

NO CAMOUFLAGE IN THIS STORY

APPLY A FEW DROPS THEN LIFT TOUCHY CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS.

Don't hurt a bit! Drop a little freezeone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!



A tiny bottle of freezeone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the callouses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

Making the Baby Useful.

"Bridget's had breakfast late every morning this week. Can't you do something to get her up on time?" "Well, there's the alarm clock." "That doesn't always go off. Lend her the baby."—Boston Transcript.

Says Pile Remedy Worth \$100.00 a Box.

Columbus Man Knows What He Is Talking About.

"I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 43 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 3 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one tin box and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial."—Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 20 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N.Y. Adv.

His Own Fault. "Flubdub doesn't think much of Plunkville hospitality. He's always abusing that town." "It's his own fault. I don't know what he did, but they had to put him in jail."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Never Satisfied. "They say that mules are coming into their own in this war." "Yes, and I bet they're kicking about it."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Ambiguous. "Did it make you nervous when the automobile turned turtle?" "Well, naturally, I was much upset."

\$100 Reward, \$100. Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Looking Backward. "I see this egg has the name Isabella written on it." "Well, sir?" "Am I to infer that the date is 1492?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

Next One. "Can you tell me why a dog licks you hand?" "Certainly; to put on you the stamp of his approval."

If your druggist does not have Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" for Worms and Tapeworm, send 25 cents to 212 West Street, New York, and you will get it by return mail. Adv.

Nobody ever regrets having done the right thing.

Saying nothing at the right time is equivalent to saying the right thing.

Bowser's Little Plan

He Is Going to Reduce the Cost of White Paper One-Half

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

By M. QUAD.

When Mr. Bowser came up to dinner the other evening there was a letter awaiting him which had come in the afternoon mail. It was a letter from a postmaster up the state. He opened it, and expressed a great satisfaction. He had no particulars to give out, and Mrs. Bowser had learned to repress her curiosity.

Half an hour after they had gone upstairs Mr. Bowser began pacing the floor, as he always does when he has got a little scheme on hand. By and by he suddenly made up his mind to unbosom himself, and he sat down and drew the letter from his pocket and said:

"Mrs. Bowser I hold a fortune in my hand."

"Has some one died and left you a legacy?" she queried with a smile.

"I have left myself a legacy," he continued, "and I am going to tell you about it, although I think I have made an idiot of me. I should have been worth millions and millions of dollars had you not discouraged me whenever I got hold of a sure thing. You will probably do so in this instance, but by the seven seas, I shall go right ahead in spite of what you say."

"Well, if it's so serious as that perhaps you hadn't better tell the story."

"But I shall tell it, that you may see what a golden opportunity has presented itself, but any time I wish to stop short I shall do so, Mrs. Bowser, you have read about the scarcity and the consequent high price of white paper, haven't you—indeed, of all kinds of paper?"

"I have," was the quiet reply.

"You know that paper is made of woodpulp?"

"I do."

"They take wood and soften it up in some way so as to make a pulp of it. This pulp is then treated so that it becomes a sort of mash, and out of this mash they make paper. I do not understand exactly how it's done, but it is done. There is a tremendous scarcity of trees, and that's why paper is at a higher price now than was ever known in this country before. You follow me, don't you?"

"Yes, I understand everything."

"The papermakers have tried in vain to find a substitute for this woodpulp. They have even ground up old hats. They can make wrapping paper out of bootlegs, and straw stacks and a kind of grass, but nothing but woodpulp makes the paper they want to make most, and whole forests have disappeared in the last two or three years."

"Yes, I have read about it several times," said Mrs. Bowser. "Your coming fortune has something to do with the woodpulp, hasn't it?"

"It has all to do with it, my dear, as you will soon learn. About a month ago a stranger came into my office and introduced himself as Mr. Riley. He wanted to go to war and become a great general, but he could not do so unless he could make certain business arrangements. He owns a tract of woodland, comprising 1,000 acres. It was worth \$15 an acre, but he would sell it to me for \$10, and give me plenty of time to pay for it. That is, I am to pay him half down in cash and he takes a mortgage on the land for three years. Those are very favorable terms, and they could not have been offered me, except that Mr. Riley was anxious to be a general."

"Well?" was the query.

"He said that about half a dozen paper manufacturers were after that woodland, but he would give me the preference. There are trees enough on that land to keep 10 paper mills going night and day for a year. The new supply of woodpulp will bring down the price of white paper fully 50 per cent. I buy that land at \$10 an acre. I hold it six months and I am just as sure to get \$25 for it as the sun rises."

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

Grandpa's Movement.

The small grandson was sent to the garden to call his grandfather to dinner, but, intent upon his work, the man paid little attention to the child, who returned to the house and when asked by his grandmother, "What did grandpa say?" replied: "He didn't say anything. He just went around in a thump."

All Over!

Billy and his mother had been to the movies one afternoon to see "Jack, the

"According to this statement, he did not find any spruce trees at all, but just the sort I mentioned."

"I thought it might turn out that way. Your Mr. Riley is a sharper, my dear."

"That's it—that's it. Begin your faultfinding! Call a man a sharper because he is willing to show you how to make a small fortune. Mrs. Bowser, if you are going to do the usual thing, you will drive me into leaving this house!"

"I hope it won't be as bad as that, but there is a certain thing you have not posted yourself about. The land is covered with hardwood trees. You can't make woodpulp out of beech or maple or oak or hickory or any trees that list mentions. You can make ax handle, wagon spokes and veranda chairs out of hickory, and you can make furniture out of other hardwoods, but you can't make woodpulp. You can steam some of the wood and bend in most any shape you wish, but you can't soften them into woodpulp."

"Why—why—I thought—" stammered Mr. Bowser.

"You thought that woodpulp could be made of any tree," interrupted Mrs. Bowser.

"And I thought right! I tell you, woman, if a mistake has been made here you have made it. What right have you—a woman—to claim to be so well-posted on a matter that you surely know nothing about? Why, with all my experience I have never been in a paper mill. And you talk as if you have been in twenty."

"But a woman can read as well as a man," protested Mrs. Bowser. "One need not go near a paper mill to understand that you can't dissolve a hickory ax handle into pulp. You can split it into a hundred pieces, but you cannot make a fibrous matter of it. Go out and see anyone you wish say."

"Well, if it's so serious as that perhaps you hadn't better tell the story."

"But I shall tell it, that you may see what a golden opportunity has presented itself, but any time I wish to stop short I shall do so, Mrs. Bowser, you have read about the scarcity and the consequent high price of white paper, haven't you—indeed, of all kinds of paper?"

"I have," was the quiet reply.

"You know that paper is made of woodpulp?"

"I do."

"They take wood and soften it up in some way so as to make a pulp of it. This pulp is then treated so that it becomes a sort of mash, and out of this mash they make paper. I do not understand exactly how it's done, but it is done. There is a tremendous scarcity of trees, and that's why paper is at a higher price now than was ever known in this country before. You follow me, don't you?"

"Yes, I understand everything."

"The papermakers have tried in vain to find a substitute for this woodpulp. They have even ground up old hats. They can make wrapping paper out of bootlegs, and straw stacks and a kind of grass, but nothing but woodpulp makes the paper they want to make most, and whole forests have disappeared in the last two or three years."

"Yes, I have read about it several times," said Mrs. Bowser. "Your coming fortune has something to do with the woodpulp, hasn't it?"

"It has all to do with it, my dear, as you will soon learn. About a month ago a stranger came into my office and introduced himself as Mr. Riley. He wanted to go to war and become a great general, but he could not do so unless he could make certain business arrangements. He owns a tract of woodland, comprising 1,000 acres. It was worth \$15 an acre, but he would sell it to me for \$10, and give me plenty of time to pay for it. That is, I am to pay him half down in cash and he takes a mortgage on the land for three years. Those are very favorable terms, and they could not have been offered me, except that Mr. Riley was anxious to be a general."

"Well?" was the query.

"He said that about half a dozen paper manufacturers were after that woodland, but he would give me the preference. There are trees enough on that land to keep 10 paper mills going night and day for a year. The new supply of woodpulp will bring down the price of white paper fully 50 per cent. I buy that land at \$10 an acre. I hold it six months and I am just as sure to get \$25 for it as the sun rises."

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"I do not take anything for granted. I am too good a business man for that. Mr. Riley could not give me the number of trees on his thousand acres. I put him off and wrote to a postmaster to get me a man to go over the land and do the counting, and here is his report. It is more than satisfactory, and Mr. Riley will be here tomorrow night and we will close the bargain. I will read you the report. The man made a careful count, and he says there are about 40 trees to the acre—that is, good-sized trees. These trees comprise oaks, maples, beech and ironwood trees. There are also a few chestnut trees and elms."

"The man did not count any spruce trees, did he?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

PUTS AN END TO LABOR TROUBLES

Railroad Adjustment Board Given Power to Settle All Disputes.

ALL MEN OF PROMINENCE

Body Will Have Confidence of the Country in Task That May Be Difficult—General News of Interest to Workers.

Members of the railroad administration's board of adjustment No. 1, which will pass on disputes over rules of contracts and employment conditions arising between railroad managements and the four leading railway brotherhoods, have been announced.

The board consists of four representatives of railway managements and four officers of the brotherhoods, as follows: E. T. Whiter, assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania lines, West. John G. Walber, secretary of the bureau of information of eastern railways. J. W. Higgins, executive secretary of the Association of Western railways. Dr. C. P. Neill, manager of the information bureau of southeastern railways. L. E. Shepard, vice president of the conductors' brotherhood. F. A. Burgess, assistant chief of the engineers. Albert Phillips, vice president of the firemen. W. N. Deak, vice president of the trainmen. The board's decisions will be final except in case of a tie vote, when W. S. Carter, labor director for the railroad administration, will decide an issue.

A leading German manufacturer, writing in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says: "Out of 1,700 spinning and weaving mills only 70 are still running at high pressure, while in the boot and shoe industry 1,400 factories have been amalgamated into 300. In the oil industry 15 factories working at high pressure have been formed out of 720 works previously existing. In the silk industry the number of spindles has been reduced from 45,000 to 2,500." Commenting on this letter, the Tagblatt remarks: "This shows for the first time in statistics the great extent to which the closing down of factories has taken place in Germany."

The British Seamen's and Firemen's union has decided that its members shall refuse to sail on any ship conveying delegates appointed to the International labor conference in the United States. An official of the union said: "Our opposition to these men is the same as that against Ramsay MacDonald. We will take no one who is opposed to the doctrine that Germany must make compensation to dependents of our murdered merchant seamen."

Pennsylvania state department of labor and industry has issued a letter and poster to all employers of women in Pennsylvania, calling attention to the growing number of women workers in the state, due to war conditions, and pointing out that in the present emergency the state laws relative to women's labor conditions and hours have not been changed. Men's wages are suggested as a fair basis of compensation for the women.

The house of representatives passed a bill granting permanent increases of from 10 to 20 per cent in the salaries of virtually all postal employees, providing for "postal savings stamps," appropriating \$300,000 for experiments in motor truck service, principally to transport food to the larger cities, and setting 24 cents an ounce as the maximum price to be charged for delivery of mail by airplane.

The United Mine Workers' Journal declares that labor conscription is still advocated by some who hope thereby to profit by underpaid forced labor. We serve notice here and now, if forced labor should be demanded by our government, no individual shall be allowed to profit therefrom.

Schoolteachers of Marinette, Wis., will receive an increase of \$50 in salary for the next school year, and in addition will be paid \$35 more providing they remain in service for an entire year. This plan has been decided upon by the board of education. Five thousand employees of the National Tube Co.'s plant, Lorain, Ohio, will benefit from the 15 per cent wage increase authorized by the United States Steel corporation. The increase means an increase of \$3,000 in the daily pay roll there.

The United States employment service has established offices in all states except Idaho, Kentucky, Vermont and West Virginia and arrangements for offices in these states are being made. More than 80 branches have been opened and state and national offices have been federated in 22 states. The service is now operating 141 labor exchanges.

Germany's much heralded boast that her labor standards are the highest in the world, and that her workmen are the most satisfied, best treated and highest paid, has been shown by John A. Dyche, former secretary treasurer International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, to be pure German propaganda.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says officially that labor leaders who have been conferring on peace terms preparatory to projecting a discussion with the enemy have abandoned the scheme, regarding the time as unpropitious.

HAS IMPORTANT DUTIES



A new photograph of W. S. Carter, former president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, now director of the division of labor of the United States railroad administration. He is one of the best known of the leaders in the national labor organizations.

GIVE IDLE MEN WORK FIRST

Women's Defense Council Discourages the Crowding of Women Into Industry.

The national conference of the women's committee of the national council of defense has adopted the policy of discouraging the industrial employment of women until idle men are set to work. Members of the conference assert that there are fifty thousand unemployed men in New York and reports show that other cities have correspondingly large numbers. The delegates to the conference at Washington decided no emergency had arisen for day nurseries and the employment of mothers with dependent children should not be encouraged.

Union printers working in Indianapolis on lunch job work are to receive \$25 a week wages until the United States concludes peace with Germany and \$25 a week for three years thereafter, according to an award handed down by the board of arbitration between the Union Employing Printers' association in Indianapolis and Typographical Union No. 1 of Indianapolis. They were awarded back pay from January 1. The present scale is \$22 a week. The board was appointed to effect a new agreement to take the place of the one that expired January 1.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey granted all of its refinery plant employees except bricklayers and watchmen a flat wage increase of 10 per cent to become effective at once. The general increase will affect more than 30,000 employees and will ultimately be extended to the subsidiary corporations. In addition the officials announced a new plan of insurance for all employees and old age pensions.

All the anthracite mines in the Lehigh field except two at Lattimer, Pa., were operated on Good Friday in response to appeals of the union leaders, the coal companies and the clergy that the men remain at work to meet the war-time demand for fuel. Some of the collieries were short-handed. This is the first time in many years that the breakers have been run full blast on a Good Friday.

The Bethlehem Steel company announced that, effective April 16, an increase of approximately 15 per cent would be made in the general labor rate at all the company's plants at Bethlehem, Pa., and at Steelton, Pa.; Lebanon, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md. Adjustments will be made in other positions directly affected by the increase in the general labor rate.

Organization of the 500,000 steel workers in the United States was asked in a communication addressed to the American Federation of Labor by the local organization. President John Fitzpatrick declared that conditions in the steel industry today compared with those in the stockyards a year ago.

The Massachusetts legislative committee on social welfare voted, 6 to 5, to report a bill providing for a 50-hour week for women and children employed in all industries. The present law limits employment to 54 hours a week. The American Federation of Labor had petitioned for a reduction to 48 hours.

Universal enforcement of a national minimum wage, democratic control of industry, a revolution in national finances and the surplus wealth for the common good—these are the four cardinal points of British labor reconstruction after the war.

An Amsterdam dispatch reports that a colossal strike at Krupp's gun factory is threatened. Five thousand men at the Essen works have issued an ultimatum demanding one complete day's rest in every week and more and better food.

By a vote of the executive committee at Springfield, Ill., the United Mine Workers of Illinois will invest \$155,000 for the third Liberty loan, bringing their bond purchases to half a million dollars. The president of the National Union of Manufacturers at a meeting at London, said the recent 12½ per cent bonus to munition workers is costing the country £140,000,000 yearly. The new by-laws which provide for the early closing of all retail grocers and meat dealers in the city were passed by the city council at Vancouver, B. C.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINA B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms of nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



CHEAP BUT NOT DESIRABLE

Excellent Reason Why Chinamen Are Averse to Calling in the Aid of a Physician.

The cost of a doctor's visit in China ranges from five to ten cents. One would think that, inasmuch as they are so cheap, nobody would be without doctors' visits in China, but as a fact, the Chinese get along with as few of them as possible. The reason is said to be that the Mongolian doctors use such abominable medicines. Extracts of all sorts of creeping things enter into the Chinese drug list, and people are averse to taking them, except in case of extreme necessity.

It is possible that doctors have purposely provided themselves with those offensive remedies as a means of self-protection. It would be very wearing to be a popular physician at five cents a visit; he might run his legs off and get no sleep. He accordingly makes himself unpopular through the medium of medicines decocted of beetles and grasshoppers and such things. He prefers simple poverty to poverty complicated with running about.

She Was Peevish.

This happened in Chicago. Read: A young woman hurried into the Fillmore street police station and asked to see the city directory. Sergt. John Ryan was at the desk and acted as librarian. She had been studying the book for about an hour when he asked:

"Can I be of any assistance?"

"No, I hardly think so. You see, I am looking for a man of the name of Carl, but I don't know his last name."

Then she asked to take the book out for a few days, but the sergeant was compelled to refuse her. She left peevish.