closer touch with the country which is likely in the future to come so much of their cotton, it was decided to interest them in an exposition. That is one use of the fair at Charleston, opened a week ago and to continue during the winter months.

Then there is much to benefit the people of a nation who can have something to draw them out of the old grooves in which they are accustomed to move. The fair is a positive refreshment at the same time with an ever narrowing tendency. Think of the broadening influence which a visit of ten days would have upon a farmer from the hills of New England. Or indeed, a little closer to the home of the fair itself, what will it not do for the mountaineers of that section of the land which it is to represent?

Through this exposition too, Dixie will be doing its part toward the obliteration of some past events which anything less than a great exposition in which all the ends of the nation will be drawn up together and forced to acquit themselves with one another would fail. South Carolina was in slavery times the hot-bed of secessionism. From it came the great champion of states rights, Calhoun, and near its shores was fired the first gun of the great Civil war against the walls of Fort Sumter. So, that in this respect, in trying to live down the past, the South, if really there be such a district of the country any more, is showing a broad and kindly spirit which is to redound to the benefit of that section in years to come.

There are advantages which conduce to swelling the attendance at this fair. Generally over this portion of the western hemisphere there have been abundant crops, money is circulating freely, and everybody feels good. Northerners have an inducement in going down to Charleston where the climate is salubrious. A few days only spent in a city of the South would make the long severe cold of the Northern winter much more bearable. Railroad rates will be cheap and living in that city should be at a figure which most people could afford.

Congress failed to render any assistance to this enterprise, but it is hoped that the management, with the aid of the resourceful citizens of that country will surprise the United States and the world by showing them the extent to which the attendance at this fair, the general government the enterprise can still be put through and brought to a success in every way.

WINTER MUSINGS.

While the astronomical winter does not begin until December 22, the practical period came to Kansas with the first of the month. Gray scudding clouds and mournful winds with a rapidly changing temperature told us that fall had passed and more accurately than almanac dates or the asteroids.

But there are many interesting facts about this holiday month that the almanac reveal with brief research. He who rises and retires with the sun will go to bed these days about 4:38 and get up at 7:04. The last day of the year will be nine hours and seven minutes in length.

The new moon appears on the afternoon of the 16th and like many a cheerful citizen will become full on the morning of Christmas.

There will be five Sundays in the month, also Mondays and Tuesdays. The shortest afternoons come in the third week when the day is barely over nine hours. Then the sun reaches the winter solstice and starts again on its northward course, to give us his best in ancient times this turning of old Sol from his southward motion to the north, giving longer days and shortening of nights and presaging the spring, was observed as a festival of joy and gladness. Traces of the feast time are still to be found in Italy and ancient Rome. The fathers of the church placed the Christmas merrymaking in the time when the sun drives the people a substitute for the Roman affair in which much killing often happened. December is essentially a month of merrymaking in which cares and business troubles are laid aside where possible. May each and all be able to truthfully exclaim at the close of the thirty-first day: "I have tried to do some good deed toward my fellowmen and to take some steps towards my own improvement."

LESSON OF THE HALL CASE.

There is a lesson in the Hall murder case which has occupied the attention of the district court this week, for every officer in the service of the city or state. It is an old lesson but it is one that must be studied again and again. It refers to the right to existence and the consequence is that men are often brutally beaten or even killed whose offense might be entirely overlooked by a jury of men who are not guided by prejudice. That is why only men with cool heads should be invested with the badge of police authority. It may be true that the officer who pounds a man over the

head with a heavy club does not intend to kill him but he certainly does know that at best his victim must suffer cruelly. There is seldom excuse for a policeman using a club but the frequency with which he resorts to this method of subjugating prisoners makes it almost a puzzle why more of them are not compelled to face a charge of murder.

PAVING PROBLEMS.

Topeka should stop and enjoy a brief breathing spell before making contracts for a great deal more pavement. While the paving craze has been at its height the city has apparently forgotten that those already here must be cared for and preserved. While a contract was in force for the maintenance of the asphalt pavements no attention whatever has been paid to any other.

The time has come when something must be done with West Sixth avenue. The pavement is of cedar blocks and they are in a woeful state of disrepair. This pavement is so bad that it is really dangerous, and it is next to criminal not to give it immediate attention. The limestone block pavement on East Sixth avenue is also in a deplorable condition and demands attention.

And to cap it all, the contract for the maintenance of the asphalt has expired and must be taken care of at once. The Barber Asphalt Paving company may at the next meeting of the council submit propositions looking to a renewal of the repair contract which the city has recently been trying to close up and terminate. The company, it is said, will submit a proposition to remove all the old asphalt from whatever streets the council may direct, and lay a new binder and surface, for the sum of \$1.40 a square yard, guaranteeing the job for seven years.

Another proposition for resurfacing old pavement at the rate of about 10 cents a square yard is also likely to be submitted. At the request of several councilmen, the Barber company may also submit estimates on laying pavement to fill up the abandoned East Fifth street car tracks. Several councilmen are very much in favor of having this work done.

E. B. Demarest, the Kansas City manager for the Barber company, was in Topeka this week, and will come again next week. He was here nominally for the purpose of seeing about some repairs to the asphalt laying machinery, but the real purpose of his visit was to find out the sentiment of the city officials and councilmen on the subject of a contract. While here Mr. Demarest did not say positively that his company would submit propositions to the council at once, but said that he would like to arrange with the city for a new contract on whatever basis the city might prefer.

Several of the councilmen have expressed themselves as being unfavorably opposed to any further dealings with the Barber company, on the ground that it has an absolute monopoly on the so-called Pitch Lake asphalt. The other kind of asphalt, called land asphalt, is claimed by some to be as good as Pitch Lake asphalt, and is very much cheaper.

The old asphalt contract, which is just now being terminated, provided that for the sum of \$30,000 the company should keep their seats to the city for five years. The city thinks it would save money by paying for its repairs by the square yard, and a contract on that basis will likely be made with some company.

But at any rate the asphalt pavement must be cared for, and without delay. The city is face to face with a serious proposition, and new pavements can wait until it is solved.

CARS FOR THE CROWDS.

Something should be done by the Topeka Street Railway company to provide adequate accommodations for the early morning and late afternoon passengers.

If a man pays for a seat in a car he is entitled to the seat. Yet all men are looked upon as hogs who do not properly surrender their seats to women passengers who would otherwise be obliged to stand. Inborn American courtesy and respect for women makes it natural for men to do this. But it is unjust for the street car company to demand such a sacrifice from a passenger who has paid for a seat.

It is doubly unjust that a hard working Santa Fe shopman, or one of the 500 woolen mill employes of the city, should be obliged to give up his seat to a well dressed female shopper, whose silks and satins rustle as she stands in front of the tired-out workman and glares at him suggestively. Nine times out of ten the glare proves effective. The dainty creature drops into the workman's seat without any token of gratitude, or at best a matter-of-fact bow.

Everyone who has occasion to come down town between 6 and 7 in the morning, or to return about 6 at night knows the invariably crowded conditions of the cars, especially upon certain lines leading to those parts of town where the working people live. The street car company should provide trailers on these crowded lines. It should not try to haul twice as many people on cars as the car was built to hold. Every passenger is entitled to a seat.

The 6 o'clock morning and evening cars on nearly all the lines in the city should carry trailers. It is no more than simple justice to the people who ride on the cars, and it will increase the patronage of the cars. If the tired-out business man and laborer knows that he can get into a car, and sit down while on his way home. The patronage of the car company is increasing, and everybody is glad of it. But the company should increase its facilities, and give people what they pay for.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

From the Atchison Globe. Lots of people enjoy a good runaway on a crowded street. Most women forgive smoking, in the men, but chewing—bah! Nothing makes a mother quite so mad as to have her children contradict her.

Before going to work in the morning

the chimney sweep carefully dirties his face. When you suddenly meet a man you hate, never remark that you hope you are looking well?

After a woman passes forty, she begins to complain that every style of clothes makes her fat.

There is some reason for it if a man snarls at you; probably the man he met before you kicked at him.

After any years of age, I heard a man say lately, "and I never knew but one woman who acted natural."

We wonder if those robes the angels wear ever cause the women wearers trouble or concern apart in the back.

We have never eaten anything that tasted as good as the contents of a workman's lunch bucket seem to taste to him.

In show to be presented at the theater shortly a farmer will attempt to blow out an electric light. Ha, ha, ha! It must be very funny.

Clothing that fits does not seem to be fashionable this year. Look at the overcoats worn by the men, and the cloaks worn by the women.

It is not hard to become popular; a gratification. This pavement is so bad that it is really dangerous, and it is next to criminal not to give it immediate attention.

A woman we know gets up at five o'clock every morning, but never gets up until she has had a good sleep until noon. "They're less trouble in bed than any where else," she says in explanation.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[From the Chicago News.] The burden of love is never too heavy. Money is the sugar that sweetens the miser's life.

Religion makes good armor, but it's no good as a cloak. It is better to hit the nail on the head than to miss it.

It takes a small boy and a pot of jam to mark table linen quickly. The average husband imagines his wife is a part of the property he owns.

Poorly paid men are cut out for a school teacher merely because you have a grip or consumption that cannot be cured speedily by the proper use of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Thousands of grateful people who were cured from it has been a household remedy for the past 50 years, and there is scarcely a home in the United States or Canada that has not a bottle of this wonderful cure in the medicine closet. It contains no injurious drugs. It heals the throat and lungs and restores the patient perfectly healthy. It leaves no bad after-effects.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Record.] The man who knows the least shows it most.

Children who eat at the second table take after their parents. This would be a better world if all persons took their own advice.

Knowledge is power except in the case of a man who knows he's been whipped. "Conscience," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is that within us that tells us when other people are doing wrong."

Married life is not all sunshine," remarked Mrs. Henpeck. "No," said Henderson, "but it is a sign."

"I think you will suit," said the mistress; "how about a reference?" "That's all right, mum," answered the hired girl, "I'll give you a reference."

Hoax—"I hear that J. Pierpont Morgan was one time financially embarrassed." "Yes," he had more money than he knew what to do with."

"No," the editor is not in," said the janitor; "can I do anything for you?" "The average man who has been accepted acts a week later about as cheerful as when he has caught a bad cold."

Occasionally you lend a man money and he astonishes you by returning it; once in a long while he makes you think you have lost your reason by appearing grateful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. Secretary Gage transmitted to congress the report of the commission needed in 1902. The total is \$10,827,688. Renegade American soldiers declared to have planned the massacre on the island of Hawaii.

Court martial and acquittal of Captain Tilley, governor of Tutuila cost government \$100,000. An expedition opens with a sacred concert. President Roosevelt touched a button and formally set the machinery in motion.

The drive against the Union stockyards in Chicago opens with an unusually large number of horses, cattle and sheep on display.

General Botha declared the Boers are able to continue the war five years and that they will drive the British out of Cape Province.

Bill to punish assassination or attempted assassination of the president and other high government officials introduced in the House.

"Three I's," backed by Santa Fe, to build branches to Chicago, Toledo and Detroit as preliminary move in fight on big rail kings.

All importers who paid duty on goods from the Philippines and Porto Rico will be reimbursed.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup



DR. JOHN W. BULL.

The Discoverer of the Famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Dr. John W. Bull, who discovered DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP 50 years ago, was the most successful doctor of throat and lung diseases the world has ever known. He had a national reputation as DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP.

There is no case of hoarseness, rough, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, quinsy, whooping cough, croup, measles cough, grip or consumption that cannot be cured speedily by the proper use of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Thousands of grateful people who were cured from it has been a household remedy for the past 50 years, and there is scarcely a home in the United States or Canada that has not a bottle of this wonderful cure in the medicine closet.

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and Tyler streets is purchased by Armin Passler, of the Inter-Ocean Mills. The Benevolent Order of Elks hold members in honor of the departed members, at the lodge rooms Sunday.

James Philip de Beever Kaye is installed as Grand Master of the Elks, Frederick L. Drinkwater, a pioneer Kansas, dies Sunday in Topeka.

A. R. Davis, of Detroit, Mich., is to give to the members of the Santa Fe shops, taking the place made vacant by William Barnes.

The executive committee of the state association of editors select Manhattan as the next place to hold the convention. The convention will be February 10.

Owen W. Fox, a pioneer settler, dies at his home at the age of 65 years. The school board after a lengthy discussion decides not to make the reading of the Bible in the public schools obligatory. The school board recommended such a course.

The church organ at the Catholic church is dedicated at a special service. Plans for the erection of the new Masonic temple here are maturing.

Charles Lee, of the local police force, is arrested along the eastern shore of Maryland.

Frank Biles, colored, was nearly killed Tuesday night by the gorilla near Bethel Camp Ground, Del. Biles was riding a horse when he was attacked. The animal threw him from the wheel and dealt him a heavy blow with its fist. He pulled a revolver, shot twice and killed the gorilla.

John Dyer said last night that he saw a strange looking animal, his description of which corresponds with that of the gorilla, on the edge of a "cripple" as a tree-grown marsh is called in this locality on the west side of the Great Choptank river.

Dyer says that he first saw the animal about 11 in the morning, and it fled at once. He claims to have seen it again about 4 in the afternoon. Dyer was visited today by Rudolph Cephus, of Denton, might be a ducking expedition, armed with a heavy ducking gun, and he tried to trace the animal, but in the end he got a shot at it, but failed.

An effort is being made to gather a party to go in search of the gorilla and kill it. The excitement among the negroes is intense, and they have kept closely at home at night.

FEEDING MUCH WHEAT.

Mr. Bucklin Says 25 to 45 Million Bushels Will Be Used.

The Farmers Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association, which is the state organization formed last spring to fight the grain trust, is preparing to branch out. The directors of the association have been in session here for the past two days, concluding their session this morning, and have concluded to call a meeting of the stockholders as soon as practicable, probably in March, to decide upon several important matters.

The meeting will be held at some point in the wheat belt that will be easy of access for Oklahoma as well as the Kansas wheat belt. One of the important matters to come up is the question of admitting Oklahoma local co-operative shipping associations in the Kansas state association. The interests of the two states are practically the same, and the Oklahoma grain growers are asking to be admitted to the Kansas organization.

It is probable that at some point where the Oklahoma delegates can get to it easily, which will be determined later by Secretary James Butler, will quite likely be at either Hutchinson or McPherson.

Another matter which the directors are considering is the question of exporting wheat direct to Europe. This is already done by the local association at Solomon as told by the State Journal a few days ago. It is probable that the state association may do something of the same kind.

The Kansas association is growing rapidly, and is doing a sufficient business to pay all expenses and leave a profit besides for the stockholders. During the month of November it handled 8,000 bushels of wheat, and wheat was not moving to any extent either. It sells all of best wheat direct to western mills, and ships only the poorer grades to Kansas City.

"It is remarkable how much wheat is being fed in the place of corn," remarked J. K. Bucklin, of Oakley, president of the association, today. "It is esti-

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DEMAND THE GENUINE DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP "THE ONE THAT CURES."

A DEALER who tries to sell you a cheap substitute for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, does so to increase his own profit at the risk of your health. If he will sell you cheap imitations and bogus goods, he will not hesitate to sell you impure drugs. He knows himself that there is no remedy in the world as good as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 11, 1901. Gentlemen—In my work as a monologist, singer and entertainer, I frequently find the strain on my throat, and as to practically make it impossible for me to continue without using a remedy. A long lecture often saves me with a very sore and hoarse throat, and at such times I find Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP invaluable as a soothing and voice strengthener. So much do I think of this remedy that I am never at home without a bottle of it, and on my tours through the country I never fail to indicate Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP in my grip. In fact, it is as essential to my success as are my songs, stories or violin. Very truly yours, HALPEI BINGHAM.

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of objects desirable to us. We do not hesitate to say that the European who collected, and was content never to show his treasures, or to let it be known that he had them, would be a very rare bird indeed. Yet expert thieves, with banks and jewelers' shops on every hand, do now and again steal pictures, valuable in the open market but quite worthless (one might imagine) to the biggest of "funcoos." For, be it noted, the stolen pictures rarely come back as the result of the owners paying blackmail.

It is a romantic thought that there may exist somewhere a collector who does not care for other collectors; that perhaps he is even the representative of generations who have held similar views. Suppose, in short, there should suddenly be discovered in some quite ordinary mansion or castle, a collection of the world's unaccountably lost masterpieces. For surely it is moderately certain that expert thieves only covet what is not theirs when they know some one who desires to make it his, and is willing to pay those who will enable him to do so!

A Cure For Lumbago. "W. C. Williams, of Ambler, Pa., says: 'For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller and was cured. I have since used it until some remedies had failed to do.'" Sold by all druggists.

You can never make a woman understand that when a man praises another man he means it.

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE

The Danger in That Common Disease, Catarrh.

Because catarrhal diseases are so common and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect. The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose, throat, lungs, or stomach, which are the most common forms of the dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucalyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucalyptus oil and the bark are sometimes used, but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which may be found in any drug store and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines, will be surprised at the rapid improvement after a few days use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets which are composed of the gum of the Eucalyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ramsdell in speaking of Catarrh and its cure says: "After many experiments I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, or liquid medicines. I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised."

The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores, under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospect of a permanent cure.

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.

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