

ARRESTED OUT OF JAIL.

Mrs. Con Van Alstine and Sister Charged With Contempt.

SHERIFF SERVES THE PAPER.

Instead of Being Landed in the County Jail, They Give Bail and on March 10 Will Appear Before Judge Moore to Answer the Contempt Proceedings—Benson Issues the Order in Moore's Absence.

Affairs reached a crisis in the Van Alstine conspiracy divorce case yesterday morning, when the superior court clerk, Mrs. Lou Van Alstine and her sister and co-conspirator, Emma Norton, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in refusing to obey the decree compelling them to pay into court the \$30,992 found to have been fraudulently obtained from Klondiker Con Van Alstine, and ordered them to be taken into custody by the sheriff.

It is only by reason of the fact that the citation signed by the court allows the defendants to be released pending a hearing of the contempt proceedings on bonds of \$2,500 each that the two women did not spend last night in the county jail. They gave themselves up to Sheriff Van De Venter yesterday afternoon, as soon as they were informed that a warrant for their arrest had been issued, and was in his hands for service. Later, at about 5 o'clock, they gave bonds satisfactory to the sheriff, and were released. They will appear before Judge Moore on March 10 at 10 a. m., and answer the charge of contempt.

Devoid of Sensational Features. Everything connected with the episode was strictly formal and devoid of sensational feature. It was a foregone conclusion that the women would be arrested yesterday, and attorneys John P. Doran and Charles E. Shepard, their counsel, were quite prepared for the move when attorneys Richard Winsor and J. T. Ronald, the Klondiker's legal advisers, at the opening of court, before Judge E. D. Benson, Judge Moore being absent from the city, and presenting a formal affidavit signed by Van Alstine, showing the failure of the women to pay over the money, obtained the citation and warrants of arrest.

The papers were placed in the hands of Sheriff Van De Venter and Deputy Sheriff Dick Barkman for service, and at 3 o'clock in the evening the judgment in the women in the Seattle National bank building, in the presence of Attorney Doran, who had arranged the meeting in behalf of the women and the sheriff, Sheriff Van De Venter made the service in person, and went with the women to Attorney Doran's private office, near by, where bonds were prepared and signed and approved by the sheriff.

The two women remained in Mr. Doran's office until late in the evening, in close consultation with him. Mrs. Van Alstine seemed inclined to take a cheerful view of the situation, and joked with her lawyer regarding her own imprisonment. Miss Norton, however, was in a bad humor, and waxed sarcastic over the prospect of prison fare.

Property Seized Upon. Her vexation may have been due in some degree to the fact that a portion of the property in her Washington street house and a fine team of horses and carriage alleged to belong to her were yesterday levied upon by the sheriff to satisfy the judgment in the case for \$30,992, and costs amounting to \$93. The property was not removed, but was allowed to remain where found pending the filing of a bond for a stay of proceedings. The team and carriage were found in the barn of a private residence on North avenue and were claimed by the stable keeper to be the property of the absent Archie Noyes.

The hearing of the execution was hardly looked for by the women, as it is the understanding that the case is to be appealed to the supreme court, and the appeal and the filing of a protest would operate to recall any execution.

NO ANTHRACITE AFTER 2063.

Interesting Mathematical Calculations by an Operator. "Of course," said a Lackawanna Valley coal operator, who has a turn for statistics, to a New York Sun representative reporter, "it won't make a deal of difference to us what kind of fuel people then on earth will be using, but you may set it down for a fact that posterity won't breathe its lungs for at least 2063 by the heat of anthracite coal later than the year 2063. I have figured it all out and know what I am talking about.

"Everybody knows, or ought to know, that there is no anthracite coal worth speaking about outside of Pennsylvania, and only in this favored corner of Pennsylvania, at that. Now, the boundaries of the anthracite coal area are defined with such mathematical certainty that, using my calculations on the known or estimated depth, dip, thickness and extent of the coal deposits, I am able to figure out that before any anthracite coal was taken from our mines we had the neat little storage there of 1,500,000 tons. Now, the anthracite coal trade was born in 1830, and the market demand being then as much as one ton a day, the busy operators then in the field sent 365 tons from Carbon county, down the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, to supply that demand. Then, in 1823, Schuylkill county began to deliver the country with an anthracite, and threw something like 1,500 tons on the market that year. In 1825 the Delaware and Hudson Canal began to draw from the coal veins on the northern boundary of the field in Luzerne county, and sent to New York all of 7,000 tons in twelve months. These three counties marketed 9,000 tons in the ensuing ten years, but during the ten years following that decade they sent out over 5,000,000 tons. At the end of thirty years they had taken out of the mines and sold 50,000,000 tons. At the beginning of the civil war there had been but 50,000 tons removed from the original deposit, leaving a hole in the big pile under ground something like what a mouse hole in a cheese would be in comparison. But with the coming of the war anthracite began to boom, and in ten years 20,000,000 tons more were mined and sold than had been handled in all the forty preceding years of the trade. Since then the value of anthracite coal has been so generally recognized that at the close of business in 1888 the deposit had been reduced by not less than 1,000,000,000 tons.

"Just imagine a diagram to represent the 1,000,000,000 tons that we started out with divided into lots of 50,000 tons each, and one-twenty-sixths of the whole. Two of these lots, or squares, in the diagram would show the hole we have been seventy-eight years in digging in the pile, so that you can see what there is left for future requirements. According to that, it looks as if posterity would be pretty well fixed for anthracite after all, doesn't it? There are twenty-four sections left, which, say, at seventy-five years apiece, would carry anthracite fuel along for 1,800 years to come. But unfortunately for posterity, we are using more than 35,000,000 tons a year at present estimates, a percentage of increase which enables me, having my calculations on natural necessities of the fact to figure with ease that on the last

day of January, 1910, another section of the diagram would be marked off, showing that the total of 1,000,000,000 tons that have been removed from the original deposit of coal. That will leave still the comforting pile of 11,500,000,000 tons. But just see how posterity will get away with that tremendous pile of coal!

"I am willing to give posterity the benefit of any possible doubt on the subject of the future increase in the use of anthracite, and will stop at an average annual output of 75,000,000 tons from the year 1910 until the last year of the anthracite age. Now, see when the year 1910 comes we will have been ninety years in reducing 1,500,000,000 tons of anthracite coal to seven and a half billion tons. At the rate of its work, and in a great deal less than twice ninety years will have exhausted the pile. Eleven billion five hundred million tons of coal, used at the rate of 75,000,000 tons a year, will last only 153 years, and three months, and, taking all things into consideration, posterity will therefore carry its coal scuttles to the coal bin for the last time, say, about April 1, 2063."

THE PROFESSOR'S BABY.

Medical Students Provided a Surprising Array of Presents for It. "When I was a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania," said the doctor, "the boy celebrated an interesting event in the domestic life of one of the professors in a unique way. The news that the favorite professor was a happy father reached the students on Thursday morning, and that afternoon and evening there were consultations held all over the university buildings, and sundry dimes and quarters were collected by a sort of finance committee. Every Friday morning the professor gave a lecture to the students in the amphitheater. The subject for the lecture that week was 'The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain,' and half an hour before the time set for the lecture every man in the class, which numbered about 350, was in his place, waiting for the fun to begin, and glancing now and then toward the three long operating tables in the center of the room.

"Promptly at 10 o'clock the door opened and the favorite professor entered the amphitheater. He carefully closed the door behind him, then, with a self-conscious clearing of his throat, turned toward the class. At the first glance his law face while every one of the 350 heads in the seats above began to yell at the top of his lungs. Spread out upon the three long operating tables were about 150 baby's toys and furnishings of every kind and description. There were rattles by the dozen, Noah's arks, dolls of all sizes, a toy cooking stove, a baby carriage, an embroidered flannel petticoat, a nursing bottle lying in a graduated glass, a pair of blue kid shoes, and other things too numerous to mention. After the first shock of surprise and embarrassment the professor was gone. He thanked us, in a speech peppered with five-syllable words, for our thoughtful gifts in thus providing for the future needs of his offspring, but he observed, after a careful examination of the various instruments of infantile delight spread out before him, that he had forgotten one thing, and that was a paragon. Then he yawned in a way suggestive of midnight vigils, and turned his attention to 'The Relation of the Sympathetic Nervous System to the Nerve Centers of the Brain.'

"But he was not allowed to proceed beyond the first sentence or two. His attention was drawn to the blackboard, where some student of artistic tendencies had drawn a curious and grotesque design in red, white and blue chalk: 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The poor professor, seeing that there was no possibility of a serious lecture that morning, entertained the boys with the curious and grotesque design on the blackboard, then, after inviting us all to visit the newcomer in the immediate future, he marched off to the music of 350 voices singing 'Go to Sleep, My Little Chickadee,' and 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bowwow.'"

Qual. Piny was much more accurate as to the habits of migrating quails than most observers of his day. He mentions that when crossing the sea they were sometimes blown out of their course and drowned. He was also aware that they migrated by night, and makes the curious statement that when the multitudes were nearing land they were dangerous to small boats, on whose sails and rigging they settled, often by night, and overset them. Tens of thousands are taken on the coast of the Pontine marshes, and in Sicily 100,000 are said to have been captured in a day. In the islands of the Greek archipelago they are caught and cured just like sprats or pickled herring, with the difference that they are netted on the land instead of in the sea. The heads are cut off, the bodies cleaned, and then salted and packed in tubs. Further east one of the greatest of the annual catches is taken at the place of the Boeoprus. The main body of these quails are looked for on the return migration in autumn, not in the spring. It is then that the birds hatched during the summer of 1910 are to be seen in the key, of Roumania, and South Russia are on their way south, and pass in myriads over the straits and along the Asiatic coast. But in old days there were often years of report for the birds.

War on the Bosphorus, or in Greece and Italy, might at any moment give the birds an "open door" for a series of years, and population not only failed to increase, but often receded; and there were no railways or steamships. The demand was a local one, and as in the days of Moses people tired of the quail. Now the population of Paris, London and Berlin are added to the eaters of spring quails. The birds are caught lean, and are forwarded alive to be fattened. The demand increases, population is suffering, growing, engines for their capture are better devised, and the demand is clearly overtaking the supply—Spectator.

Each Guest Carried a Candle.

A thousand candles, each held by one of the guests, shed a mellow light in St. Peter's Catholic church, in Barclay street, in New York recently, while pretty Shafika Lully became the bride of Elias Karamian, the son of the belle of the Armenian colony living at and near Battery place. Her father is senior member and her husband junior in the wealthy importing firm of Lully & Karamian. The marriage rite of the Greek church was followed. A procession of little girls led the way to the altar, followed by the bride and her father, the bridesmaids and groomsmen, each carrying a lighted candle. A little crown was put on the head of the bride and another on the groom, and the ceremony lasted half an hour, all of it being chanted in the Armenian tongue. All in the church stood throughout the entire celebration.

This young man could not travel in any little known part of the world without bringing home results that would gladly be received by scientific men of his own years in fitting himself for scientific exploration and then acquired experience in the field before he tentatively undertakes investigations. The result is that his work is not superficial.

THEY MAY GO UNDERGROUND

City Council to Consider Stringing of Electric Wires.

ALREADY TOO MANY POLES.

Two Ordinances From the Board of Public Works Go to the Council Next Monday Night—Recommendation That Overhead System Be Done Away With—Petition of Snoqualmie Falls Power Co.

The stringing of electric wires overhead about the city has been carried as far as is safe in the judgment of the board of public works. The proposition of having all companies put their wires underground within certain limits last came up definitely for settlement before the city council next Monday night when consideration is given the petition of the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company for permission to erect poles and string wires along the Seventh avenue south and Railroad avenue and Yesler way and Weller street. At that meeting two ordinances prepared by the board of public works will be presented to the council, one granting the petition of the power company on the condition that they string their lines on poles already erected and in use, and the other that all electric companies be at the same time compelled to go underground. The latter ordinance will have the recommendation of the board of public works and will probably have the support of a majority in the council. The advisability of this step has long been under consideration and the electric companies of this city will not be unprepared for such an order. As has been previously stated in the Post-Intelligencer, the attitude of the companies in this city is not uniformly in favor of the proposition of doing away with overhead wires, though they wish for time to accomplish the alteration gradually. The expense of an immediate change would be great and would mean, they say, the entire loss of money invested in the systems on which they now operate.

A representative of the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company said yesterday before the board that if wires were to be ordered underground he hoped the decision of the council would be made as soon as possible, as this was the season when work on underground conduits could be pressed to the utmost advantage. The poles already up and in use in this city are of various kinds and materials, and especially if a horse which has been out at grass goes into a stable with other horses, it will be most likely to develop a cold. So, too, it is noticed, with a horse brought in from a stable, especially if it is a horse which has been exposed. As it is admitted, however, that any other horses which may have been in the stable generally catch this cold from the newcomer, surely it is more reasonable to suppose that the latter horse in like manner received the infection from some of its neighbors while on sale.

GIRLS AS FARMERS.

Fifty Young Women in the Northwest Study Agriculture. Fifty girls have taken up the study of scientific farming at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture, and if their cultivation shall prove successful it will naturally spread to other agricultural states. Heretofore one great drawback to farming has been the difficulty of keeping the boys upon the farm. With the more educated girls taking up the profession, the old homestead farming would take a new charm, and the rush of farmers' sons to the cities would be checked if not entirely tamed away.

The character of instruction undertaken by the girls at the Minneapolis college is thoroughly scientific, emphasizing the sciences of botany, chemistry, physics and geology. In speaking of the course the other day, Prof. H. W. Brewster, the principal of the school, said: "Our plan embraces work designed not only to make boys more skillful in planning and executing farm work, but also to make them more intelligent in the work of the house, but also disciplinary studies and culture studies as well. Boys and girls work together throughout the course, and in the course, which includes work in languages, mathematics, science, civics and considerable of the technical work. But while the boys are taking carpentry, blacksmithing and veterinary science, the girls are taking cooking, laundering and sewing. Also while the boys are giving closer attention to some of the business aspects of farming, the girls are giving attention to such subjects as household art, home economy and domestic hygiene.

"The basis of the work throughout the course is scientific. Botany and physiology are made the foundation for all of the technical work in plant and animal life, chemistry for soil, fertilization and culture, while physics enters into many of the processes of farming with reference to animal and vegetable life cultivation and the use of machinery.

Domestic Animals Bring Infection.

Spectator. Evidence that colds are infectious is furnished by what we observe among our domestic animals. Cats seem to be especially susceptible. Probably they often bring home from their nocturnal rambles those mysterious catarrhal attacks which so rapidly run through the house. It is an old saying, "The cat is sneezing; we shall all have colds." Sheep, too, are liable; a whole flock may suffer, and may show that curious eruption round the lips (herpes labialis) which we all know so well as one of the most unpleasant accompaniments of a bad cold in the head. On the Australian sheep runs, when the shearing season comes round, the men who congregated at the sheds are frequently smitten with an illness of a catarrhal nature, and often affects some 50 per cent. Sometimes it becomes very serious, and may even develop into a fatal pneumonia. To all appearance it is caught from the sheep.

America's Oldest Race-track to Go.

The proposed dismantling of the historic Kentucky Association race-track and the selling of the grounds at auction for town lots by Mr. Charles Green, of St. Louis, has raised a storm of indignation among Kentucky turfmen. This, the oldest track in America, was incorporated in 1826, by some of the leading men of that time.

SHOWS THE MARKS.

Your hair, perhaps, shows the marks of ill-treatment, scanty growth or diseased scalp. Do not despair. There is a remedy that does not help; we do; the best care given your hair at most moderate cost. Consult with J. J. Wittwer's, an elegant assortment of Hair Goods, at J. J. Wittwer's, 620 Second Ave.

only. Worldly motives for the first time led men to conversion, and the fashion set by Helena and her court was followed by great numbers, who yet never in their hearts relinquished their old superstitions. The fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries regarded the change with suspicion and dislike, and spoke boldly against the corruption and scandalous practices which invaded the purer faith of the primitive church.

Chrysostom speaks of the church as a faded beauty adorned with a remarkable detesting the luxury of the Roman court of Pope Damasus, called the great city the "scarlet lady." Augustine looked on the church as a "corpse," dead to the old zeal which persecution had nourished. Basil and the two Gregorians lamented the scandals of the pilgrimages, and of the agape, which had become too costly even in the second century, and which were suppressed in churches by the Council of Laodicea and the Council of Chalcedon. The kiss of peace was equally abused, and the nocturnal festivals at martyrs' tombs kept alive, under a pretended Christian sanction, many of the worst customs and superstitions of paganism.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Picture Cleaning.

If there is any subject in which the average picture collector is interested it is that of the proper cleaning of pictures. A Prof. Church, who has been interested in the cleaning of the pictures in the houses of parliament in London, has invented a novel and curious apparatus for the purpose. In the London atmosphere pictures are attacked by fog, soot, sulphuric acid and other products of coal combustion, which reach even pictures that are under glass. Prof. Church's treatment is to blow upon the spoiled picture a perfect cloud of bread crumbs. Two crumbed-up quarter loaves are put into his machine, which is run by compressed air, and which discharges the crumbs through a tube upon any part of the picture. This is no doubt an effective way of removing soot and dirt; but it is obvious that if the treatment is continued too long it may remove some of the painting also. The trials so far made, however, seem to have been satisfactory.

In obstinate cases the picture is also washed with distilled water and "riddled" with silk handkerchiefs containing a quantity of cotton wool. In some cases it has been found necessary to "restore" parts of the paintings, and it is interesting to note that parchment size, size coloring, a solution of gum arabic, and a solution of egg white mixed with the yolk of egg have been used for this purpose. It is possible that some of the Westminster pictures may serve a more useful purpose as the subjects of Prof. Church's experiments than in any other way.—Art Amateur.

How Horses Catch Cold.

Horses are very subject to nasal catarrh, and it is a widely prevalent belief among countrymen that a horse which has been stable, and especially if a horse which has been out at grass goes into a stable with other horses, it will be most likely to develop a cold. So, too, it is noticed, with a horse brought in from a stable, especially if it is a horse which has been exposed. As it is admitted, however, that any other horses which may have been in the stable generally catch this cold from the newcomer, surely it is more reasonable to suppose that the latter horse in like manner received the infection from some of its neighbors while on sale.

A Sister Lost.

At one time when two Cheyenne got to gambling, one lost and another seemed to be against him. After he had lost every piece of property he had, in desperation he put up his sister and lost her. This aroused great indignation through the tribe, but no one ventured to interfere with the man who had won her in a game of cards. Over twenty years ago the writer was superintendent of the Arapahoe Indian school at Dardington, during a period of five years. During this time not less than four young Indian women came to the school, asking admittance as boarders and boarding school girls. They were all from marriages that were broken up by the Cheyenne. The first girl was given, and the young woman afterward married according to their own choice. Since then these tribes have been entirely breaking away from their original customs and now marry in the usual way with the lawful marriage rites.—Southern Workmen and Hampton School Record.

Prof. George A. Garlow, at the age of 33.

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Prof. George A. Garlow, at the age of 33. Prof. George A. Garlow, now at the age of 48.

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Many great races were decided over this old course prior to the war between the states. Here it was that the immortal Lexington won much of his glory, and it was on this track that his distinguished dam, Alice Carnal, made a record for herself—Globe Democrat.

The Forerunners.

There is no feeling of satisfaction so great as that which comes from having a little something laid by. Life isn't full of lee shores by any means; as a rule it's pleasant sailing, but you may find yourself on a lee shore one day in a while, and though you may be able to work off all right without it, it's a great satisfaction to have an anchor that you can put overboard in case you need it, and one that you know will hold.

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Prof. George A. Garlow

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TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND VITALITY.

SHOWS THE MARKS.

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Thousands of people are under the impression that they should lose their hair at a certain age. But it is not necessary, providing the scalp is kept in a healthy condition, for nature provides hair for every human being. Prof. Geo. A. Garlow has devoted 30 years of his life to the study of hair and scalp diseases, and is the only man on earth that has ever made a success of growing hair and curing diseases of the scalp. Prof. Garlow's method of growing hair is entirely on a common sense principle, and is endorsed by all the leading scientists and specialists of the country that have investigated it. Over 2,000 cases of Bald Heads and Scalp Diseases have been cured in ten years. Come in and have your hair and scalp examined and I will tell you at once if your hair can be grown. Out of town people can be furnished home treatment. Enclose a two-cent stamp for question blank. My treatment is pleasant. My cures are positive and permanent. My prices and terms are within reach of all.

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