THEATERS

BILLS OF THE WEEK

"The Highwayman" and Richard Mansfield—at the Metropolitan.

"The Telephone Girl"—at the Bijou.

The Broadway Theater company, which opens an engagement of four nights and a Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan to-morrow night, has secured Miss Katherine Germaine, who succeeded Camille d' Arville in the leading role of De Koven and Smith's comic opera success, "The Highwayman." In addition to her marvelous voice, Miss Germaine is credited with being the handsomest young artist on the comic opera stage. She will be heard as Lady Constance and her characterization of that role is said to be exceptionally clever and realistic. The story of "The Highwayman" is one of love and adventure, and deals with the scapegrace

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

MISS MABEL HITE,
Who plays Estelle in "The Telephone Girl," at the Bijou next week.

son of an Irish nobleman, a typical chip of the old block, who won recognition in the army for deeds of bravery. Being gay and frivolous, he lost his fortune in a game of chance, being cheated by marked cards and loaded dice. To regain his lost fortune, he becomes a knight of the road, and a price consequently being set upon his head, he is very much sought after by the constabulary. His sweetheart, Lady Constance, remains loyal, and it is through her efforts that his pardon is finally secured from the king. The comic element supplied is fast and furious, and is decidedly unconventional. Foxy Quiller's sayings are quoted by the public as quickly as a topical song is whistled by the boys on the street. The music of the opera is bright, tuneful and catchy. The minor roles are in excellent hands and there is a strong chorus of forty voices.

Richard Mansfield in his great production of Henry V. will be seen at the Metropolitan next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, May 23, 24 and 25.

RICHARD MANSFIELD COMING.

This will be the dramatic event of the season. The curtain will rise at 7:45. It is is generally believed that nothing so wonderful in stage craft will be witnessed again this generation as Mansfield's presentation of this historic pageant. It is not alone a delightful entertainment, inspiring and diverted, light in humor and robust in heroism; but it is a liberal education in a great epoch of history; it is as if a superb picture gallery had by some magic touch come to life and the figures became real, moved and had being.

"Henry V." as presented by Mansfield, may be compared to an historic museum, a hall in which are collected all the treasures of a celebrated period.

The memory will perhaps treasure longest and more vividly, however, the incomparable spectacle of Henry's return to London. Women and children crowd the streets and swarm upon the porches and out of the windows. Children scuffle and gambol in the street, ballad mongers move among the crowd, flags and banners and streamers fly everywhere, dancing girls strew the path with roses. All is bustle and confusion. The eager, expectant air of a vast concourse awaiting a coming spectacle is wonderfully caught. The lord mayor and his retinue take their places and the returning army appears amid the plaudits and cheers of the multitudes, each commander receiving a special tribute. Jamey, the Scotchman, seems an especial favorite. Pistol leads the van and is greeted with open arms by his wife. As Macmorris passes a young maiden darts out from the crowd and asks him a question. He whispers to her, and she reels and faints and is borne away by her companions. It is a little thing, but it shows the completeness of detail in the picture and serves as a reminder amid the general rejoicing that war is a terrible thing. Finally, amid the waving of banners and flourish of trumpets, Henry himself arrives on his charger and the people sweep with a mighty rush to do homage to their king and victorious hero, fetching, as Shakspere says, "their conquering Caesar in." Never were crowds handled better upon the stage. Every individual acts his part.

Indescribably funny, musically charming, set with extravagance of scenery and ornate detail, abounding in pretty young women and brimming over with up-to-date speeches and sayings of the "smart" variety, beautifully costumed and enjoying a prosperity and popularity never transcended by any similar production, such, in brief, is the big presentation of "The Telephone Girl," announced to be seen at the Bijou the coming week, and commencing to-morrow afternoon. There is not a dull moment in "The Telephone Girl." For three seasons it has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most successful, picturesque and amusing comedies extant. This season there is more comedy, a great deal of Kerker's lively music, an array of new and effective specialty acts, prettier girls than ever, and a superabundance of fun.

"THE TELEPHONE GIRL."

The company interpreting the piece this season is by all odds the strongest that ever appeared in the play. Harry Harmsen, a well-known and clever fun-maker, was especially selected to enact the role of that unique character, Hans Nix, the comical telephone inspector. Mabel Hite, a dainty young actress of the comedienne style, winsome personality, and a marvelously efficient vocalist, appears as Estelle, the telephone girl. Then there are Douglas and Ford, the dancing wonders, Flora Parker, the Chappelle Sisters, Frank Kelly, John J. Magee, Bert DeRuelle, Inez Dale, Nelda Hermann, Edith Gibbons and a host of ravishingly beautiful girls composing the chorus.

There are two things above all others that the public like—to be surprised and to be given an opportunity to applaud the triumph of goodness. Both of these attractive features are introduced into "Knobs o' Tennessee," which is full of startling climaxes and worthy sentiment, and is fully as harmless as the other blood-curdling, pistol-shooting melodramas that Americans love. Of all the characters the three that are most likely to remain in the memory are uncouth, but fond-hearted mother, who loves like a lioness, yet courts death for her son rather than dishonor the young moonshiner, who is always appearing around the corner with his six shooter at critical moments, and the grotesque cloddishness of the Swede servant. The story is well told in that quaint, peculiar style characteristic of the people who dwell in the mountains of Tennessee and has a strong hold upon the patrons of high-grade melodrama. It has successfully appeared on several occasions from coast to coast and there is not the slightest doubt but it will again prove its popularity both artistically and financially. "Knobs o' Tennessee" will be the attraction at the Bijou following "The Telephone Girl."

"KNOBS O' TENNESSEE."

Footlight Flashes.

The leading feature of the big vaudeville company which will be seen at the Metropolitan for the first half of the week commencing Sunday, May 26, is Jessie Bartlett Davis, who, when last seen in the northwest, was one of the most famous members of America's favorite operatic organization, the Bostonians. In addition to many of the old favorites, her pure contralto voice will be heard in a number of new compositions. Among the other acts to be presented are Thorne and Carleton in a roaring comedy sketch and the always welcome German senator, Gus Williams, who will present a budget of parodies and imitations.

The announcement that that brilliant example of a representative American play, "Nathan Hale," is to be presented at the Metropolitan for four nights and a matinee beginning Thursday, May 30, should be welcomed with delight by all lovers of the drama as well as by all in whom the stirring appeal to patriotism that is contained in the play strikes a responsive chord.

The remarkable success that attended E. H. Sothern in his production of "Hamlet" at the Garden theater, New York, has been repeated in every city he has visited since leaving New York city. At the Hollis Street theater, Boston, for the last ten performances it was found necessary to put the orchestra under the stage to give room for the enormous audiences. A revival of "Hamlet" has not met with such favor since the days of Booth. Mr. Sothern will be seen here at the Metropolitan for three nights only, commencing Monday, June 3.

ON RURAL DELIVER

Readable Chapter in the Department of Agriculture Blue Book.

HISTORY OF FREE SYSTEM GIVEN

Over 2,500 Routes Have Been Established Since the Work Began in 1896.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 18.—The forthcoming year book of the department of agriculture will contain an interesting chapter giving a history of the rural free delivery system. It will point out that the first routes were established in October, 1896, in West Virginia, and were three in number. Other routes followed, and by the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1897, the experiment had proved to be a success. By the fall of 1897 there were forty-four routes, and in 1898 the number was increased to 128. On Nov. 1, 1899, there were 634 routes, radiating from 383 distributing points and serving half a million people. June 30, 1900, there were 1,214 routes, serving a population of 900,000 people, and six months later, Nov. 1, 1900, there were 2,551 routes, serving 1,800,000 people. The country is now divided into four great sub divisions for the inauguration and maintenance of this new service, and the work is going forward with rapidly increasing volume. The first appropriations for the service, $10,000, in 1894, $20,000 in 1895, and $30,000 in 1896, were not used. Continuing from this point the year book will discuss the beginning of the movement as follows:

In the fact that the appropriations for 1894-96 were not used lies a suggestion of an interesting bit of history in the early days of the movement for rural free delivery. Postmaster General John Wanamaker, who from the beginning of his term favored this extension of the postal service, recommended in 1892 that a trial be made of it, and suggested that it would become a complete service throughout the country. He had already in 1890 secured an appropriation of $10,000 for experimental free delivery in towns not having the statutory requirements of population and postal revenue, had instituted such service in a number of places, and with an additional appropriation in 1891 was keeping up the experiment.

In 1892 he proposed the radical departure of going into the country with free delivery, and designed nothing less than carrying every man's mail to his home anywhere within the borders of the United States. Of course, there must be limitations to this broad general proposition, but they were not then within Mr. Wanamaker's consideration. The subject had been discussed at the meetings of farmers in several states. The grange (Patrons of Husbandry) organizations had passed favorable resolutions, and the New Jersey state board of agriculture, after several years' consideration, had called upon congress to act. Among country people generally such an extension was regarded as necessary to a proper development of agricultural interests and as simply fair treatment in comparison with free delivery of mails in cities. Mr. Wanamaker's recommendation was in line with this growing agitation.

The question was taken up by congress in the session of 1892-93 in response to these calls, and a first appropriation of $10,000 for experimental free delivery of rural mails was made in a bill approved March 3, 1893; but a few days later Wilson S. Bissell succeeded Mr. Wanamaker as postmaster general and his opinion was strongly opposed to rural free delivery. He held that it would require $20,000,000 direct outlay to maintain delivery of mails on farms, and that such an expense was not warranted by the benefits to be derived. He therefore declined to use the appropriation or make any trial of the plan. In the next congress, 1893, the house committee on postoffices and post roads also took Mr. Bissell's view of the subject, and the chairman, John S. Henderson of North Carolina, reported the scheme as impossible of execution. But the farmers were keeping up the agitation, many representatives were strongly interested, and in spite of the committee's adverse report the appropriation was doubled. Mr. Bissell, however, refused to act, and it was not till after William L. Wilson became postmaster general that anything was done to comply with the direction of congress. Mr. Wilson was appointed in the fall of 1895. In his first report he said that he had taken charge too late in the fiscal year to undertake the work. He agreed with his predecessor, Mr. Bissell, that the proposal was impracticable, but he added that if congress chose to make the money available for 1897 he would inaugurate the experiment by the best methods he could devise. The response by congress was a second doubling of the appropriation, putting $40,000 at his disposal.

Under the above authorization, forty-four routes were selected in widely different localities in twenty-nine states. The purpose was to make the experiment as general as possible, and to have the result represent the working of the system under as diverse conditions as possible. Fifteen routes were set going in October, 1896, fifteen in November, eight in December, three in January, and one each in February and April following. Some of the routes were in the foothills of the Alleghenies about Charlestown, W. Va., others on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, some among the sugar plantations of Louisiana, others among the snow and ice of Grand Isle in Lake Champlain and on the wind-swept plains of Minnesota; some were in the populous old communities of northern Massachusetts and southwestern Maine, others among the fruit orchards of Arizona and the grass lands of southern Washington. The other states represented were Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, Colorado, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennesse and California.

It is quite likely that congress next winter will radically increase the appropriations for rural free delivery extension. Last winter $3,500,000 were set aside for the work, and no doubt $5,000,000 will be needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Thus has the new system grown until there is a strong probability that it will quickly become one of the important items of expenditure in the postoffice department. A year ago the rural free delivery clerks were housed in the main postoffice building on Pennsylvania avenue, and there was plenty of room for them. Now the number of clerks is so large that quarters have been rented in the new Star building, right across the street, one whole floor of which is given up to their use.

—W. W. Jermane.

IN THE REALM OF MUSIC

On Friday evening the annual spring concert of the Westminster Boys' choir will be given in the chapel of Westminster church. If the results can be judged from the sale of tickets the boys will be well rewarded for the assiduous efforts they have made to present a successful and entertaining concert. The solos, duets and quartets are all by members of the choir. Miss Clara Williams will sing three soprano numbers. For instrumental variety Harold Falk of the choir will play on the mandolin, Miss Grace Golden on the violin and A. N. Lidell with the Y. M. C. A. orchestra will give two overtures as well as accompany the choir in the last number upon the program, the "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah." The topical song by the alto boys will be an original feature. The music is taken from the popular air "Doing his Duty-ooty-ooty," and the words were composed by H. B. Chamberlain. As there are fifteen numbers to be presented the program will begin promptly at 8:15 o'clock and encores will not be responded to. The program is as follows:

PART I.

"La Nanola" .....Eilenberg
Y. M. C. A. Orchestra, A. N. Lidell, Director.
Quartet, "Weigenlied."
Messrs. Johnson, Gardner, Barber and Warner.
Violin solo, "Mazur".....Emile Mlynarski
Miss Grace Golden.
Chorus, "The Watchword"
Boys' Choir.

HOWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN.
Director of the Westminster Boy Choir, which gives a concert in Westminster church chapel next Tuesday evening.

Soprano solo, "Beloved, It Is Morn" ..... Florence Tylward
Chorus, "Song of the Vikings".....Fanning
Boys' Choir.
Soprano solo, "Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven" .....Harris
Will De Long.

PART II.

Sextet, "Lucia di Lammermoor"...Donizetti
Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.
Duet, "O, Tell Us, Merry Birds of Spring" ..... White
Messrs. Johnson and De Long.
Mendolin solo, "Spanish Silhouettes" ..... Sartorious
Harold Falk.
Chorus, "Revel of the Leaves".....Veazie
Boys' Choir.
Soprano Solo—
(a) "Widow Bird" ..... Lidgey
(b) "Butterflies" ..... Corbett
Miss Williams.
Topical song (words adapted).....Dillon
Soprano solo.
George Robinson.
Chorus, "Hallelujah Chorus," "Messiah" ..... Handel
Boys' Choir and Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Tickets may be procured at Voegeli's and at the Metropolitan Music company's.

Misses Laura Carvey, Jennie Dahl, Mabel Hausen and Alice Swanberg, pupils of Miss Mamie Swanberg, will give a piano recital Wednesday evening in Johnson hall to mark the completion of the teachers' course at the Johnson School of Music. They will be assisted by Miss Frances Shattuck and Miss Virginia Jarman.

A convert will be given in Central Baptist church, Fourth avenue S and Grant street, Tuesday evening for the benefit of the church mortgage fund. The program will be presented by Mrs. C. M. Lane, Mrs. E. C. Starbird, Miss Eleanor Miller, Miss Minnie S. Bergh, William C. Newhall, Hal J. Stevens, Arthur Bergh and Dean Fletcher.

Mrs. Whitworth and her pupils will give a musicale in Fargo, N. D., Tuesday evening. They will be assisted by Mr. Brosche, violinist, and Mr. Howe, cellist, and the program will include piano duets, trios and choruses.

Henry Wolfsohn has issued his announcement in regard to next season and among the artists who will be under his management are Schuman-Heink, Campanari and David Bispham, under special arrangement with Maurice Grau; Bloomfield Zeisler, Maud McCarthy, Kreisler, Gerardy, Auguste Cottlow, Blauvelt, Gertrude May Stein, Edward Lloyd, Plunkett Greene and the Mannes String quartet.

The Westminster Boy choir gave a very enjoyable concert last evening at Bethlehem Presbyterian church, for the benefit of the church building fund, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of Bethlehem church. The auditorium was crowded with an appreciative audience, and the choir sang with a fire and discrimination that spoke volumes for its training. It was vigorously encored but following its custom, did not respond. There were charming solo numbers by Telford Thompson on the violin, and George Robinson and Will De Long, boy sopranos, which were greatly enjoyed. The church will realize a handsome sum from the entertainment.

RED WING OPPOSES IT

OBJECTS TO SEMINARY REMOVAL

Some Reasons Why the Seminary Should Remain Just Where It Is Now.

The proposition to move Red Wing seminary to Minneapolis does not meet with favor at Red Wing. A short time ago The Journal gave the views of those who are in favor of the change. The following letter from Red Wing gives the other side of the case:

To the Editor of The Journal.

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article strongly advocating the removal of Red Wing seminary to Minneapolis. This article, coming, as it does, from the pen of one of our church officials, has brought into considerable prominence a proposition that originally did not seem to merit any serious consideration. Please allow me, therefore, to point out a few reasons why, in the estimation of many, Red Wing is a more desirable location for the school than Minneapolis. Statements have been made, notably in Skandinaven and our own church organ, Burbaereren, which, in my estimation, do not put Red Wing in the true light. It is claimed that our school will be much benefited by the greater educational and railroad facilities offered by Minneapolis; libraries, lecture courses, concerts, social advantages, etc. As far as a beautiful location is concerned, Red Wing can certainly offer us more than Minneapolis. The scenery here is unusually fine and of such a character and scope that a student will not tire of his surroundings while he stays with us. The present location on the brow of the bluff has the double advantage of contributing to the health of the students as well as offering unusual facilities for the contemplation and study of nature. Our school cannot hope to get its equivalent in Minneapolis. They say that our grounds are too small and that Red Wing has no more space to offer us. If Minneapolis offered us a whole block in an expensive part of town, we would be no better off than we are here. While if we wished to go out of town we could have at a much smaller distance from Red Wing whole farms to select from. However, there is a beautiful piece of land close by our present grounds which would make one of the finest locations in the state.

Our school and city libraries have been improved so much in recent years that at least the most urgent demands in this line have been satisfied. A much better library many miles away is hardly more useful than a good one near at hand.

The railroad facilities of Red Wing are very good. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, with its four trains daily each way and its spur to Northfield; the Great Western, with its connections to Randolph and Mankato; the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern to Rochester; the Burlington across the river, all combine to give us really good facilities, while a two hours' ride puts us in command of the twin city roads.

Add to these things the greater freedom from disturbing influences, such as railroads, passing vehicles, street cars, smoke and dust, and also the greater freedom from the enticements of saloons, poolrooms and dens of a worse character, and it does not seem too much to say that Red Wing is better adapted for retaining the interest and attention of the student when he is not surrounded by quite so many distracting influences. There are good reasons why so many denominational schools are located at convenient distances from large centers, for example, Gustavus Adolphus, St. Olaf, Carleton, Augustana, Decorah, Ladies' Seminary at Red Wing, and many others.

The statements that Red Wing does not appreciate the school is also open to criticism. A few minutes' talk with our leading men will satisfy anyone of that fact. It is a long time since our synod has come to the city with a fair business proposition asking for aid, and it is rather much to expect the city to contribute without solicitation and offer us large sums for our patronage. Red Wing has too much sense and interest in business to let the institution pass from it without stirring a finger. Red Wing never followed such a policy. Confessedly we can not expect so much from so small a town as from more powerful competitors, but a smaller donation, coupled with the above-named advantages, cheaper living and the essentially religious, industrious and intelligent character of our population, will offset a great deal in favor of moving. If it pays Minneapolis to make large inducements to get the seminary it certainly will pay Red Wing to keep it when it has a site and two buildings in its favor.

It is difficult to tell whether the number of pupils will be materially increased, because institutions of this kind depend almost exclusively upon their church for their students, and many of our supporters would hesitate to send their boys fresh from the country into a large town like Minneapolis. Nor does a comparison with schools situated in large centers seem to warrant any conclusions being drawn in favor of a compensating increase.

Last, but not least, our present individuality would be largely lost by moving away from Red Wing, because so much of our synod's life has centered its affections and interests in the rise and progress of the seminary on the bluff. If these bonds are severed, the loss to the synod may be greater than it ever dreamed of.

—Edw. W. Schmidt.

There's hope for the homely, fascination for the fair, having sense to use Satin-Skin Cream and Powder—beauty's charm.

PINTO AND TRILBY E DUCATED ELEPHANTS

THEIR ACT IS A FEATURE THIS SEASON WITH GENTRY BROS TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION, WHICH EXHIBITS IN MINNEAPOLIS FOR A WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, AT THIRTEENTH STREET AND NICOLLET AVENUE.

WEAK, WASTING, STRICTURED **MEN** Cured While You Sleep, IN 15 DAYS!

19,846---CURES DURING LAST YEAR---19,846

Why the Frightful Tension of Stricture is Dissolved Like Snow Beneath the Sun—IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Why Weak Men Are Restored by the Magic St. James Treatment Applied Locally and Directly to the Affected Parts.

We answer the questions briefly. If you cut an artery in your arm you do not take internal medicine to stop the flow of blood. YOU USE LOCAL APPLICATIONS. Similarly, when the urethral ducts become weakened and relaxed it is ridiculous to take internal treatment, which must pass through the stomach and urine before it reaches the seat of disease. The seminal ducts project into the urethral canal through the Prostate Gland, and are easily reached by **LOCAL TREATMENT.**

Dr. Carter's "Gran-Solvent" soluble Bougies will dissolve, digest and forever remove

STRICTURE

in 15 days, without pain, injury or inconvenience. The bougies are inserted at night and act while you sleep. "Gran-Solvent" removes every symptom of stricture, leaving the canal as healthy as when nature formed it. No BRUTAL CUTTING OR DILATING. NO INJECTIONS TO IRRITATE THE MEMBRANE. NO INTERNAL DRUGGING TO RUIN THE STOMACH. The St. James treatment is local, direct and positive.

The St. James treatment is prepared in the form of crayons, very narrow, smooth, flexible and wholly soluble, which are inserted into the water passage at night, where they dissolve and deposit the medication in its full strength upon the Prostate Gland, contracting and strengthening the ducts and FOREVER STOPPING DRAINS AND EMISSIONS, and curing while the patient sleeps.

VARICOCELE

Varicocele is an accumulation of sluggish blood in the veins of the scrotum, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this disease are only temporary, and no mechanical device yet discovered has cured a single case. Gran-Solvent heals the Prostate and restores healthy circulation. Varicocele disappears and the sluggish accumulation is replaced by pure, healthy red blood.

Thousands of men strictured, weak, wasting and despondent were cured and restored by the St. James method last year. A vast army of men in whom the light of life has penetrated the fearful nightmare of stricture and seminal decay.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL CAN BE USED BY THE PATIENT AS SUCCESSFULLY AS BY OURSELVES.

Space will not permit a complete description of the incomparable St. James treatment in Urethra Diseases. Every sufferer from Stricture, and the Offspring, Prostatitis and Seminal Weakness, should write to the St. James Association, 53 St. James Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for their illustrated work showing the parts of the human system involved in Urethral Ailments, which they send to male applicants, securely wrapped in plain package, prepaid. **FREE**

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

ST. JAMES ASSN. 53 ST. JAMES BLDG., CINCINNATI, O.

ABOUT PEOPLE WHO HAVE TEARS ON TAP

Andrew Lang has recently been telling his readers of the London Morning Post something about the cry-baby heroes of the world, whose eyes were ever ready to overflow on the slightest occasion. At every emotional oportunity the heroes of Homer wept without any false modesty. Menelaus is not badly wounded in a certain fight and goes crying down the field like a schoolboy. Achilles weeps on occasion, and so do other Homeric men.

So the heroes of the oldFrench epic "The Song of Roland," cry, and the whole army, without exception, blubber when they think of France. But they fight none the less bravely.

What a contrast they are to the hardy warriors of the north, who did not know how to cry. The Normans of the same blood did not weep, but they could swear; something the Greeks and Romans never seem to have learned to do. Not being able to relieve their feelings with good round "mouth-filling oaths," they were obliged to cry. "They had not even a word," Mr. Lang says, "for our brief, popular expression of hostile interest in the future life of an irritating person."

Mr. Lang then goes on:

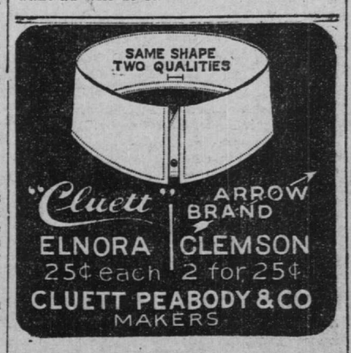
The next best weepers known to history are the philosophers of the eighteenth century. Their great idea was to return to a state of nature, which was presently done in the savage ferocities of the glorious revolution. But before blood was shed in rivers, the philosophers returned to a state of nature by weeping like waterfalls. Rousseau, especially, outdid Job Trotter, Mr. Jingle's servant in "Pickwick," a gentleman whom this lackey genius greatly resembled.

Rousseau tells us that he used to walk along the road weeping when he thought what a fine old fellow the Earl Marischal was. Even Agamemnon would not have cried at the reflection that Nestor was a fine old fellow. On the Scottish shoulder and velvet coat, adorned with yellow butterflies, of David Hume did Jean Jacques also shed the tears of sensibility, greatly disconcerting Mr. Hume. A daisy, a pretty girl, "a bird in the branches, a flower by the way," were enough to set the lachrymatory glands of the philosopher at work. "He went out on the main and did the briny." The practice became fashionable, as the novels of the period show, if we can trust the novels of the period.

Some of our great moderns could also weep over Homer.

In his journal of Aug. 19, 1851, Macaulay writes: "I walked far into Herefordshire and read, while walking, the last five books of the Iliad with deep interest and many tears. I was afraid to be seen crying by the parties of walkers that met me as I came back; crying for Achilles cutting off his hair; crying for Priam rolling on the ground in the court yard of his house; mere imaginary beings, creatures of an old ballad-maker, who died nearly 3,000 years ago."

Have you rented your flat? A Journal want ad will do it.



BEYOND CONTROL

HOW THE MUSCLES ARE AFFECTED IN LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

A Well Known Ohio Citizen Cured of This Stubborn Ailment After His System Seemed Hopelessly Broken Down.

From The News, Waverly, Ohio.

Mr. Eli Potts is a well-known citizen of Waverly, Ohio, having been in business there for fourteen years. He is a veteran of the Mexican war in which he served with Company H, of the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment. At the age of 76 he bears the respect of all who know him and the following experience, related by him, is raised beyond all doubt by the high character of the narrator. He says:

About seven years ago a disease fastened upon me which, as it developed, proved to be locomotor ataxia. I became very nervous, could not walk without having dizzy spells and did not sleep well. As the disease advanced I lost control of my muscles and could only walk a short distance. I could not control the direction of my steps and was always afraid of falling.

"This continued until the fall of 1897 when there was a breaking down of my entire system. My stomach was in bad condition and I suffered greatly with kidney trouble, caused by being thrown out of a buggy.

"About two years ago I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in a Cincinnati paper. The case cured was similar to mine and I gave the pills a trial. Very soon after I began taking them I experienced relief and, as the improvement continued, I took the pills regularly. Gradually the control of the muscles was restored and my general health improved. The dizzy feeling left me and has never returned. From my own experience I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great remedy and I am pleased to recommend them to any one who suffers as I did."

Signed, ELI POTTS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November, 1900.

W. R. A. HAYS,
(Seal) Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine company, Schenectady, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON

Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure—when you know what to do. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, and don't know this is BLOOD POISON. Call and get BROWN'S BLOOD CURE, $2.00 per bottle; lasts one month. For sale by Voegeli Bro. Drug Co., Minneapolis.

BROWN'S CAPSULES cures men in a few days. Voegeli's Drug Store, Minneapolis.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
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