

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

SATIRE CONTAINS A MORAL

One's Real Qualities May Be More in Demand Than Those One Makes Pretense of.

Among the clever satires in Barry Pain's new book, "Stories Without Tears," is one which relates how a publisher went to an employment agency to secure a clever writer.

"We've got 480 clever writers on our books," he said. "I'll send a few dozen of the best around to your office this afternoon and you can pick one. That do?"

"Nicely," said the customer, and rose to go, when he remembered something. "By the way," he said, "I also want a boy who can be trusted to take charge of the stamps and petty cash."

"Then Mr. Agency threw down his pen. He did not book that order. He gave a sigh like a high-power suction pump. "Do you?" he said in a melancholy voice. "Well, if you find two save one for me, I want one myself."

"Oh, my poor friends who are trying to be cleverer than you are, remember that the world also wants honest men."

"And, as things stand at present, Patent Pills with the Unmonkeyable Look are a better market than Brain Fertilizers containing Free Phosphorus."

"Why?" said she "do you follow me?" "Because," he said, "I have fallen in love with you."

"Why so? My sister, who is coming after me, is much handsomer than I am. Go and make love to her."

"The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and, being greatly displeased, returned and said: "Why should you tell me a falsehood?"

"Neither did you tell me the truth; for, if you were in love with me, why did you look back for another woman?"

"The Pathfinder."

Forget His Sweetheart. Doctor Brandes, the Danish man of letters, who recently visited this country, tells a curious story of himself, says the Chicago News.

With a passionate desire to reach a comprehension of the truth, I grappled with the "system," began with the encyclopedia, read the three volumes of "Aesthetics," the "Phenomenology of the Mind," then the "Philosophy of Law" again, and finally the logic, the natural philosophy and the philosophy of the mind in a veritable intoxication of comprehension and delight.

COTTON REDUCTION REPEAL ASSURED

SENATE VOTES 25 TO 14 IN FAVOR OF HOUSE REPEALING ACREAGE MEASURE.

PALMETTO CAPITOL NEWS

General News of South Carolina Collected and Condensed From The State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Columbia. The house bill to repeal the cotton reduction law of the extra session passed second reading in the senate by a vote of 25 to 14, after the Stuckey amendment to increase the maximum acreage in cotton to 50 per cent of the hands planted to all crops had been laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 16.

Adjourned debate on the bill was ordered but no speeches were made and the senators had completed their balloting on both questions within ten minutes. When the bill was ordered to third reading Senator Appelt gave notice of general amendments, having voted against the repealing bill. The debate was ordered on the senate repealing bill offered by Senator Verner, but after the Stuckey substitute had been killed, the house bill was substituted for the Verner bill. A similar bill by Senator J. F. Williams was laid on the table.

Will Repeal State Income Tax Law. Senator Sinker's bill to repeal the state income tax was passed to third reading in the senate by a viva voce vote, after it had been classed as "unfair and unjust" by the senator introducing the bill and as a "humbug" by Senator Carlisle. It was brought out that the law is disobeyed by many persons in the state and also that it is unequally enforced, the returns from the tax in many instances not justifying the expense of collection. No senator spoke in opposition to the bill, though several "noes" were heard when the question was put to pass the bill to a third reading.

Longer Terms For County Officers. An amendment to a house bill provides that the terms of office of the county treasurer, auditor and supervisor of Richland county shall, beginning with the term succeeding the present one, be increased to four years. This was done, said Senator Spigner, so that the terms of all officers with offices in the court house shall be of the same duration. The bill passed third reading in the senate and was returned to the house for concurrence in the amendment.

Continue Warehouse Bill. The State cotton warehouse act will remain in force for at least another year. By a vote of 65 to 52 the house killed the Warren bill providing for the repeal of the act. During the long debate that preceded the vote, the State warehouse commissioner was severely criticized by some speakers for his public record both before and after he was elected to his present office.

Defeats Bill as to Magistrates. A spirited and short debate in the senate resulted in striking out the enacting words of the bill introduced by Senator D. B. Johnson to authorize magistrates to suspend sentences in certain cases. Arguments against the bills were to the effect that it would give too much power to the magistrates and that it would invalidate to a certain extent the law against poeage. The author of the bill said that circuit judges have the right to suspend sentences in certain cases.

Investigate Records of Governor. Senators Lide of Orangeburg and Laney of Chesterfield was appointed to serve on behalf of the upper body on the committee to investigate the keeping of records in the governor's office. This committee will report back at the present session of the legislature.

House Orders an Investigation. The house passed without comment the senate resolution providing for an investigation of the disposal of the records in the governor's office. Gov. Manning sent a message on the subject. As the house members of the joint committee to investigate the disappearance of certain records from the governor's office, referred to by Gov. Manning in message No. 4, Speaker Hoyt recently appointed Messrs Graydon of Abbeville, Bradford of York and S. A. Graham of Williamsburg.

To Discuss Compulsory Attendance. The house made the Harper and Hawkins compulsory school attendance bills special orders. Both bills contain the local option feature. The Hawkins bill was drafted by J. E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education. It was the second choice of the educators and legislators who held a conference in Columbia early in the year. The Harper bill is a modification of other bills on the same subject that the Darlington member has introduced during the last three years.

Favor Clemson College Loan. The finance committee of the senate made favorable report on the bill for a loan to Clemson college. The trustees asked for loans of \$25,000 and \$62,400 to continue the public service work of the institution. The income of the college has been materially reduced because of the decrease in sales of fertilizers. The fertilizer tax will be pledged for the two loans. The matter was called to the attention of the general assembly several days ago by Gov. Manning.

Extends Time For Collection of Taxes. Senator Nicholson's joint resolution to extend the time for collection of state and county taxes without penalty until April 1, 1915, was passed to third reading, with an amendment providing that all tax executions issued by the county treasurer to the sheriff or other officer charged with the duty of collecting same be returned to the county treasurer on or before July 1, 1915, and that on all tax executions issued for the year 1915 there shall be added a penalty of 5 per cent for non-payment of same. The bill provides that county treasurers shall be authorized to receive, without penalty, all taxes due by taxpayers to the county or the state, until April 1. The bill first limited the time to March 15, but an amendment changed this to April 1.

Hunter's License Bill Passes. The house passed to third reading the Liles bill requiring a resident hunter to pay a license of \$1.10 to hunt in his home county and \$3. to hunt anywhere in the State. Landlords and tenants are exempt from the provisions of the bill when hunting on their freeholds or leaseholds. Any person may hunt in his own county without a license provided they have written permission from the owner of the land. The resident hunter's license are to be issued by clerks of courts, game wardens or any bonded agent of the chief game warden on payment of a fee of 10 cents. The proceeds from the sale of licenses are to go to the game protection fund to be redistributed proportionately among the counties at the end of the year for the school fund, after deducting the cost of enforcing the game laws in the several counties.

House Favors Prohibition Vote. The house emphatically declared its willingness to allow the people to vote on prohibition next September, by passing the Boyd-Warren referendum bill to third reading by a vote of 99 to 17. The bill was not amended in any particular, except to change the definition of "alcoholic liquors and beverages" so as not to apply to compounds containing 1 per cent of alcohol unless used as a beverage. Without this amendment the measure would have prohibited the sale of many medicines if the election in September carried "wet."

Fail to Commit Express Rates. An unsuccessful effort was made by Senator Spigner in the senate to commit his bill to fix intrastate express rates and to fix the maximum charge therefor to the judiciary committee. The measure had been reported unfavorably by the railroad committee after a hearing Wednesday afternoon, when proponents and opponents of the bill and members of the railroad commission gave their views on the bill.

Concerning City Government. J. W. Boyd—to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the holding of elections for the commission form of government in cities of over 4,000 inhabitants and to provide for the adoption of said form of government in cities of over 10,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants and cities of over 50,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants, and in certain cities named herein," so as to provide for a mayor and two commissioners in the city of Spartanburg.

Cane For Syrup Profitable Crop. R. E. Conrad of Ogdin is one of the York county farmers who believe it practicable to grow with profit other crops than cotton. His experience has impressed him with the possibility of developing a modest business in the production for home markets of sorghum syrup. Last fall he made a fine grade of table syrup on his farm. Only the usual sorghum planted in the upcountry principally for "roughness" or forage was used, but the color and flavor of the syrup compared well with that made in Georgia.

New Enterprises Authorized. The Palmer Poultry company of Mt. Pleasant in Charleston county has been commissioned by the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$2,500. The petitioners are: M. K. Palmer and M. R. Rivers. The Boulevard Realty company of Charleston has been chartered by the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$30,000. The officers are W. R. Mayrant, president; T. T. Ryde, vice president, and Richard G. White, secretary and treasurer.

The Spann Mercantile company of Bamberg has been commissioned with a capital of \$4,000. The petitioners are: E. E. Brunson, J. Wood Fogarty and M. D. Lucas. The B. F. Thomas company of Fairfax has been commissioned with a capital of \$6,000. The petitioners are: B. F. Thomas, J. M. Thomas and D. M. Cone. The Cagle-Park company of Greenville has been commissioned with a capital of \$60,000. The petitioners are A. L. Mills, J. H. Williams and R. F. Watson. A general real estate business will be conducted.

Doings of the Supreme Court. E. Hope Smith, respondent, vs. Rock Hill Gas company, appellant. Appeal abandoned. E. J. Templeton et al., respondents, vs. E. T. Carron et al., appellants. Appeal abandoned. A. E. Sutton, appellant, vs. Catawba Power company, respondent, G. W. S. Hart for appellant, J. E. McDonald for respondent. Mr. Hart in reply. Carolina Northwestern Railway company, respondent, vs. Rebecca Ford et al., appellants. Stricken from the docket on motion of J. R. Hart. Smith and Furberush Machine company, respondent, vs. T. L. Johnson et al., appellants. Motion to dismiss Harry Foster for the motion. Wilson & Wilson contra. Motion refused. Order filed allowing Mr. Foster to file argument.

W. A. Cannon, respondent, vs. Lockhart Mills, appellant, J. W. Boyd for appellant, P. D. Barron for respondent. B. G. Wilburn, appellant, vs. K. C. Whitmore et al., respondents. P. D. Barron resumed his argument for appellant. John K. Hamblin for respondent.

Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. Copyright by McClure Newspaper Syndicate

PREACH THE DOCTRINE OF CHEERFULNESS.

Smile once in a while. It will make your heart seem lighter. Life's a mirror—if we smile, Smiles come back to greet us; If we frown all the while, Frowns forever meet us.

Mr. Paul Polret, the well-known Frenchman who visited our shores last fall, carried away some not very flattering impressions of our people and country—says we do not know how to laugh, or at least must be "made" to laugh. With the French laughter is the expression of a gay heart, while with the American humor is appealed to through the intelligence.

Even in our sports we are serious, says M. Polret. "Those who take part in them do it as soberly and as intently as if it were an act of business. And the spectators! They might be watching a man being tried for his life. They could hardly look more concerned if they were."

Many people give us the impression that the famed Damoclean sword of pain, suspended by a thread, hangs over them constantly, ready to fall and pierce them at any moment, even in their joys and pleasures. They never seem to enjoy anything without alloy. They give you the impression that they are conscious of the skeleton's presence at every feast.

The American people as a rule take life much too seriously. They do not have half enough fun. Europeans look on our care-worn, solemn-faced people as our piece of machinery run at forced speed and which squeak for lack of oil.

"I question if care and doubt ever wrote their names so legibly on the faces of any other population," says Emerson. "Old age begins in the nursery."

Why take life so seriously, anyway? A lot of play will not only improve your health, but increase your efficiency wonderfully. If a man is living in a perfectly normal way he ought not to have, as so many have, a haunted, hounded look, as though he suspected either a policeman or a detective were on his track. He ought not to be worried and anxious every minute. He ought not to take his vocation so very seriously, and should not give the impression that the whole universe is hanging upon the result of his task.

A great many men fall because they are too serious; because they develop unsocial, morose, cold qualities, which repel and which make them poor mixers. It is the sunny, happy nature which attracts friends and trade. The too serious people seem to say, "Keep away from me, life is too serious a matter to be spent on trivial things." They are dry and ruddy because there is not enough play in their lives to furnish the necessary lubrication, variety, or change.

Not long ago I heard a young clergyman preach a sermon which was so very serious, and so very gloomy, that it made everybody in the congregation feel melancholy and depressed. There was no uplift, no encouragement, nothing to stimulate one to greatest endeavor. People did not go out of the church, as they should have gone, resolved to try a little harder than ever before, to do something worth while; but the whole congregation went away with a gloomy look on their faces. There had been nothing inspiring in the clergyman's appearance. His face was so serious and his whole manner so depressing that it was really painful to listen to him.

People have burdens enough of their own to bear, and do not want anybody to inject dark, doleful pictures in their minds. They go to church for uplift, encouragement. They want to rid themselves of the enemies of their happiness and prosperity. Thousands of people who now remain away from church would gladly go if they could come away feeling uplifted, encouraged, and with increased hopefulness. "He that cannot laugh and be gay should look to himself," wrote Henry Ward Beecher. "He should fast and pray until his face breaks forth into light."

TRAGEDIES CAUSED BY THE TONGUE. They had "heard rumors and became frightened." This was the only reason the panic-stricken depositors would give for their mad rush on the bank for savings in New York a few days ago. The silly gossip of a servant, it was thought, started the rumor that the bank was in difficulties. Although its president stated that the deposits were ninety-seven million dollars, nearly eleven millions of a surplus, and that the largest banks in New York had offered to come to the rescue with fifty million dollars if necessary, yet thousands of men and women crowded one another in their frantic haste to get their money out of one of the soundest institutions in the country! The whole fabric of the business world hangs upon confidence. Our vast credit system depends absolutely upon it. Anything which throws the slightest suspicion upon it causes disaster. Nothing else is so sensitive as confidence. And there is nothing more beautiful than the moonlight. One of the most beautiful phases of moonlight is that it not only shines upon us with the light of the sun, but also, with its crescent shape when it is "new," reflects back to us the light of earth, a faint, wondrous illumination of the otherwise dark part, which has been called "the old moon in the arms of the new." That is called "earthshine," and comparatively few who witness the advent of a "new moon" understand the source of the phenomenon, a very dreamlike emanating from our globe, and suggesting how grand might be that earthshine to lovers and others on the moon if there were such.

ing quite so malignant in its power to destroy it, to blast everything it touches, as rumor, the baseless gossip of idle or malicious people. Sometimes the least breath of suspicion will seriously injure a man's credit which it has taken a lifetime to build up. It has often made havoc of a woman's reputation.

One of the cruelest things that a human being can do is to peddle gossip, to pass along slander, or even a true story which tends to injure another, or to put him in an unfavorable light. It is fatally easy to say things which will cause lifelong wounds, and many people are so careless with their tongues! Only a short time ago a woman in Brooklyn was driven to suicide by the gossip of her neighbors. They told her that her husband was paying attention to other women; and although he assured her that he was doing nothing of the kind the gossips succeeded in making her so jealous that she poisoned herself.

I know people who would never forgive themselves for striking another with their hands, but who do not hesitate to stab an absent person in the back with an unkind, uncharitable, cruel remark, or to spread a bit of slander which may have disastrous effects on the victim. (Some years ago this headline appeared in a New York daily: "Georgia Cayvan Dies on a Sanatorium Cot! Falsehood Ended Her Career." Miss Cayvan was an actress. She began her career by reading selections from Shakespeare to customers in her mother's "candy store" in Bath, Me. Later she graduated from the School of Oratory in the Boston university and attracted the attention of Daniel Frohman, who brought her to New York. In a short time she became a star, and one of the most popular actresses in New York city.

Her beauty, brilliancy, vivacity and remarkable talent made her such a favorite that those envious of her began to reflect upon her character. A scandal was started which preyed upon Miss Cayvan's sensitive mind that she fell into melancholy and never returned to the stage. Although it was proved that the actress was in Europe at the time of the scandal in this country with which her name was falsely connected, and notwithstanding the fact that her character received a sweeping vindication, yet the wagging tongues continued to peddle the scandalous gossip until her melancholy developed into paresis, and finally put her beyond medical aid.

There are thousands of people in the great failure army today who might have been a success but for the gossip. The unkind criticisms of companions or neighbors, the scandals calculated by the thoughtless or evil-minded unscrupulous. They lost heart when even those they thought were friends stabbed them in the back and they gave up the struggle.

We probably have all of us come to points in our careers when it would not have taken very much to have discouraged us and turned us the other way. Who can ever estimate the number of failures, the life wrecks, that have been caused by gossips? How many people have been driven to suicide by cruel slanders? How many people have become disheartened and have laid down their burdens and given up the struggle because their sensitive natures could not stand the strain of misrepresentation?

There is no meaner, more cowardly or contemptible thing than to take advantage of another's absence to discuss his shortcomings, and to peddle idle gossip and slander about him. I believe the time will come when the person who says unkind, cruel things about another in his absence will be ostracized, as an enemy of the race, will be despised as a traitor to everything that constitutes real friendship and true manliness or womanliness. There is no more despicable habit than the gossip habit. The people who indulge in it little realize that they are exhibiting their own defects; that they are showing themselves up in the most unfavorable light possible. Everybody who knows them knows that he may be the next victim.

The Fresh Air Cure. Plenty of fresh, pure air is an essential part of a patient's treatment. Pure air is just as important and necessary for good health as are pure food and pure water. Fresh air and sunlight are the cheapest and best agents for the recovery of an ill person. Let fresh air and sunlight enter your sick rooms, through open windows as much as possible. Expose the bed clothing to the open air and sunshine for some time each day. Sleep with the bedroom windows open, says nurse. The old superstition that night air is unhealthy even for an invalid is entirely false. On the contrary, night air, especially in large cities, is purer and better than day air, because it contains less dust and fewer microbes.

To get the best ventilation have the window open at both top and bottom. Why He Preferred the Moon. Two negroes got into a discussion concerning the relative values of the moon and the sun to the world. After listening to the advocate of the sun the other proceeded to demolish his argument with the following logic: "De sun am all right, but de moon am wuff two ob it; de moon shines in de night when we needs it, but de sun done shine only in de day when we got light enough without it."

Separate Young Stock. Young stock are often left with the grown-up herd, and when these young animals are knocked about, cheated out of their share of the feed, and do poorly in general, the careless farmer wonders why in the world he has such poor "luck" with live stock.

Good Prices for Horses. The rapid cleaning up of all marketable horses of all types to supply the demand created by the war, makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several months.

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NUTRITIOUS AND CHEAP FISH DISHES THAT ARE REALLY WORTH WHILE SERVING.

Baked Mackerel Properly Prepared Should Be Popular With All—Haddock Stuffed or Served With Tomatoes Is Good.

Baked Mackerel—Wipe out two mackerel with a damp cloth, and cut off the heads and tails. Split nearly through, so that they lie flat. Take out the backbones. Place them inside upward in a covered fireproof dish. Pepper and salt well, cover, place in a slow oven, and allow to steam in their own juice for half to one hour, according to the oven. Serve in the same dish.

Mustard Sauce for Mackerel—Put in a basin pepper, salt, a little fine sugar and plenty of mustard powder. Pour on about equal quantities of vinegar and salad oil, and beat or whisk till thoroughly mixed and smooth. The result should be a sauce of the consistency of thin cream. A little taste of garlic improves the sauce. The garlic should be rubbed on the basin in which the sauce is mixed.

Baked Stuffed Haddock.—Wash, scale, and wipe a large fresh haddock, and remove the eyes. Prepare a stuffing with two ounces chopped suet, one ounce of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful herbs and parsley, and season with salt and pepper. Mix the stuffing with half an egg. Stuff the body of the fish with this, and sew up the opening. Pass a trussing needle, threaded with string, through the tail of the fish, center of body, and the eyes, draw the fish up into the shape of a letter S, brush it over with beaten egg and sprinkle some breadcrumbs over it and a few pieces of dripping. Bake in a brisk oven for about half an hour or longer, basting frequently. Dish up and serve with brown sauce or gravy.

Haddock With Tomatoes.—Wipe the haddock and put it in a pie dish with a little milk and water, and cook it in the oven till tender. Skin three tomatoes, and cut them into slices; peel and chop finely half an onion. Cook four ounces of rice in salted water till tender, and drain. Skin and bone the haddock, and flake it. Melt an ounce of butter or dripping in a saucepan, add all the above ingredients, season with salt and pepper, and beat up thoroughly. Serve on a hot dish, and sprinkle over some chopped parsley.

Helpful Hints. When separating yolks from whites of eggs, sometimes a speck of yolk slips into the white. To remove this dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring it dry. Touch the yolk with a point of the cloth, and it will cling to it at once.

A pretty and inexpensive couch cover can be made by taking a white bedspread that is worn thin and making it the right size for the couch. Then dye it a pretty green or a dark red. In home dressmaking a very important point to remember, especially in making coats and skirts, is the frequent use of the iron. Unless the seams are carefully pressed with a hot iron over a damp cloth the garment, however well cut, will have an amateur look.

To Boil Eggs Properly. There are three good ways to boil an egg that has been cracked. A very simple one is to add quite a little salt to the water in which the egg is to be boiled. This will prevent the white coming out. If the crack is very large, wrap the egg in a piece of soft paper. The wet paper adhering to the egg, prevents the egg coming out of the shell. If there is only a tiny crack at one end, make a tiny opening in the other end with a needle and the desired result is secured. The latter method may be used to boil eggs preserved in water glass, the puncture being made at both ends.

Stuffed Leg of Pork. The following would be better by removing the bone from the leg of pork to make room for the stuffing: Make a deep incision in the meat and fill with dressing made as for chicken and seasoned highly with onion. Skewer the places together and rub the outside of the meat with salt, pepper and a little powdered sage. Bake very slowly and baste often. Strain the contents of the pan, put in a little cold water to make the fat rise, then skim and thicken, using a rounding tablespoonful of four to one cupful of the liquid. Let the gravy cook eight minutes.

Mulled Buttermilk. One quart of buttermilk, one rounded tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Pour the buttermilk into an enameled saucepan and put on the range to boil; upon boiling add the following mixture: Break an egg into a bowl and beat until light and foamy, add the sugar, then the flour, stirring until smooth, and pour into the boiling buttermilk, stirring rapidly to prevent scorching. Boil up once, remove from the fire and serve hot or iced as preferred.

Hotch Potch. Take one cupful of pearl barley, one small cabbage, two carrots, two onions, one turnip, parsley and herbs, piece of butter, pepper and salt. Put three quarts of water in a saucepan and add all the vegetables and cook for two and one-half hours.

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For Five Years I was Troubled with a Chronic Disease. Peruna Cured me Sound and Well.

Mrs. Maggie Durbin, 209 Victory St., Little Rock, Ark., writes: "I was troubled for five years with a chronic disease. I tried everything I heard of, but nothing did me any good. Some doctors said my trouble was catarrh of the bowels, and some said consumption of the bowels. One doctor said he could cure me; I took his medicine two months, but it did me no good. A friend of mine advised me to try Peruna and I did so. After I had taken two bottles I found it was helping me, so I continued to use it, and it has cured me sound and well. I feel as good as new, and I am able to do any work I want to do. I will write to you if I will answer promptly."

Reducing Illiteracy. Only fifteen out of every one thousand children from ten to fourteen years of age in the United States are unable to read and write. These figures just announced by the federal bureau of education show a striking decrease in child illiteracy during the last fourteen years. In 1900 the number of illiterate children between the ages of ten and fourteen was forty-two in every thousand. In 1910 this number was reduced to twenty-two. Four years have further lowered it more than 32.4 per cent.

Assuming only the latter rate of decrease, twenty years more may see youthful illiteracy in this country all but cease to exist save among newly arrived immigrant families. Now see the present rate of improvement fail to produce in the same period a marked change in the percentage of illiteracy in the entire population of ten-year and over—which in 1910 was 7.7, of seventy-five illiterates for every thousand.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, castorine. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "innards" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicate "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Children of Larger Growth. Little Marian and her next-door neighbor, Donald, were engaged in an absorbing conversation. "Who are these anarchist people?" asked Marion. "Why," returned the boy, "they want everything, everybody else has got, and they never wash themselves."

"Oh, I see," replied the little miss, a great light dawning, "they is the little boys growed up!"—National Monthly.

THE REASON. "Why was that man fired?" "I think it was because he was loaded."

A Stitch in Time. Colds, fevers and germ diseases are pretty sure to overwork the kidneys and leave them weakened in consequence. In fact, at any time when suspicion is aroused by a lame, aching or distended back, a headache, dizziness or disordered urine, the use of Doan's Kidney Pills is a stitch in time that may avoid serious kidney disease. No other medicine is so widely used, so freely recommended or so generally successful.

Get Doan's at Any Store. 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Look in pigs, for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.