

THE MALTA ENTERPRISE.

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MALTA, MONT.

NEWS OF A WEEK TOLD IN BRIEF

MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS GATHERED FROM ALL POINTS OF THE GLOBE.

GIVEN IN ITEMIZED FORM

Notable Happenings Prepared for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Summary of the Latest Home and Foreign Notes.

PERSONAL.

H. W. Tiers, former discount clerk of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., was arrested on an information made by National Bank Examiner Folds, charging him with the abstraction of about \$50,000 of the bank's funds.

James S. Sherman, Republican vice-presidential nominee, ill at Cleveland, continued to improve and his physicians advised that, as soon as he regained his health, an operation should be performed for the removal of the gall stones.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of President Roosevelt, was given his bachelor's degree by Harvard university, after three years of study, having taken extra courses.

John D. Rockefeller is to write his autobiography for a New York magazine.

United States Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin announced himself a candidate for re-election.

Secretary of War Taft was the center of enthusiastic doings at Yale, marched at the head of his class and saw Harvard defeated on the ball field.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is said to have taken a position for summer employment with the United States Steel corporation.

William J. Barnett, charged with embezzling securities from the Colton estate, was convicted at San Francisco.

John Mitchell, former president of the Miners' Union, refused to run for governor of Illinois or vice-president.

President Roosevelt and his family went to Sagamore Hill for the summer vacation.

Gov. Hanley of Indiana was prostrated by heat while addressing the Chautauqua at Ottawa, Kan.

GENERAL NEWS.

Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States, died at his home, "Westland," in Princeton, N. J. His death, which was due to heart trouble with complications, was unexpected. Expressions of sorrow and of sympathy for Mrs. Cleveland came from prominent men all over the country.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt announced they would attend the funeral, and the president ordered that the army and navy and every branch of the government should pay the usual marks of respect to the memory of the dead ex-president.

Harvard won the varsity boat race from Yale. Griswold, the Yale stroke, collapsed a mile and a half from the finish. Secretary Taft and the family of President Roosevelt were among the spectators.

The list of honors accorded on the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday was issued. Four new peers have been created, ten new privy councilors, 11 baronets and 25 knights.

Two hundred armed and mounted men believed to be revolutionists, attacked and captured the town of Vieques, state of Coahuila, Mex. Three persons were killed and several wounded in the fighting.

Five persons, including a mother and her three children, perished in a fire in Chicago that followed an explosion in a chemical works.

The United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America decided to erect a new ladies' hall at St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn., to be called "Mohn Hall," in honor of the late Rev. Prof. Thorbjorn N. Mohn, who was the first president of St. Olaf.

Every claim set up by the state of Illinois against the Economy Light and Power company in the litigation over the Desplaines river dam was knocked out by Judge Mack at Chicago and the injunction dissolved.

While temporarily insane Mrs. August P. Johnson drowned her four children in the cistern at their farm home, near Ida Grove, Ia.

Max and Theodore Klopfer, partners composing the firm of Klopfer Brothers, bankers, of Munich, committed suicide, despairing of their ability to meet heavy obligations.

The troops of the shah of Persia bombarded the parliament building and many were killed.

Mrs. Olloway was shot and killed by Harry Crawford, a wealthy retired farmer near Decorah, Ia. He then killed himself. It is said that Crawford was in love with Mrs. Olloway.

Flames destroyed the business section of Three Rivers, Que., the loss being more than \$1,000,000.

A fire at Fort Chester, N. Y., destroyed a block of buildings, recognized chiefly by business firms, rendered 40 families homeless and entailed a loss of \$500,000.

Leon Delagrangre, the French aviator, surpassed all previous records at Milan by flying for 16 minutes and 33 seconds. During that time his machine was from ten to 18 feet above the ground.

A second son was born to Queen Victoria of Spain.

Meyer Newman, a New York diamond salesman is supposed to be held for \$10,000 ransom by kidnapers.

Twenty-four companies manufacturing wrapping paper were fined \$1,500 each by Federal Judge Hough in New York on their pleas of guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust act.

Reports from Teheran said nearly 600 persons were killed in the two days' fighting in the streets, and the reactionaries were in control.

Two men arrested at the Sheepshead Bay race track for violating the New York anti-betting law were discharged by Justice Bischoff.

Papers have been served upon Frank J. Gould in a suit for absolute divorce brought by his wife, who was Miss Helen M. Kelly.

Eighty-five persons are believed to have perished when the steamship Larache sank near Muros, Spain.

Iowa Democrats in convention at Sioux City endorsed the state ticket and William J. Bryan for president.

The Locke anti-racing bill was signed by Gov. Sanders of Louisiana and is expected to put the race tracks out of business.

Two burglars blew the safe of a grocery in Springfield and took \$2,180, but were caught.

The cornerstone of the new capitol of South Dakota at Pierre was laid by the Free Masons.

Fighting was renewed in Teheran, the Cossacks storming and looting the residences of grandees. The shah declared the city in a state of siege.

Over 100,000 barrels of oil consumed by fire, three valuable oil refineries destroyed and an estimated loss of about \$600,000, were the results of electric storms which passed over western and northern Pennsylvania.

The Spanish steamer La Rache went on the rocks near Muros, Spain, and was sunk. It was believed a number of lives were lost.

The schooner Nautilus, the first Spanish naval vessel to enter a Cuban port since the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over the island, arrived in the harbor of Havana, and was hailed with delight by the entire Spanish colony of the city.

H. D. Everett, a government forger, T. R. Wately, a teacher, and four Filipinos were killed by hill tribesmen on the island of Negros.

William Mulholland of Springfield, Mo., killed his brother-in-law, M. C. Sappington, and shot Mrs. Sappington because his wife had left him and was with them.

One person was killed and many injured in a tornado near Mountain Lake, Minn.

Two sets of twins and a set of triplets were born in the neighborhood of President Roosevelt's country place in Albemarle county, Virginia.

It was announced that both President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft would see the Yale-Harvard boat race on the Thames at New London, Conn. The natives of Portuguese Guinea are in revolt.

Iowa Republicans in convention endorsed Gov. Cummins, progressive legislator and Senator Allison.

Miss Jean Reid, daughter of the American ambassador to England, and Hon. John Hubert Ward, brother of the earl of Dudley and quarry-in-waiting to the king, were married in London.

The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James' palace, and King Edward and Queen Alexandra witnessed it from their private gallery.

Mrs. Milo Wilcox, who lives near Red Oak, Ia., went insane, killed her little son, wounded her daughter and attempted suicide.

The United States now has no diplomatic representation in Venezuela, the legation's affairs being cared for by the Brazilian representative, Jacob Sleeper, secretary of the American legation and in charge during Minister Russell's absence, has left Caracas, presumably because of the disputes with President Castro.

Mrs. Mary Whitecamp, aged 48 years, wife of Henry Whitecamp, one of the wealthiest landowners in Madison county, Illinois, committed suicide because the Mississippi river floods had greatly damaged the Whitecamp lands.

Democrats of Georgia elected an un-instructed delegation to the national convention at Denver.

The Toledo Ice and Coal company pleaded guilty in the United States court on three counts to receiving rebates from the Ann Arbor Railroad company and was fined \$1,250 on each count.

The war department has perfected a plan for the virtual amalgamation into a trained army of 250,000 men ready to answer the call of the president of all the regular and National Guard troops in the United States.

Cholera has broken out among the troops at Camp Gregg, near Manila. Three scouts and one civilian have died from the disease and the camp has been placed under quarantine regulations.

Six hundred women held a mass meeting in Brownsville, Brooklyn, and declared their intention to fight against the increased prices of meat and fuel. They also paraded, and several meat stores were stoned.

The jury in the land fraud case at Washington, after being out 75 hours, returned a verdict finding Frederick A. Hyde and Joseph H. Schneider guilty and John A. Benson and Henry P. Diamond not guilty.

The marriage banns of Mme. Anna Gould, formerly the countess de Castellane, and Prince Helle de Sagan were posted in Paris.

At Cleveland, O., John Kelly, 75 years old, a retired contractor and real estate dealer, fatally wounded his wife, Margaret, 73 years of age, and then tried to commit suicide by beating out his brains.

Three successful flights, one of which is said to be the longest ever made in public by a flying machine in America, were accomplished by the new aerodrome No. 3, known as the Curtiss "Junebug," at Hammondsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. James Comstock, of Sunbury, threw herself in front of a fast passenger train and was decapitated.

OBITUARY.

Harry Huggett, cashier of the People's Bank of Columbus, O., was found dead with a bullet hole in his head. Investigation developed an alleged shortage of \$5,000 in his accounts.

Capt. Lorenzo Dow Baker, a pioneer in the tropical fruit trade, and founder of the United Fruit company, died suddenly of heart failure at the Parker house, Boston.

Charles Rench, aged 48, for years a well-known circus clown, committed suicide by burning at Columbus, O.

GROVER CLEVELAND IS DEAD

Ex-President Passes Away at His Princeton Home.

Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, He Was Triumphantly Elected Governor of New York in 1882, and Elevated to the Presidency in 1884—Last of the Ex-Presidents.

Princeton, N. J.—Grover Cleveland died suddenly Wednesday at his home here.

While it was known that Mr. Cleveland had for the past three months been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic gout and acute indigestion, his death came as a complete surprise.

He had been a sufferer from gout and diabetes for more than two years. Early in 1907 he was stricken with an attack of indigestion, the result of diabetes, and for weeks was unable to partake of any except liquid nourishment.

A sojourn in the south improved his health considerably.

Suffers Second Attack. Mr. Cleveland returned to Princeton and resumed his duties as trustee of the Equitable Life Company.

Early last year he had a repetition of the attack of indigestion and for some weeks his condition was such that his life was despaired of.

Mr. Cleveland made a splendid fight for life and won. In February last diabetes began to make itself felt again, and Mr. Cleveland became subject to spells of unconsciousness, coupled again with inability to assimilate food. Death finally came at 8:40 a. m. Wednesday.

Causes of His Death. The following statement, signed by Dr. Joseph B. Bryant, Dr. George R. Lockwood and Dr. J. M. Camochan, was given out:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years has suffered from repeated attacks of gastric intestinal origin. Also he had a

long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys and heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema were the immediate causes of his death."

LIFE OF CLEVELAND A BUSY ONE. Born in Caldwell, N. J., and a Descendant of English Stock.

Grover Cleveland, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, N. J. His family came from England and settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. His father was a physician and had been ordained as a minister and married the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who had come from Ireland. In 1811 the Cleveland family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y., where young Grover received his first schooling, and where later at an early age he served as a clerk in a small country store. Still later, when his parents settled in Clinton, N. Y., he pursued his studies further, and when only 17 he was appointed assistant teacher in the New York institution for the blind. In 1855 Cleveland assisted his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, in the compilation of the "American Herd Book," and during the same period he served a clerkship with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo. It was in that office that Cleveland began to read law. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1859. He continued with the same firm, where he acted as chief clerk until 1862.

Mr. Cleveland received his first public office when appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county. At that time he was supporting his mother and sister and when he was drafted to serve in the army he was forced to borrow sufficient funds to send a substitute. In 1865 he was defeated for the position of district attorney of his county and entered into partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool. In 1869 he joined the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom.

Nominated for Mayor of Buffalo. In 1881 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Buffalo and was elected by the largest majority ever given in that city, although the Republican state ticket was carried. While serving as mayor of Buffalo he became known as the "veto mayor," for his fearless exercise of that right in checking the extravagance and the illegal expenditure of public moneys. In 1882 Mr. Cleveland ran for governor of New York against Charles J. Folger, then United States secretary of the treasury, and won by a plurality of nearly 200,000.

His administration was notable for the simple and unostentatious way in which he conducted the business of the state.

At the Democratic national convention held in Chicago in July, 1884, Mr. Cleveland was nominated by his party as its candidate for the presidency of the United States and at the election in the following November was chosen to that office. In the electoral college his plurality over his opponent, Mr. Blaine, was 37 votes. Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated March 4, 1885, and

the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Waite. While president he exercised the veto power beyond all precedent and out of 877 bills he refused to affix his signature to 115.

Private Pension Bills Voted. Most of these were private pension bills. It was during his first term that Cleveland married in the White House Miss Frances Folsom, June 2, 1886. She was a daughter of his former law partner.

In 1888 he was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated in the election of that year by Benjamin Harrison. After his retirement from public life he settled in New York city, where he opened a law office. He had a large practice and was frequently in Washington arguing important cases before the United States supreme court.

At the national Democratic convention held in Chicago in June, 1892, he was for the third time named as his party's candidate for the presidency and in the following November was elected. During the great railroad strike in Chicago in 1894 he ordered out the United States troops to prevent the obstruction of the mails, although Gov. Altgeld, who had not asked for soldiers, protested against the action. After his retirement from public office Cleveland lived with his family at Princeton, N. J. He delivered two lectures annually to the students of the Princeton university. On February 1, 1907, he was made chairman of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at a salary of \$5,000 a year. He also acted as chief counsel for the association.

Old Grand Army Woman Dead. Mrs. Emily E. Woodley, who was said to be the only woman ever regularly commissioned an officer in the United States army, died the other day in Philadelphia at the age of 73. She was the last of the 35 young women from Philadelphia who enlisted as nurses in the civil war. She was a widow of 26 when she offered her services as a nurse in 1861, and for her bravery and good work President Lincoln conferred on her a commission as captain in the army. She was later decorated with a gold medal by Secretary of War Stanton. For a number of years she was president of the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, which she organized, and was the only woman member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Classes Anarchy as Disease. Anarchy is a mark of disease, in the view of a Memphis physician. He finds anarchistic ideas conclusive evidence of insanity, and would commit all anarchists as dangerous lunatics, thus making them harmless.

Thoughts of a Spinster. Self-control is what enables a man to be pleasant all day at the office and then go home at night and grumble and growl at his wife and family and the cooking and the way everything is run there.

Imagination's Prick. The thing that makes the trouble is not so much what actually happens, but what we fear may happen, and it is fear and imagination that cause pain.—Charles Austin Bates.

Acquamania. The physician who declares that many people get drunk on water probably knows better. The water gets drunk. It would be impossible to get full on water, but that is different.

Dark Chapter. During the witchcraft craze in Salem, Mass., from the time the mania broke out, in 1692, to its close 20 persons were executed and 55 suffered torture in a more or less violent form.—N. Y. American.

Chinese Newspapers. There are 200 newspapers in China, while ten years ago there was only one recognized as such.

BODY PLACED IN THE TOMB

Simple But Impressive Ceremonies Mark the Consignment of the Remains of Ex-President Cleveland to Their Last Resting Place

Princeton.—The funeral of ex-President Grover Cleveland was marked by extreme simplicity. Although twice elected president of the United States, no pomp or splendor had a place in the ceremonies. The half mile of thoroughfare through which the cortege passed from the Cleveland home to the cemetery was policed by mounted troops and blue-coated soldiers, but they were there for police duty and as a measure of precaution in protecting the living president rather than as an element of display in paying tribute to a departed chief executive.

It has been Mrs. Cleveland's wish to avoid anything of a military nature at the funeral, and it was only when the necessity of guarding President Roosevelt, who was in attendance, was borne upon her by those in charge of the funeral arrangements that she consented to the presence of troops in a police capacity.

Four clergymen officiated at the house and at the grave. They read the burial service from the Presbyterian Book of Common Worship, but offered no eulogy. This simple service was conducted by Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton, Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of New York; Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, where the Cleveland family attend, and Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett, former pastor of the same church.

There were no honorary pallbearers. The old-time friends who bore Mr. Cleveland's body to its final resting place in the Cleveland plot were Mayor George B. McClellan, Paul Morton, Commodore E. C. Benedict, Richard Watson Glider of New York; Prof. Paul Van Dyke, Dean Andrew F. West, Prof. John G. Hibber, Junius S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan; A. D. Russell, Prof. Howard McLennan and Bayard Stockton of Princeton.

The services at the home which began at five o'clock, were brief, after which the cortege was formed and proceeded to the cemetery down Bayard lane to Nassau street, the principal street in the village, thence up Vandewater avenue to Wigen street, which leads to the cemetery.

Only those invited to the funeral and a few newspaper men entered the cemetery, which was guarded by mounted troops and members of the National Guard of New Jersey. The Presbyterian service was said at the grave, the casket lowered into the ground and one of the country's most distinguished citizens became but a memory.

President Roosevelt, Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Gov. Hughes of New York, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, members of former President Cleveland's cabinets, and other notable citizens were in attendance. President Roosevelt arrived on a special train at 4:40 p. m. He was met at the station by Gov. Fort, and they drove direct to the Cleveland home. After the ceremonies the president left Princeton at once.

Mrs. Cleveland arose early, and shortly after six o'clock in the morning, accompanied by President Pinley of the College of New York, went to the cemetery, where she gave final directions for locating the grave.

The ex-president's body was embalmed Thursday and placed in a casket and taken to the library on the first floor, where the ceremonies were conducted. A silver plate bears the inscription: "Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837—June 24, 1908."

Only two of the Cleveland children, who were all at Tanworth, N. H., Esther and Richard, attended the funeral. They came here with Mrs. John H. Finley, wife of President Pinley of New York university.

The telegrams of condolence came in by the hundreds from all parts of the United States and other countries. Besides President Roosevelt's telegram, messages of condolence came from government officials, governors, legislators, prominent educators and citizens in various walks of life.

Among those who telegraphed or called their condolences were Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York, Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, Gov. Fort of New Jersey, Whitehall Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Admiral Robley B. Evans, Judge George Gray of Delaware, former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of New York, Mayor George B. McClellan of New York, Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, St. Clair McKelway

of Brooklyn, George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury; C. S. Fairchild, who was a secretary of the treasury during Mr. Cleveland's administration; Richard Olney, Falmouth, Mass.; Paul Morton, New York; George Westinghouse, New York; Senator Culberson of Texas, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university; David R. Francis, St. Louis; George L. Miller, Omaha; Judge E. B. Adams, St. Louis; Judge Landis, Chicago; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, New York; Gov. A. L. Harris, Ohio; United States Senator James Smith of New Jersey, Secretary Oscar Straus of the department of commerce and labor, Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina and Gov. Davidson of Wisconsin.

Mr. Cleveland's body was buried in Princeton cemetery, in the family plot, where lie the remains of Ruth, the eldest of the Cleveland children.

Among those who came here to extend personally their sympathy was Cleveland F. Bacon of New York, a nephew of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bacon is the son of Mr. Cleveland's sister, Mrs. M. B. Bacon of Toledo, O. He came here in response to a telegram, and assisted Mrs. Cleveland in the funeral arrangements. Others who came to Princeton were Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, of which Mr. Cleveland was a trustee, and Richard Watson Glider of New York. Mr. Morton returned to New York in less than an hour after his arrival here. He came to Princeton for the sole purpose of extending his sympathy to Mrs. Cleveland, and to tender her his services. Another caller was Col. Frederick Gilkyson, assistant adjutant general of the National Guard of New Jersey, who came as the personal representative of Gov. Fort.

President Attends Funeral. Oyster Bay, N. Y.—News of the death of Mr. Cleveland was communicated to President Roosevelt at his summer home here and caused radical changes in the president's plans for the immediate future. Mr. Roosevelt was visibly deeply shocked at the tidings and immediately telegraphed Mrs. Cleveland at Princeton, N. J., tendering his sympathy and that of Mrs. Roosevelt. Afterward announcement was made that President and Mrs. Roosevelt would attend the funeral services at Princeton Friday.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. Oyster Bay, N. J.—Immediately on receipt of the news of the death of Grover Cleveland President Roosevelt issued the following proclamation:

To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life. As mayor of his city, as governor of his state, and twice as president, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good and a courage that qualified before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity and uprightness of his private life.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

Done this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Production of Calcium Carbide. The production of calcium carbide in Argentina has increased from one ton to four tons a day since the year 1900, according to the Chemiker Zeitung. In that year a Cordoba factory first commenced its manufacture. Meaning that new plants is being erected, and the output will be greatly increased. There is an abundance of water power at hand, and the prospects for the industry in that country are held to be good.

Oldest Spinster in England Dead. The death has taken place at Peterborough of Miss Anne Mander, the oldest resident of the city and believed to be the oldest spinster in the country. She was within a few days of entering her hundredth year. On attaining her ninetieth birthday she had a letter of congratulation from Queen Victoria.—London Standard.

Chinese Newspapers. There are 200 newspapers in China, while ten years ago there was only one recognized as such.



EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement. Thin people lack in adipose tissue. Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food. The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach. When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emulsion results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens the stomach digestion. By hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juices thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

Thought It Was a Burglar. "You are a coward!" said Mrs. Stubb, firmly.

"Why do you say that, Maria?" asked Mr. Stubb, nervously.

"Why, you told me that you were not afraid of anything that walked on shoe leather, and I just saw you jump at the sound of a mouse."

"Well—Maria, mice don't wear shoe leather."

"Mrs. Pinkham, of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., together with her son, Arthur W. Pinkham, and the younger members of her family, sailed for Naples on May 20th for a three months' tour throughout Europe and a much needed vacation."

A Redeeming Trait. "There was one good thing about Adam and Eve."

"What was that?"

"When they were in Eden they did not send out any souvenir postals."

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When you are willing to go in debt for things you don't need, just because your neighbor has them, it's time stop.

Stack Covers, Awnings, Tents, Flags etc. For information and prices, write American Tent & Awning Co., Minneapolis

A man's enemies anxiously await an opportunity to meet his widow.

We Pay Top Price for Cream. Cash every day. Write for prices and tags. Miller & Holmes, St. Paul, Minn.

Those who await no gifts of chance have conquered fate.—Norton.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments and its small size.

Advertisement for SICK HEADACHE, featuring CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS and emphasizing its quick relief for headaches.

Advertisement for PLANTEN'S BLACK CAPSULES, known since 1836, for urinary discharges and other conditions.

Advertisement for CREAM, offering a rich, smooth texture and various uses.

Advertisement for Thompson's Eye Water, a well-known remedy for eye ailments.