American Girl May Share the Throne of Portugal

Anita Stewart, Wife of Prince Miquel of Braganza.

WILL she ever become the queen of Portugal? That was the question which was asked again and again, when, on July 9, 1909, there was announced in London the engagement of Miss Anita Stewart, the American heiress, to Prince Miquel Maximilian Sabastian Marie de Braganza, the eldest son of Prince Miquel, the pretender to the throne of Portugal, and grandson of the man who actually reigned as king to that country from 1828 to 1834.

That question is being asked repeatedly today, now that the dynasty of Braganza-Coburg has been overthrown by the revolutionary movement and King Manuel and the queen mother have sought safety in flight. But, interesting as are the complications which confront one when he undertakes to investigate the history of the royal family of Portugal, the contingencies which might admit of the accession of an American queen are rather improbable of occurrence, and they are not much more improbable now that the republic has been proclaimed than they were on September 15 last, when the wedding took place in Scotland.

The assassination of King Carlos and his eldest son, the heir apparent, brought the present boy king to the throne, and made the pretender and his sons rather unwelcome in English court circles. King Edward acquainted the Austrian emperor with his displeasure that a Portuguese revolution should be fomented from Vienna, and a revolution which, by inference at least, might be identified with the tragedy at Lisbon. The Duke of Braganza thereupon was allowed to resign his office in the hussars, but his sons were dismissed from their posts.

It was said that Prince Miquel was looking for an heiress whom he might marry. The story runs that he first saw Miss Stewart when they were fellow-passengers on a channel steamer crossing from Calais to Dover. She attracted him. He compassed all the wiles known to the expert in the effort to get an opening so that he might speak. None came. The young lady and her mother kept a very haughty attitude. But the mother and daughter became very suspicious as to the identity of the handsome young man shadowing them. They asked that the guard lock them into their railway carriage. But the persistent prince took the same train for London, and when the ladies entered their motor brougham he paid well a chauffeur who kept in sight of their carriage until it reached its destination.

Then all became easy. The carriage stopped in front of a house in Grosvenor Square. The identity of the Americans was quickly established. The prince induced a friend to take him to the house and perform the necessary introductions. He made his apologies for following them with cleverness and suavity. He "wanted so much to know them." He called at the house a number of times. The mother did not think of "intentions" until too late. When he declared them there was a prompt refusal. The daughter must not enter upon the life of political intrigue to which the wife of the prince would be destined. But the affections of the young woman were already engaged. At length the consent of the mother was given.

Then in his turn the young prince two weeks after the engagement to Miss Stewart was announced made a public denunciation to all claims to the throne of Portugal which he might have been supposed to cherish. Before the recent revolution, therefore, the American bride can have thought of the crown of Portugal as but a very distant possibility.

But now the republic has arrived apparently. No one can say what the future story of Portugal may be, whether the republic will stay, or the present royal family will come back, or—and here lies the one possibility of the American girl becoming a queen—if the family of the pretender will be called to the regal palaces of the Braganzas. It is conceivable always that the people will tire of the newly-instituted form of government, that they will decide not to allow King Manuel II. to rule over them, and that they will invite the pretender to assume the throne which was renounced by his father. It would not be the first time in history that one branch of a family has been exiled and another put into power.

That wedding in the little Scottish church on September 15, 1909, was hailed as the first royal wedding which Scotland had known since the marriage of the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots. The people of the region of Dingwall made the occasion a semi-public event. The town was gaily decorated, and as big a bonfire as ever blazed on a Scottish beaconhill was lighted on the slopes of Ben Wyvis, and around it danced the young people of the neighborhood to the music of bagpipes.

The prince was deeply in debt at the time of the marriage. Last December it was stated in dispatches from Budapest that a syndicate of creditors was suing the prince for a million. It was said that the syndicate had advanced him a large sum, payable when he should have made a rich marriage. Then last February in Vienna a large crowd in the streets watched the transfer of bric-a-brac and other belongings of the prince from his rooms to a huge wagon, some of his creditors having seized his furniture.

To cap the monetary troubles of this scion of the Braganzas announcement was published in Vienna on February 16 last that the Austrian courts had placed Prince Miquel under "curatel," which puts him in a much more humiliating position than is that of an undischarged bankrupt in England. People are only placed under curatel on the ground of insanity or reckless extravagance. One is deprived of all his privileges as a citizen, he is incapable of contracting any legal obligation, not even the mere witnessing of a legal document, and he is at the mercy of his curators or judicial trustees, appointed by the court to act as his guardians and as the administrators of whatever property he may have left.

It would seem, then, that the wedding had not brought the American girl any increase of social prestige. It is said that no reigning house has taken any notice of her since the marriage.

Up to the time of this marriage the Braganzas had sought almost always royal alliances, even if not with reigning houses. When their scions have married into the nobility of lower rank it has been always in the form of a morganatic union. Of the family which the present revolutionary movement has driven away from the capital of Portugal there are two members in whom the succession would be vested. The one of course is the young King Manuel, and the other is his uncle, the Duke of Oporto, who is unmarried. If both should die without issue and the republic should not endure the people might call the other branch of the family to the throne in the person of the father of Anita Stewart's husband, and her husband would then in all probability succeed him.

But the story of the grandfather of Prince Miquel in the years of his reign, 1828 to 1834, is not of the sort that might inspire confidence in his descendants. This grandfather was known as Miquel I. He was the brother of Pedro IV., who resigned the throne with the understanding that it was to go, after the death of his father, to his daughter, Maria da Gloria. He assumed the title of Pedro I. of Brazil, and was succeeded by his son, Pedro II., who reigned until the establishment of the Brazilian republic in 1889.

As had been her father's wish, when John VI. died in 1826, Maria da Gloria was proclaimed queen. But she reckoned without the wishes of her grandmother, Carlotta Joachima, one of the Spanish Bourbons, and this woman's love and ambitions for her younger son Miquel, the illiterate and spoiled brother of the emperor of Brazil. Carlotta had already sought the dethronement of her husband, John VI., in favor of her son, and for her pains she had been shut up in the Castle of Queluz while the son had been sent into exile. But he was allowed to return on condition that he should marry his niece, Maria da Gloria, who meantime had taken the title of Maria II.

Once in Lisbon, Miquel swore allegiance to the wishes of his brother, Pedro, to Maria, and to the new constitution, but he showed no desire to marry Maria. Then in 1828 he seized the reins of government and with the aid of his mother restored the reactionary Cortes and had himself proclaimed the sole legitimate king.

For six years there was civil war. The interests of Maria de Gloria were taken charge of by England and Spain. After the capitulation of Evora in 1834 Maria II. was placed again upon the throne. It was then that Miquel formally renounced all pretensions to the throne for himself and his descendants. He went abroad. For some time he lived in Rome. He died in 1866 in Baden, leaving six daughters and one son, the present Duke of Braganza, the pretender to the throne of Portugal, and the father of the husband of the American heiress.

As "Silent" Smith, the stepfather of Anita Stewart had become a figure in New York back in 1899. He had been engrossed with the affairs of "the street," and had lived with extreme simplicity, almost as a recluse. Hence his nickname. In 1899 he inherited a vast fortune from an eccentric uncle who went to sleep at the age of ninety-one in a chair in London and never waked again. The inheritance in his possession, Smith at once began to make bids for additional social recognition.

For many years there had been a sentimental friendship between Mrs. Stewart and "Silent" Smith. Their marriage in Scotland was not a great surprise to the well-informed.

The Smiths started on a wedding journey around the world. They were presented to the Amir of Afghanistan while he was in Calcutta. At Kioto, Japan, the tour was stopped by the death of Smith. He died suddenly on March 27, 1907. His estate was found to amount to about $25,000,000. The widow received under the will $3,000,000. Her daughter was given half a million in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bonds.

It is interesting in this connection to note that another American girl was married to a man who for years before the marriage had borne the title of king of Portugal. This was the famous singer, Elise Hensler, who was educated in Boston. She was married in 1869 to Ferdinand, who had been the king consort of Maria da Gloria, the queen of Portugal.

IDEA OF FLIGHT THROUGH AIR

Most Commonly Experienced in Childhood and Also at Moments Preceding Death.

The sensation of flying is one of the earliest to appear in the dreams of childhood. It seems to become less frequent after middle age. Beaunis states that in his case it ceased at the age of fifty, says a writer in the Atlantic. It is sometimes the last sensation at the moment of death.

To rise, to fall, to glide away has often been the last conscious sensation recalled by those who seemed to be dying but have afterward been brought back to life. Pieron has noted this sensation at the moment of death in a number of cases, usually accompanied by a sense of well being. The cases he describes were mostly tuberculous and included individuals of both sexes and with atheistic as well as religious beliefs.

In all the last sensation to which expression was given was one of flying, of moving upward. In some death was peaceful, in others painful. In one case a girl died clasping the iron bars of the bed, in horror of being borne upward.

Pieron associates this sensation with the similar sensation of rising and floating in dreams and with that of moving upward and resting on the air experienced by persons in the ecstatic state. In all these cases alike life is being concentrated in the brain and central organs, while the outlying districts of the body are becoming numb and dead.

Dream flight, it is necessary to note, is not usually the sustained flight of a bird or an insect and the dreamer rarely or never imagines that he is borne high into the air. Hutchinson states that of all those whom he has asked about the matter "hardly one has ever known himself to make any high flights in his dreams. One almost always flies low, with a skimming manner, slightly, but only slightly, above the heads of pedestrians."

Beaunis—from his own experience—describes a typical kind of dream flight as a series of light bounds at one or two yards above the earth, each bound clearing from ten to twenty yards, the dream being accompanied by a delicious sensation of ease and movement as well as a lively satisfaction at being able to solve the problem of aerial locomotion by virtue of superior organization alone.

Lafcadio Hearn somewhat similarly describes in his "Shadowings" a typical and frequent dream of his own as a series of bounds in long, parabolic curves rising to a height of some twenty-five feet and always accompanied by the sense that a new power had been revealed which for the future would be a permanent possession.

Literature Pays.

"Hello, old man. How's literature paying?"

"Oh, finely. The railroad lost a trunkful of my manuscript and I got $100."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Information Wanted.

Little Willie—Say, Pa.

Pa—What is it, son?

Little Willie—Are the meals people get on dining cars served on time tables?

TO WASH ECRU CURTAINS

First Lay in Cold Water, Then Pass to Bath of Warm Water and Borax.

First shake free from dust and, if possible, hang up out of doors to dislodge as much more of the dust as possible, as this will save labor when it comes to washing. Next lay in cold water until it looks dark and brown looking; then wring and pass into a bath, which you have prepared of warm water, soap and a little borax. The quantity of the latter will depend upon the degree of hardness of the water. Lift the curtains up and down in this bath and squeeze through the hands. Use only a good white soap and do not rub it directly on the curtains. If you do the result will be white patches, because the soap will probably take out a little of the color.

When the curtains are clean rinse first in warm water and then in cold. If the shade has become lighter the curtains may be put through a last rinsing water, to which strong tea has been added. An objection to the tea tint is that the sun is apt to fade the color when the curtains are hung at the windows, creating ugly streaks, as curtains do not fade all over alike.

Boiled or raw starch may be used when the curtains are ready for the stretchers or for pinning to the line. Take care to see that all edges are perfectly straight and even.

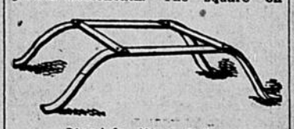
Some persons sew a pair of curtains together before washing, and unless they are very heavy it would seem to be a good plan, because then they will hang exactly the same when taken apart and placed at the windows.

STAND FOR A WASH BOILER

Convenient Article That Is Easily Made and Well Worth the Trouble.

To make a stand for an iron wash boiler when wishing to heat water out of doors, take an old wagon tire or other similar pieces of iron and bend as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The legs can be made of any desired length so the wood can be placed underneath. The square on



Stand for Wash Boiler.

top should just fit the bottom of the boiler. The two cross bars are riveted or bolted. For a round kettle the top of the stand should be round, and just large enough to hold the kettle securely.

The stand is a most convenient article in preparing meals when camping out, as skillets and pots can be placed upon it.

Cottage Pudding.

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one-half of a cupful of sugar and cream again. Add one egg well beaten, then, alternately one cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour. Lastly, stir in one-half a teaspoonful of salt and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beat hard for three minutes, pour into a rather shallow cake pan, which has been well greased, and bake for about half an hour in a hot oven. Serve with lemon sauce.

Fried Rye Muffins.

Serve these muffins with some kind of acid or sharply flavored jelly. Sift together three-quarters cup of rye meal, that was sifted before measuring, three-quarters cup of flour, two level teaspoons of baking powder and a saltspoon of salt. Beat one egg, add half a cup of milk and turn on to the dry materials. Drop in small spoonfuls in hot fat and fry like doughnuts. Do not make the cakes too large, as they will be liable to fry brown on the outside before the centers are heated through.

Spareribs Pie.

Take two pounds of spareribs, have them cut small, wash, and place them over the fire with water enough to cover. Should be skimmed, then add one onion, salt and pepper. Cook 15 minutes, then add six potatoes sliced, more water if needed. Let cook until all is tender, thicken with a little flour. Place in a pan and cover with plain pie crust. Bake in a pan and cover with plain pie crust. Bake in quick oven.

To Cook Corn.

With a sharp knife cut the corn from the cob. Don't cut it to the cob, but about three-quarters, then scrape with the knife the one-quarter remaining on the cob into the same dish. Plenty of butter, salt and pepper. Add no water, just the liquor from the scraped corn, and moisten. Put it in double boiler and cook 20 minutes. You get the fine flavor of the corn cooked without water.

Biscuit Dough.

When you have tea or baking powder biscuit dough ready for cutting, instead of making plain biscuit, spread the dough with butter, sprinkle with sugar, and dust lightly with cinnamon, roll like a jelly roll, and cut into slices an inch thick, and bake in moderate oven. These are excellent with tea or coffee for lunch or breakfast.

Fried Cheese Balls.

Mix one cup of cream cheese grated, one tablespoon of flour, a few grains each of salt and paprika and the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Shape in small balls the size of large marbles, roll in cracker crumbs, fry in deep fat like doughnuts, serve the cheese balls in center of dish, toasted crackers round the outside.

Caper Butter.

Chop one tablespoon of capers very fine, rub through a sieve with a wooden spoon and mix them with a saltspoon of pepper and one ounce (or more) of cold butter. Put a layer of this butter on a dish and serve fish on it.

Lemon Sauce.

Boil together for five minutes one-half of a cupful of sugar and one cupful of water, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch and cook for five minutes longer. Take from the fire, add the juice of one lemon and two tablespoonfuls of butter and stir until thoroughly blended.

Apple Butter.

Apple butter made from apple pulp.—Run the apple pulp through a sieve and add sugar and spices to taste. Boil 30 minutes slowly.

The DAIRY

SUPERIOR MILK PAIL HOLDER

Relieves Farm Hand of Labor and Strain of Clasping Receptacle Between His Knees.

In order to relieve a farm hand of the labor and strain of holding a milk pail clasped between the knees, a pail holding device has been invented consisting of an attachment that may be strapped to the leg and to which the pail may be secured as desired, says Scientific American. The pail holder consists of a foot base, on which the shoe of the operator rests, and a vertical rod which extends upward to the operator's knee. The foot plate is strapped to the shoe and the rod is strapped to the calf of the wearer. Mounted on a rod is an eye adapted to receive a hook carried by a central hoop on the milk pail. A clasp is arranged to slide on the rod and is provided with a projecting lug adapted to be moved into engagement with an eye formed on the upper hoop of the

Milk Pail Holder.

milk pail. By means of these two securing devices, the pail may readily be attached to, or disengaged from the rod.

NINE GOOD RULES FOR DAIRY

Regulations Given at Meeting in Boston by P. M. Harwood for Proper Care of Milk.

At a meeting held in Boston in the interest of pure milk, under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, the Woman's Municipal league of Boston, the Massachusetts Agricultural college and the state dairy bureau, nine good rules for the care of milk were given by P. M. Harwood.

1. Take in milk and cream as soon as possible after being left at your door and place in the refrigerator.
2. Keep milk and cream cold until ready for use. The bottom of the refrigerator is colder than the ice container.
3. If ice cannot be had, wrap the bottle in a wet cloth and stand it in a dish of water by an open window, out of the sun; evaporation of the water will cool the milk.
4. Keep milk or cream covered until wanted, and in the bottle in which it is delivered; in open bowls or pitchers they will absorb odors from food and collect flies and dust.
5. Pour from the bottle only what milk or cream is needed for immediate use.
6. Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.
7. Utensils used for milk should be cleansed with cold water and then with boiling water, thoroughly drained and allowed to become cold before being filled with milk.
8. Wash and return all milk or cream bottles daily.
9. Have a separate quart of milk for the baby, what he does not use others may have.

GOOD POINTS OF DAIRY COW

Animal Should Possess Rather Thin, Pliable Elastic Skin—Udder Is Important Feature.

A good dairy cow possesses rather thin, pliable, elastic skin. A coarse, harsh handling skin is a poor indication. When cows possess these qualities of skin they are rarely good producers.

Much attention should be given the udder of the dairy cow—a large udder does not indicate that it is a good one. They are often very fleshy; a good udder should be elastic and pliable, and shows many folds when milked out. The teats should be placed equal distances apart and which is generally always the case if the udder is symetrical and well proportioned. Large milk veins are good indications, the more winding and branching they are the better the indication. The veins do not carry milk, as many think, but carry the blood from the udder to the body and the more blood that passes through the udder the more milk there is produced because the milk is produced from the blood.

Price of Dairy Cows.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is imposible to buy first class dairy cows at even $80 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supplied must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairy bred bulls.

Dairying Done Right Pays.

Every farmer who goes at dairying right soon becomes prosperous and in every region where dairying becomes extensive farms increase in value and all the people have money. There is some work about it, to be sure, yet there is some pay, too.

Butter Making.

To get the best results from the milk set it as soon as posible after it is drawn and at a temperature of 40 degrees. Churn at as low a temperature as possible, and stop the churn when the granules are the size of beans. The trade demands color in the butter, so it must be put in.

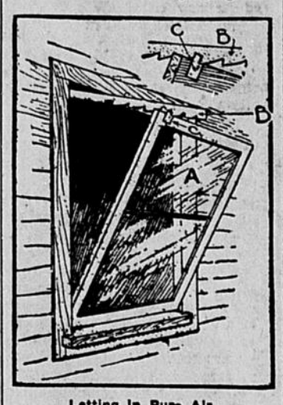
Blanket Cow While Milking.

Blanketing each cow while milking her will reduce her nervousness and switching.

VENTILATING A COW STABLE

Bad Plan to Allow Draft to Play on Animals in Barn, Yet Fresh Air Is Necessary.

It is a bad plan to allow a draft on the cows while stabled. At the same time it is necessary to get plenty of ventilation. The accompanying illus-



Letting in Pure Air.

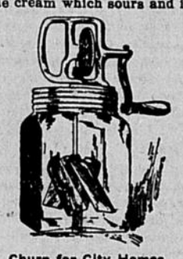
tration shows a method that I have used in my new dairy barn which has proved very satisfactory, writes A. C. Hallway in Farm and Home.

The window, a, is hinged at the bottom and can be opened from the top, thus allowing the air to come in at the top without a draft. The window is held open at the proper distance by a piece of thin strap iron with a number of slits cut in it, as shown at b. These slits fit into a small piece of strap iron, c on top of the window.

MAKE BUTTER IN CITY HOMES

No Reason Why Example of Farmer Cannot Be Followed—Milk Otherwise Be Wasted.

There seems to be no reason why the city dweller should not follow the example of the farmer in making his own butter, says Popular Mechanics. Cream, it is true, is much higher in the city than in the country, but so is butter. With such a churn as shown in the illustration the housekeeper can take the cream which sours and is oth-



Churn for City Homes.

erwise often wasted and turn it into a pound or half of butter in from two to five minutes.

Art of Buttermaking.

Good butter is obtained only through proper care of the cream from which it is made. This is an art that is not hard to learn, and it will pay every butter maker to learn it. The best customers are willing to pay a high price for butter of the best quality. This has been demonstrated time and again in all the big markets, and it is a strong argument against making any but the best.

Milk and all its products are very perishable and must therefore be handled with great circumspection. The man or woman who makes a fine quality is worthy to be called an artist.

Preparation for Milking.

Milking time is an important thing in connection with farm dairying. Everything should be in readiness for this work, says a dairy report. The pails in which the milking is to be done must have been previously scalded and cleansed if the product is to be pure and remain sweet for any great length of time. Some people wait till the time for milking before they clean the milk vessels. This is a wrong way of doing. The vessels should always be cleaned immediately after the milking is done, so that they will have time to dry out and cool. Sunning them on days when the sun shines in good practice.

Demand for Good Butter.

There is such a thing as getting a first-class price steadily for butter of ordinary grade. It must be held up to the standard; texture, flavor and neatness of packing are all to be considered if the best price is to be uniformly obtained. A first quality in all farm products is what reaches the zenith of prices, and with butter this is especially true.

DAIRY NOTES

The cow that can't feed is sure to test the fence.

The successful dairyman is a student of conditions.

Plenty of sunlight in the cow stable tends for healthy animals.

It will take a lot of feed to get them back into paying condition if they are allowed to get thin.

Do not let the summer milkers run down in condition, and go into winter quarters thin in flesh.

Give the cows a chance to get under the shed every night now. If too cold, keep them in the stable.

The best cows are never cheap, and are seldom for sale; so it pays to give the heifer calves the best of care.

Never send a boy or dog to bring the cows from the pasture unless you are very well acquainted with your dog.

A quart of milk by actual chemical analysis, is said to possess as much nutritive value as a pound of beefsteak.

If the skim milk is fed at home practically all the fertilizing constituents of the feed used may be turned back to the soil.

Keep the bearings clean, and well oiled, and the machine level and your separator will run easier, do better work and last longer.

The dry cow should have a little bran or oil meal the same as the milker. She should always be in a good condition at calving time.

Some people believe that the feed governs the fat content, but a cow in a normal condition will give the same amount of fat at all times.

By careful selection the quality of even common dairy cows may be greatly improved and their average flow of milk materially increased.

HOT STUFF.

The Maid—Did the mustard plaster do you any good, Bridget?

The Cook—Yes; but, by gorry; ut do bolte the tongue.

Wrong Guess.

It was exhibition day at No. 3, and as the parents of Jack Grady, the dullest pupil, were listening hopefully, the teacher tried her best to help the boy. "How did Charles I. of England die?" she asked, assigning the easiest question on her list to Jack. As he looked at her, with no indication of a coming answer, the teacher put her hand up to her neck. Jack saw the movement and understood its meaning, as he thought. "Charles I. of England died of cholera," he announced briskly.—Youth's Companion.

Resinol Quickly Cures Ills and Accidents the Skin Is Subject To, Also Heals Wounds.

I find occasion almost daily to recommend Resinol to some of my friends, and hear of most gratifying results. We use the ointment altogether in my family, and are never without a jar of it, for it promptly cures the ills and accidents the skin is subject to. D. M. Castle, Philadelphia, Pa.

Easy for Her.

An extremely corpulent old lady was entertaining her grandchild at luncheon when she found occasion to reprimand the little girl for dropping some food on the tablecloth.

"You don't see grandma dropping anything on the table," she said.

"Of course not," replied the child; "God gave you something in front to stop it."

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

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Some politicians are too modest to face the nude truth.

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A stitch today may save a patch tomorrow.

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I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of the RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction, I will refund your money.—Munyon

Remember this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

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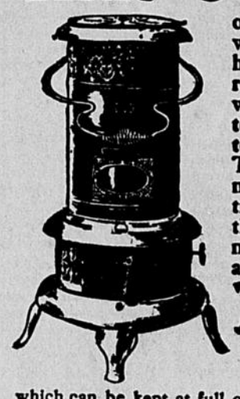
When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the *suffering sex from pain*, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and *stubborn ills*.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time.

Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An **automatic-locking flame spreader** prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
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W. L. DOUGLAS

$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones were so well, and gave you so much comfort.

W. L. Douglas President

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