Privileges of the King

BY HUNTINGTON HOPE.

There are many curious matters of law, of rule and regulation, and of etiquette, which constitute the divinity which "doth hedge a King." For some there are historical reasons in their origin, for others such reasons still exist, others are mere matters of admitted propriety, others simply the crystallization of long custom and observance.

In some matters the King of England is governed by statute, in others, he and his mere wishes are supreme, but even in the latter category there are mattersin which that pleasure must be conveyed in writing.

The limit of the power of the sovereign was perhaps best illustrated by the old operation of the law of attainder, though that law has for long been obsolete in practice and is now modified by statute (1870). A person accused of treason is tried by a court of law—the court of the Lord High Steward, in which the peers are judges and jury if the accused be peer or peeress—the ordinary law courts if that be not the case. Following upon the verdict and before or after the execution of judgment the man was attainted by the passing of an act of attainder.

Assuming that act to have been passed, the King could, if he chose, grant the convicted person a full and free pardon. That relieved him from the execution of the judgment, but nothing more; the King could restore him to all his forfeited property, but the King could not replace the man in his former position, for he remained unable to inherit.

He could restore forfeited peerages and titles of honor, but, unless another act of parliament reversed the act of attainder, the action of the sovereign did no more than create new peerages. The King could grant a patent of precedence, but that would have had no effect in the House of Lords, where precedence is governed by statute.

The constitutional position of the sovereign accounts for one—and to many of us growing under the budget a most important—difference. The sovereign pays no rates or taxes. The reason for this is that theoretically all taxes are levied in the King's name for the purpose of carrying on the government, and that, as in fact it would have been before the days of the civil list, to tax the income of the King for the purpose of defraying the King's expenditures was simply taking money from one of his pockets to put it into another.

So stringently is this theory adhered to that the exemption from taxation extends no further than the person of the sovereign, and all other members of the royal family are subjects to the same taxation as the rest of us. The matter was tested by the late Prince Consort in connection with his farming experiments at Windsor.

But the King does not evade the payment of his just debts, and contrary to what is often supposed and frequently stated, the King pays from his privy purse both for his special trains and theatre tickets. If the King proposes to visit a theatre, notice is sent beforehand; and the royal box, in those theatres which possess one, is sold subject to the condition that it must be given up if intimation is received that its use is required for his majesty.

It is accepted etiquette that the King never writes a letter. Those who need to correspond with his majesty, who are aware of the right procedure, usually write to the King's secretary or a member of the household, asking that the matter in question should be placed before the King, but petitions for the exercise of the prerogative in any form on matters of state are required to be submitted through the home office.

The King does not accept invitations, and a visit of any form is not preceded thereby, but by his intimation that he will pay it. In other words, he always invites himself, and in matters of social intercourse the same etiquette extends to other members of the royal family. The Queen never accompanies her husband to the establishment of a bachelor.

If the King proposes to visit any house, a list of the proposed guests has to be submitted to him beforehand, and this list the King revises, striking out and adding names at his pleasure. There are numbers of little details of etiquette which are observed, the most noticeable of which is that finger-glasses are never placed upon the table if a member of the royal family is present. The reason for this goes back to Jacobite days, when the toast of the King was converted into treason by the passing of the glass "over the water."

The King never accepts a present from a private person, except, of course, his own relatives, and never permits the dedication of a book to himself if there is the smallest likelihood of the exploitation of this dedication for commercial purposes. The rule, however, is relaxed to the extent of the frequent acceptance of copies of books from the authors, but in such case the book is required to be bound according to a specified pattern.

Whether it was established etiquette or only personal inclination, it is difficult definitely to state, but at the time of his accession King Edward resigned his membership of all the clubs to which he belonged, and he was a member of a number. He still, however, retained his veto with regard to the Marlborough Club, which he had founded, and by virtue of which he could veto any election, while any person nominated by him became a member without election.

The only clubs to which King George belonged were the United Service and the Marlborough. King Edward resigned all his offices as a Freemason on his accession, but King George has never been initiated. The long-continued association of the royal family with Freemasonry began as a safeguard against a very real danger of the capture of the lodges by the Jacobite party.

No one proposes for the hand of a royal princess in marriage. The sovereign intimates first that such a match would be permitted, and no member of the English royal family can marry without the consent of the King. If ever the age of twenty-five they may marry without the royal sanction by giving twelve months' notice to the Privy Council, unless during that time the two Houses of Parliament have expressed disapproval.

The Queen Consort, although a subject, has always had a unique position in the eyes of the law, as she has always been regarded as free from the disabilities of a married woman, and in all matters of property, contract and procedure she ranks as a female sole.

The use of the royal "we," though still preserved in formal documents of any kind, like the old-time "Touching for the King's evil," is gradually lapsing into disuse. King Edward, having followed the example of Queen Victoria in his three messages "To My People," "To My People Beyond the Seas," and To the Princes and People of India," dated February 4, 1901, which was written in the first person singular.

The King has no surname, and though undoubtedly he is a peer—the first among his peers—as sovereign he never now sits in the House of Peers, but the cap of maintenance is still carried before him in his Palace of Westminster—and no where else—as a sign of his right of peerage.

The King's motor cars carry no number, and his chauffeurs are not amendable for exceeding the speed limit.

The King cannot bind his successors in the exercise of the royal prerogative, for the simple reason that there is no way of enforcing the obligation, inasmuch as the King cannot be sued in his own courts.

The Problem of the Brooding Child

BY ADA PATTERSON.

The tragic passing of one of the chief of American novelists recently, sounded a warning to the mother of the brooding child. The mother of the child who doesn't care to play with other children, who prefers to be alone, is liable to think her offspring a genius. He may be criminal in the making.

The normal child is a healthy young animal, whose natural element is noisy action. If a child chooses rather the society of his elders it may be a sign, not of a precociousness, but of a cat-like love of pampering. If he avoids other children it may be a token that the child is physically too weak to cope with the healthy young savages who dare him to come into the yard to fight, or it may be moral cowardice.

As good a start as a lad of nine can have toward getting on in the world is to measure his muscle against his neighbors in a fistcuff. The sight isn't a refined one, especially if he comes home with an incarnadined nose an unbecomingly enlarged eye. The fight will shock his mother and she will doubtless shed tears, or waste words about it, bu she might better save both. The boy is learning to battle with the world, which is bigger and ruder than his boy opponent. It will give him the same challenge as did the boy who made faces at him over the fence, and bade him come out and be "licked" or "lick" the challenger, and brooding isn't good preparation for this inevitable, lifelong battle. In the solitude of too much reflection the character grows sullen, as unused muscles grow soft. Rubbing shoulders and and skinning fists is far better preparation for sturdy citizenship.

The assassin of David Graham Phillips, was a child egotist who grew into an ego maniac. He preferred aloneness, that darkness of the soul in which insanity and the criminal instinct are more likely to grow than genius. He was self-centred, and with the passing years his selfish interests became an obsession. The upas tree of character, a poisoned selfishness, overspread the world to him. He divided the population of the world into two classes, those his fancy regarded as his enemies, and hose his whim called his friends. Because the busy novelist ignored the man's incoherent demands, for attention to this overgrown self, the youth killed the author and himself.

From his home came the excuse that the boy must have been insane, that he had always been "queer." He had been a brooding child.

If parents and teachers concentrated more upon correcting this brooding habit, than in discouraging what they call lies, but which are only active imagination stretching its harmless wings, the world might have been spared the deeds of Goldboroughs, of Czolgosz, of Thaws, and of Guiteaus.

It is normal to love life and to enpoy the society of our kind. If the instinct for mingling with other children is missing habit can create it. If it is stunted it can be developed. "Playing fair" is the best preparation for citizenship, and the child who is overstudious or too reflective misses this invaluable training.

Bristol Social News.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bristol, Va., April 29.—The members of the Bristol colony in Southern Florida, who spend every winter on the Gulf coast, are returning here for the summer. Among those who returned this week are Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Hicks, Captain A. S. McNeil and daughter, Miss Ella, John N. Huntsman and family, John R. Dickey and family, Mrs. E. K. Crymble and son and Captain and Mrs. W. W. Brand. Most of these people have winter homes on the Gulf coast.

Mrs. John W. Price, Mrs. J. H. McCue, Mrs. Robert Gray, Mrs. W. K. Vance and Mrs. Harry Shelton are at home from Washington, where they attended the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Bristol women are loud in their praise of the hospitality shown them in Washington. They represented the Sycamore Shoals Chapter, of this city.

The department of expression, assisted by pupils of the music department of Sullins College, gave an interesting entertainment and reception in the college chapel on Monday evening, which was enjoyed by a large audience of the friends and patrons of the school.

Invitations have been issued to the graduating recital of three of the popular music pupils of Professor Carl Bodell, of Sullins College, which event will take place on the evening of the first day of May. The young women who finish the course are Misses Mary Allen Whitaker, Ruth Powell and Veta Ventress.

Miss Annie Merlle Davis and Miss Lois Davis, pianist and reader, respectively, gave their graduating recital in the chapel of Virginia Institute, the noted baptist school here, on Thursday evening of this week.

Mrs. M. D. Andes has returned from Pelham, Ga., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Hill, who was quite ill there. The latter is now rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mort are visiting relatives and friends at Washington, Richmond and Alexandria.

Miss Katie ...ard, of Salem, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. A. Dickey.

Mrs. George E. Davis is spending a month at the home of her mother, in Philadelphia.

Miss Bertha Rosenblatt, of Greeneville, Tenn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Boggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Lavinder returned this week from a visit to New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Millard and little daughter were visiting here from Marion, this week.

McClellan Thomas and bride, have returned from Jefferson City, where they spent a week as the guests of Mr. Thomas's sister, Mrs. W. Powell Hale.

Miss Margaret Hobson left Tuesday for a brief visit in Washington and New York.

Mrs. E. C. Gray, of Boston, arrived here this week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Powers.

Arvonia Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Arvonia, Va., April 29.—Miss Rosa Williams, of Farmville, is visiting Mrs. E. E. Roberts, on High Street.

Miss Winnie Pitts, a student at Mary Baldwin Seminary, who has been spending some days with her parents here, has returned to Staunton.

Mrs. W. R. Root and little daughter, Margaret, have returned to their home here, after a visit of several months to Mrs. Root's former home in Muncie, Ind.

Mrs. Evan R. Williams and Miss Macie Williams spent several days in Richmond this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Perkins Glover have returned to Arvonia after a wedding trip extending through western portions of the State

Mrs. R. B. Hughes has returned here after a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. A. Walker, of Bedford City.

A. L. Pitts, Jr., spent several days in Palmyra recently.

Miss Katharine Newton, a charming young society girl, of Bennettsville, S. C., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Pitts here, returned to her home this week, visiting on her way her alma mater, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton.

Miss Margaret Peale has returned to Harrisonburg, after a visit to friends here.

Miss Mary Pitts, who has been the guest of Mrs. R. L. Stone for the past ten days, has returned to her home in Scottsville.

Miss Margaret Pierce spent Easter with her brother and sister here, returning on Tuesday to her studies at the Powhatan Institute.

Miss Clara Pitts, of Scottsville, spent several days with relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Root, of Penlan, were visitors in Arvonia this week.

William Williams, the venerable ex-sheriff of Buckinghana county, whose home is at Diana Mills, was a visitor in Arvonia this week.

The Arvonia Dramatic Club gave the play "What Next" in the Masonic Opera Hall, on Friday night. The proceeds went to the High School fund. There was a large audience present.

School Examiner Oscar L. Shewmake, of Berryville, visited Mr. and Mrs. Plummer F. Jones, at the Arvonia Inn, on Friday.

Amherst Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Amherst, Va., April 29.—Miss Bessie Massie on Tuesday last returned to her home at Sandridges, after a visit to relatives in Lynchburg.

Harden Massie, Dr. H. S. Myers and Miss Ora McDaniel attended the State Sunday School Convention in Richmond this week.

Abram Warwick Saunders, of Iowa, recently spent several days with his sister, Miss Mary C. Ellis.

C. L. Scott, Jr., of Harrisonburg, visited his homefolks this week.

Richard Wagner, an engineer of the State Highway Commission, this week was a visitor at Amherst.

E. Alban Watson, who has been on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Rose Watson, left this week for Washington.

The evangelistic services conducted by Dr. Fisher in the Amherst Baptist Church, closed on Wednesday night last.

Rev. C. E. Blankenship is visiting relatives in Richmond.

Miss Kate D. Taliaferro is the guest of her brother, R. M. Taliaferro, of Durham, N. C.

Mrs. W. F. Moore, of Stapleton, was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Lavinder this week.

Freeling Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Freeling, Va., April 29.—Marion Greer, of Beefhide, Ky., is at Freeling.

Nathan E. Beverly, of Georges Fork, is visiting relatives at this place.

Miss Cora Beverly is at Isom.

J. G. McFall is at Wise.

Master Edgar R. Beverly is home from school at Clintwood.

N. P. Vanover is at Wise.

Mrs. William McFall is at Isom.

Alex Killen, of Osbornes Gap, is in town.

John F. Trivitt is at Darwin.

Alex Mullins is at Beatrice, Ky.

Isaac Willis is at Wise.

COFFEE COFFEE COFFEE

Jackson Square

WHITE LABEL. The Best Produced.

This is New Orleans Famous coffee. Our guarantee with every pound. Double strength—delicious flavor. If, after a fair test, you are not satisfied in every way with this Celebrated Coffee, your Grocer will refund the price you paid. One Pound of JACKSON SQUARE will go as far as two pounds of ordinary coffees, which makes this an economical coffee. This coffee never in bulk—only in sealed tins. "You can taste the difference."

IMPORTERS' COFFEE CO., New Orleans, La.

"QUALITY HOUSE."

We wish to call the attention

Of those contemplating building or making improvements in their homes to our

Large Stock of Mantels

We can quote you special low prices and guarantee you satsifaction.

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

No Job Too Large. None Too Small.

G. F. Gerhardt & Sons

Mantels, Tiling, Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

Phone Madison 2163-L. 505 East Main Street.

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS, 10c and 15c. Mail 2c Extra.

Mail orders given prompt and careful attention at Mosby's.

J.B. Mosby & Co.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND UPON THE QUALITY OF THE MERCHANDISE you get at Mosby's, and the store is NOT a high price store.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Thousands of Yards at a Saving of From 30% to 45%

Special Purchase Made Last Week of Taffetas, Messalines, Foulards, in Black and Colors---Plain and Fancy Effects

A leading Silk importer and jobber had about 3,500 yards of New Silks on hand that he was willing to dispose of for cash.

We came to terms, and the Silks are here for your inspection. All new, all desirable in weave and pattern, limited in quantity and every yard a superior value at the price for which it was made to sell.

Similar Values Have Never Sold in Richmond for Such Low Prices

50c to $1 Taffetas, 29c yd

Rich, soft Silks, in apricot, pink, lavender, reseda, tan, brown, gray, old rose, Copenhagen, etc.; 18 inches wide.

Persian Stripe Taffetas and Foulards, 49c

The Taffetas are 19 inches wide, in combinations of white, gray, green, tan, old rose, king's blue, etc.

The Foulards are 24 inches wide, in exquisitely beautiful combinations of black, white, tan, blue, green, etc. 49c yard.

$1 and $1.25 Foulards, 69c

A beautiful silk 36 inches wide, in navy, brown, reseda, old rose, black and gray grounds, with contrasting rings, dots and scroll effects.

Bordered Messalines, $1.59 yard

Worth $2.50 to $3.50

Rich, Soft Messalines, with solid centres, the borders being in Persian effects or stripes; blues, blacks, browns, etc., 44 to 50 inches wide. One of the best values in silks we've ever had.

$1.25 Messalines, 69c yard

Jacquard and other fancy effects, in all the new spring shades; 27 inches wide and a little over half price.

50c Foulards, 39c yard

Beautiful patterns, in navy, reseda, black and gray grounds, with white dots and stripes; 20 inches wide, all silk, 39c.

$1.35 Black Messalines, 89c yard

It's a yard wide, with a rich, satin face finish. Safe to say that Richmond women have never seen its equal in value at our sale price.

$1 Fancy Silks, 59c yard

Striped and Checked Taffeta and Jacquard effects, in gray, lavender, brown, navy, Copenhagen, reseda and tan; beautiful combinations; 27 inches wide, 59c yard.

$1.25 Satin Face Jacquards, 89c

Two-tone effects, 27 inches wide, beautiful color effects; very similar to a foulard. Special 89c yard.

Yard Wide Black Taffeta, 69c yd

Regular Price $1

A heavy weight, rich, lustrous Black Silk, at the lowest price a similar quality has been sold for this season in Richmond.

65c Foulards, 39c

21 and 22 inches wide, in especially neat effects; all the leading shades. Only a few hundred yards of this especially good value.

50c Wash Habutai, 39c yard

It's 18 inches wide, beautiful colors and patterns, and a silk that will come out of the tub all right.

THE MAN WHO MARRIED HIS HOUSEKEEPER

BY ADA PATTERSON.

There have been many exclamations because a man, author and globe girdler in his own right, the right of achievement, and son of the former ambassador to France, by heredity, has married his housekeeper. But since the hysteria has subsided we must admit that he did a natural thing in a natural way.

A man, from the time he wears his first high boots, and his voice changes is mightily concerned about his personal comfort. After he is forty that personal comfort becomes a fetich. I have the word of a man who is in both states, that after a man is forty his heart becomes leathery. These facts account for millionaires wedding their housekeepers, or cooks.

The American bridegroom who has caused so much speculation by marrying his English housekeeper, is forty-six. His bride is said to be his equal in age, even though there may be a deficit in other directions. What is also known beyond doubt is that she is an excellent housekeeper. In that, since he is a literary man—the negro chambermaid described a writing convention well when she said they were "a littery lot"—she is unquestionably his superior.

There are many satisfying reasons why a man may happily marry his housekeeper. There is the distinct advantage such a man has over all other wooing swains, that he knows whether she keeps house well. Other men guess it. The women who have charmed them may claim the credit for the neat homes in which their suitors find them, but the thoughtful man may suspect that the mother or sister or servant in the background may have given two helping hands.

He knows as no other man can know whether her temper is normal or whether it runs above that degree. He has the immense benefit of knowing her over the coffee cups in the morning, the time when persons hang out the storm signals of the day's mental weather.

There is, in paying court to his housekeeper, an immense incentive to the lazy man. It saves so much effort. She is beneath his roof, within reach of his hand. There are no pilgrimages to other towns or to distant parts of the same town. A man can stay at his own fireside, do his wooing without removing his smoking jacket or even, if his comfort should thereby be greatly interfered with, by taking his cigar or pipe from between his teeth. He needn't go out on a cold afternoon or a stormy evening. He need not wait under guard of a menacing bull terrier, or in conversation with a prosy papa, while the object of his matrimonial interest is dressing for a drive. He can play a comfortable game of solitaire on the table in his own dining room, or can swap fish stories with a neighbor over his own back fence, in absolute tranquillity of soul. He waits without knowing he is waiting.

There is the busy man, too, the advantage of the ready made courtship. There is no lost time. A significant smile or two over the dinner table while he praises the roast, a hand pressure as she passes him his coffee, a "Why not stay on at the old place as Mrs. Blank?" after dinner and it is done. There is no suspense. A man's housekeeper is pretty sure to marry him if he asks her. There are none of the bills nor fever of waiting for the delayed letter, no worrying about what she meant when she said this or that. She is without sound of his voice and he can ask her without any intervening moments of torment. There is small chance of misunderstandings, for there is always the chance for reunderstanding. The course of true love for your own housekeeper runs smooth, for it runs in the worn and comfortable channel of propinquity.

The prospects of happy marriage are greater with a man's housekeeper. There is less likelihood of host matrimonial surprises. She can't surprise him with a bad temper because he already knows whether it is bad, medium or good. He knows whether she is fussy for they have already been through the common anxieties of whether the cat has been put out, the clock wound and the windows locked. Their happiness will not be shipwrecked upon the prosaic concerns whether the buttons have been sewed on his shirt, or whether the butcher's bills are too large. Those questions have been discussed, have been settled, and their ghosts are not liable to walk at or after their marriage supper.

The man who marries his housekeeper gets what he wants. The man who marries a pink and white girl, when he is in the waning midsummer or the autumn of life, does not. The middle aged marriage is the marriage of reason. At least it is usually the marriage of comfort and that is what the man who, marries his housekeeper wants and gets.

FRECKLES GONE

"Simple Remedy from Tragle Drug Co. Removed Them," Says Society Lady.

"The best skin specialists told me that nothing would remove my freckles, and that I would carry them to my grave," said a well known society woman; "but I fooled them all with a new drug, othine—double strength—that I bought at Tragle Drug Co., which cleared my skin and gave me a fine complexion."

The action of othine is really remarkable, for when applied at night many of the freckles disappear entirely by morning, and the rest have begun to fade. An ounce is usually all that is needed, even for the worst case.

Be sure to ask Tragle Drug Co. for the double strength othine, as this is sold under a guarantee of money back if it fails to remove the freckles.

Boxing to Make Us More Gentle

BY TRISTAN BERNARD,

The Famous French Author, President of "La Societe De Secours Mutuels Des Boxeursh".

Since a few weeks ago there exists in Paris a "Boxers' Mutual Aid Society."

"What!" you exclaim, "so it is now a profession to be a boxer here in France. As if people could not find any better use for their time!"

Let me say this, that there is nothing more unnatural in the profession of the boxer than in that of a writer. Just as the authors of a country are supposed to keep the people of the country on a certain intellectual plane, so the athletes and boxers strive to promote the physical development of the people.

You will perhaps be surprised to discover that the writer of these lines, whom you know as a very gentle and peaceable man, has been chosen honorary president of the Boxers' Mutual Air Society. First let me remark that it is not necessary to possess the same athletic qualities to be an honorary member, that an active member must have, and then that, as soon as they are outside of the ring, there are no more gentle, sweet-tempered and peaceable men than the knights of the fist. The principal reason of this may be that they are afraid of hurting their fists, which are always protected by gloves and bandages in the ring. Contrary to general belief, the glove does not diminish the effect of a blow with the fist, but makes possible a number of blows which would not be delivered without it, because the person who tried would smash his fist.

You will notice that if a boxer is attacked in the street, he will always try to defend himself with the palm of his hand. A blow from the palm of any of our great boxers will knock down a man without fall. All boxers will hesitate to strike a man in the street even under provocation, because they are sportsmen and hate the idea of an uneven fight. And here is where boxing works to promote gentleness. A real sportsman abhors an uneven fight. Now, street fights are nearly always uneven. One of the parties is always too light, or too old or too fat.

We live in cultured and civilized society and there is no reason why I, a peaceable citizen, should endeavor always to keep myself in perfect condition, fit to fight any moment, but the day when these conditions change, I will try to work myself into condition. That is to say, I will walk and run for two hours a day, I will skip the rope for half an hour, work a punching bag for another half hour, try Swedish movements for half an hour, wrestle and spar for an hour or so. The rest of the time I will devote to business.

The conclusion to be drawn from what I have said here is that sport puts an end to all violence. Suppose every person in the community is a trained boxer; then follows that no citizen tipping the scale at 150 pounds will fight another who weighs only 120. It would be unsportsmen-like. And if, during an election campaign for instance, a citizen of 175 pounds happened to run against an opponent of the same weight, he will prefer not to fight on a slippery sidewalk and wearing clothes that interfere with his movements. He will ask his antagonist to meet him in the ring for a certain number of rounds.

Thus sport will satisfy the sporting instincts of our young people, and at the same thime it will satisfy our demand for justice and fairness, which says that the stronger must not crush the weaker.

I am with all my heart with those who believe in courage and valor, but I believe only in these virtues when under proper control. It is for this reason that I attend all the fights I can and that I am going to attend the fine boxing exhibition at the Hippodrome to-night. The live excellent French boxers who are to meet five English first-class boxers will show plenty of courage. Every one of them will meet a man of his own weight under conditions which leave as little as possible to luck or accident. Those who win will have a reason to feel proud of their victory, for they will owe it not to chance nor to heavier weight, but only to their courage, their skill and their muscular strength developed by careful training.

To the Dyspeptic and those Suffering from Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

When the digestive organs are weakened or impaired one or more (not all) of the following symptoms arise: Coated tongue, lack of appetite, vomiting, intestinal pains, jaundice, burning pains in stomach, headache, acidity, dizziness, constipation, colic, general depression, aversion to certain foods, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, flatulence, stomach ache. In all such cases relief is at once afforded by

STOMALIX

A safe and absolutely harmless remedy prepared by Saiz de Carlos, a physician and pharmaceutist of undoubted standing in Europe.

STOMALIX relieves pain, aids digestion, stimulates the appetite, and tones the entire system, restoring the digestive functions to their normal power, so that they may perform their work unaided.

STOMALIX does not inflict a drug habit.

STOMALIX is invaluable to brain workers, increases the capacity for effort, corrects ailments of children, benefits the youthful and aged, and is absolutely harmless. *For Sale by all Druggists.*

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, U. S., New York.