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We buy no goods that contain cotton. Only all wool or wool and silk mixed fabrics.

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LIVED ON RAW EGGS

Mr. Richard's Experience With Different Diets. Peaches and Buttermilk for Three Years.

Cecilton, Md.—Mr. George Richards of this place, during the past 12 years, has probably tried more different diets than the average person would ever use in a lifetime.

What he has to say about his experience, must therefore be highly interesting to anyone suffering from indigestion or stomach troubles of any kind.

He says: "For more than 12 years, I suffered with stomach troubles, and paid hundreds of dollars for doctor bills and medicines. I was also operated on for piles.

I lived on dried peaches and buttermilk for nearly three years. The only thing that would not give me pain was raw eggs. I was a physical wreck. I could not sleep, and was as near crazy as a man could well be.

I must say that after taking two 25-cent packages of Theodor's Black-Draught, it did me more good than all I ever spent for other medicines.

I have been working daily on the farm ever since, and I am as hard as iron." "This purely vegetable remedy has been in successful use for more than 70 years. Try it. But be sure that it's 'Theodor's.'"

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets. Darius Downey, of Newberg Junction, N. B., writes, "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effective and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial. Sold by all dealers.

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MINE LIFE SAVERS VERY BRAVE MEN

Rescue Work under Federal Supervision is One of Fine Success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The most hazardous occupation known to man is that of life-saver in the service of the United States Bureau of Mines. It is popularly supposed that deep sea diving has the highest mortality rate among all the dangerous callings, but it is not to be compared with rescue work. In the first year of this service two out of twenty-four experienced miners employed by the bureau in this desperate work, have given their lives attempting to save others. Seven others have fallen unconscious in the poisonous vapors of the mines and have been rescued only after the most heroic efforts of their comrades, and then resuscitated by the use of the modern oxygen apparatus in the skillful hands of the employees of the bureau.

Statisticians have a cold, calculating method of finding the comparative risk of the different industries and they usually figure on the number of men killed per 1,000 employed in a year's time. On this basis, the mortality rate among the Bureau of Mines rescuers is eighty in 1,000 men—the highest death rate known to any occupation.

With such a fearful record before them, it might be thought that miners would hesitate about engaging in such a business, but this is not the case. Miners are as brave a body of men as can be found in any industry, and those who have been trained in rescue work by the Bureau of Mines and have sought employment as life-savers, are imbued with the spirit that they are engaged in a great work, which promises within a few years to materially reduce the disgraceful death rate in American mines.

That the life-savers have made a good beginning is shown in the records of the Bureau of Mines. In the period of one year, forty entombed miners have been rescued directly through the efforts of the bureau's men and perhaps as many more by individual miners who were trained in rescue work by the Bureau of Mines. Best of all, the federal rescuers have stopped the death roll among volunteer life-savers at disasters. In the past, it is said that a rescuer has given up his life for every man saved. Forty rescuers were killed at Hanna, Wyoming, two years ago, trying to save fourteen entombed men. At the Cherry mine fire in Illinois, twelve volunteers who went into the mine were brought up on the cage lifeless.

Since the Bureau of Mines took up this great work, but one volunteer rescuer in the last eight or ten disasters has lost his life, and this

was a hero in Colorado who loosed his helmet to a dying miner. The latter was saved, but the rescuer was found dead where he had given up his helmet.

In the accomplishment of this, as said before, the Bureau of Mines has had two martyrs—Joseph Evans, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., at the Pancoast colliery fire, Throop, Pa., April 7, 1911, and John Ferrell, Ellsworth, Pa., at a fire in the Cherry Valley mine, Washington, Pa., January 19, 1912. Evans, who had been an experienced miner and mine foreman for years, had been trained by the Bureau of Mines and had charge of the mine rescue car that responded to the call for aid. He lost his life while pressing forward in the suffocating gases to locate entombed miners and bring them to a place of safety. All indications show that Evans died from exertion in his heroic efforts to save the lives of men, some of whom he had known personally, having worked as a miner in that section of the coal fields.

Ferrell was exploring a burning mine with the idea of determining whether it was safe for the miners to enter when he met death. He had gone into the mine with another federal rescuer who had become affected by the gases and who had told Ferrell that he intended to get to the fresh air as soon as possible. The second rescuer staggered faintly out of the mine, but Ferrell failed to follow as he had promised. Another bureau rescuer alarmed at the failure of Ferrell to appear went in search of him. Later he returned and fell unconscious. A second crew from the Bureau of Mines responded and Ferrell's body was recovered. From its location, it is assumed that Ferrell, in the darkness, having failed to note his comrade pass on the way out of the mine, went in search of him. Thus Ferrell gave up his life endeavoring to save another.

At the Banner mine, Littleton, Ala., where a serious explosion took place, J. J. Rutledge, mining engineer of the bureau, and Rescuer John Key, two physicians, two mine officials and two representatives of powder companies were caught without helmets in a body of gas and all became unconscious. Other rescuers from the bureau, assisted by a number of brave volunteers carried the unconscious men from the mine and revived them after hours of work with a special oxygen apparatus which the bureau carries for such purposes. The rescue was work of the most desperate sort and required the highest degree of courage, but it is of such stuff that the heroes of the Bureau of Mines and the average miner of the United States are made.

VENETIAN TOWER STANDS REBUILT

More Majestic Than Ever and Its Destruction Seems Like a Dream.

ROME, April 20.—As the Venetians stood about the utter ruins of their campanile, just ten years ago, to them it seemed irrevocably lost, "gone glimmering through the dream of things that were." In those first moments the disaster appeared irremedial, but still there is their tower today, refashioned just as before, and they rub their eyes almost thinking it all a bad dream.

The campanile fell on the morning of July 14, 1902, and already in the spring of the next year work had been begun on the new structure, but not before much time had been lost, and angry passions aroused over the form it should take and where it should stand. One party argued that the ancients when one of their great buildings was destroyed did not erect another just like it in its place, but built the best which living architects could produce. They also said that the old tower had broken the symmetry of the piazza and that thus the site of the new structure should be elsewhere. The other party was for an absolute reproduction of the old tower and in the old place, and it won the day.

It was soon discovered that matters might have been much worse than they were; the campanile was indeed a rubbish heap, but out of that rubbish came wonderful things, bells cracked but not destroyed, pieces of marble showing the designs and shape of what had been, old bricks bearing the names of all the emperors, from Nero to Theodosius, the angel which stood on the top was little injured, and so on.

After careful examination it was decided to use the old foundations (too small for the weight which they had been made to carry for so many hundreds of years), as they were perfect. So in 1905 the Count of Turin,

with Pope Pius X., then Patriarch of Venice, to bless it, laid the cornerstone of the reconstruction, in the center of the original foundations. Around them were driven, over an area of twelve feet, 3,076 fresh larch-wood piles, from Cadore, the piles being, more or less, nine inches in diameter and twelve and a half feet long. Larch has two qualities which makes perfect piles; they harden, almost petrify, in the peculiar clay of Venice, and they are straight. They averaged twelve to every three square feet, making a total enlargement of 300 square yards, and were driven in by a 570-pound weight, raised four feet six inches, to absolute resistance.

However, the work presented many difficulties, as for instance, during the driving, the northwest corner showed a depression of half a foot, due to a difference of soil, so longer piles had to be selected and run through a sandy deposit into the clay below.

On this bed of piles were placed large blocks of stone cemented together, which when finished it was estimated would hold a weight of 90,000 tons, while the completed tower is about 20,000 tons.

This work took two years, and a year after the structure was already eighteen feet high. Work was then suspended for over a year, due to disagreements, so that the end of 1908 arrived before the shaft was finished.

All this time artists were working over the reconstruction of the beautiful Loggia di Sansovino, which stood at the foot of the tower, a work of wonderful perseverance, as for instance, the celebrated group of the Madonna with Christ and St. John in terra cotta, was broken into two thousand pieces, which have been patiently picked out of the debris and, with even more patience, fitted together in such a manner that what is really patchwork appears a perfect whole; that is, the Madonna and Christ, but the St. John was so reduced to dust that not one piece was

The first home player who makes a home run at Union Park will be given free \$5.00 DUNLAP HAT

If Better Clothes Were Made We'd Sell Them

If choicest materials—more fashionable patterns and shades—could be created, you'd find them here.

And if greater skill in tailoring existed today, it would be employed in making our clothes.

We will even go further and say:

If you have never seen our "Clothes," you don't know what is possible in clothes.

You don't know how wonderfully well clothes can fit, and how fashionably they can be tailored.

There are no other clothes being made today with more experience behind them. For more than twenty years we have been dressing Men and Young Men.

\$12.00 to \$38.00

We're specialists in dressing Boys and Children. Come see the new Spring Garments.

Cool Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, etc., for your summer comfort.

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OUTFITTERS TO MEN

We are showing some very smart Straw Hats for Young Fellows, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

This is Wash Suit Season. We call the mother's attention to our splendid Suits at 50c to \$3.00.

SPRING'S LATEST FASHIONS IN SMART FOOTWEAR

Now is the time to buy your shoes while our stock is complete. Take your choice from this mammoth stock and you will get the correct style. See window display.

Men's Oxfords

Our line of men's oxfords are now complete. We are showing all that is latest and correct in fashion. You will find here the new recede toes made with flat, broad heels, and a tread, in black and tan Russia.



You will find here the new recede toes made with flat, broad heels, and a tread, in black and tan Russia.

Women's Pumps

You will find an array of styles here that are correct. We are showing smart, white Nu-buck button Boots, white Canvas and popular white Nu-buck Pumps, white Canvas Pumps with strap and without. See these new Colonial Pumps, New York's latest craze, in white and black; insist on seeing them.



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found. The four bronze figures which stood in the niches are now there as before, and the marvelous gates which were literally torn apart into fragments have been reconstructed, piece by piece, a perfect mosaic, an impossibility but for old prints which gave the designs. The marble pillars are practically the original ones, and where the missing chips and pieces

could not be found the necessary material was taken from the inside of the pillars themselves. The only really new things are the doors, which are of wood, but on the old model.

The tower as it now stands (and as it was when it collapsed), is 322 feet high, the shaft, an absolute reproduction of the original, is 25 feet high, the shaft, an absolute reproduction of the original, is 25 feet high, the shaft, an absolute reproduction of the original, is 25 feet high.

(Continued on page seven.)

Lungs Weak? Go To Your Doctor
We have had seventy years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. That makes us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak throats, and weak lungs. Ask your own doctor what experience he has had with it. He knows. He can advise you wisely. Keep in close touch with him.



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A baby's sickness is looked upon as a matter of course; most infant troubles can be prevented if you administer
DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP
It soothes and strengthens the baby's system. Can be given to babies one day old. Prevents Cholera Infantum, makes Teething simple and easy, relieves bowel complaints. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.
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