

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try This! Makes Hair Thick,
Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful—No
More Itching Scalp.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Adv.

WAS PAYING A SECOND DEBT

Little Incident That Well Illustrates
the Way of the World in
Such Cases.

"I was walking down the street with a friend of mine the other morning," relates a man who is more than ordinarily observant, "and on our way we met another man, who was evidently acquainted with my friend. My friend addressed him cordially, I thought. But I said nothing about it.

"The next morning I again walked down town with the same friend. And again we met the man we had met the day before. This time it was he who spoke cordially, and my friend who answered coldly. Indeed, my friend came very near to cutting him dead. This time I needed an explanation of the mystery.

"Are you paying him back for his coldness yesterday?" I asked.

"No," answered my friend. "You see, I have owed him money for some time. And last night I paid it."

Hurrah! They're Here from Hot Springs, Arkansas

Don't worry and don't take Calomel. Put your sluggish liver in fine condition and get rid of sick headache, biliousness and heaviness.

Get a box of the famous HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS of any worthy druggist today, 25 cents.

Gentle, blissful, wonderful workers they surely are; take one tonight and free the bowels from poisonous waste and gas. You'll feel bright and happy tomorrow.

Be sure and get some, for besides being a wonderful laxative they are a great system tonic. They give you a keen appetite, make your stomach and bowels anti-septic and clean and rid the blood of impurities. They are simply marvelous and make you feel good in no time.

Free sample of HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS and 100 of our 17,000 testimonials from Hot Springs Chemical Co., Hot Springs, Ark.

Force of Habit.

"Why the noise?"
"The barber is shaving himself?"
"But why the argument?"
"He is trying to persuade himself to have a shampoo."

Why Old Backs Ache

What a pity that so many persons past middle age are worried with lame backs, aching kidneys, poor eyesight, sick headache, dizziness, gravel, dropsy or distressing urinary ills. Kidney weakness brings these discomforts in youth or age and is a dangerous thing to neglect, for it leads to Bright's disease and uric acid poisoning. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new strength to thousands of lame backs—have rid thousands of annoying urinary trouble.

An Arkansas Case

C. A. Hendricks, Rose Hill, De Queen, Ark., says: "I was injured and my kidneys were weakened. I suffered a great deal from kidney disorder and I had gravel. I took all kinds of medicine, but found no relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes cured me and I haven't suffered since."

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

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

In a communication to the Houston Post E. L. Blackshear of Prairieview, Tex., writes:

In a recent editorial you spoke of the need of better teachers for the negro schools. I was much impressed with the timeliness of this editorial. It is true the negro public schools of Texas are far better than they were, say 25 years ago; but it is equally true that the negro public schools have not kept pace with educational progress except in certain cities and towns where a high educational sentiment among white people helps to keep up a better standard among the colored schools. But in rural districts where there is but little supervision of negro schools, there is a poor educational sentiment and standard. The colored parents do not know when their children are being properly taught and when not. There is a great anxiety among a large number of the more thrifty negroes to educate their children so they will not fall into the vicious and criminal class which swells the convict camps of Texas.

The religious-minded negro people are willing to make almost any sacrifice to make their children decent homes and law-abiding. The black people of today do not cherish the illusions about education that the older generation did. The older people, newly emancipated from slavery, imputed miraculous power to the printed and written word. They imagined that education would finally obviate the necessity for work and put the negroes on equal footing with the whites. They thought it a disgrace for an "educated" negro to live on the farm.

But time has changed this and the present-day negroes see in education, not something that is going to alter in the least degree the relations between the races, but a something which has value for its moral effect in keeping their children out of the negro saloons, dives and places of idleness and debauchery.

But the rural negro teacher has not risen as a whole to his opportunity. Poor teaching is a great waste of the people's money and of the children's time. The value in work units of the time spent by all the negro children in the schools is considerable and would add something to the negroes' well-being if translated into productive labor. But a good teacher is a great blessing to the negro rural community. The graduates of Prairie View are among the best teachers in Texas, especially in the rural districts. In many counties they are pointed out by the county superintendent as the best of their race in the county. But Prairie View is unable to supply the demand for teachers. In the meantime the negro children are suffering from poor instruction and mental indigestion. One remedy is closer supervision of negro schools and an insistent demand by colored parents and the white school trustees and superintendents that knuckle down to good hard work in the schoolroom.

During the last fifty years there has been a rapid increase in the wealth of the negroes of the south, according to the Southern Workman, Hampton institute's publication. This increase has been especially marked in the last ten years, during which time the value of the domestic animals which they own increased from \$85,216,337 to \$177,273,785, or 107 per cent.; poultry from \$3,788,792 to \$5,113,756, or 35 per cent.; implements and machinery from \$18,586,225 to \$36,831,418, or 98 per cent.; land and buildings from \$69,636,420 to \$273,591,665, or 293 per cent.

Born a slave, Mrs. Amanda Johnson of Albany, Ore., not only has enjoyed freedom for sixty years, but on her eightieth birthday became a duly qualified voter with all of the rights of citizenship. The adoption of women's suffrage in Oregon last fall paved the way for this result and she registered as a Republican voter.

An Oregon pioneer of 1853, Mrs. Johnson has lived in and near Albany continuously for 60 years. She was born in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, August 30, 1833.

Her life has been eventful. The old southern custom of a family giving to a daughter upon her marriage a little colored girl as a personal attendant and the feeling in the south against liberated negroes before the war were the potent factors in Mrs. Johnson's long trip across the plains to Oregon in pioneer days.

A daughter of the family on whose place she was born was married when Mrs. Johnson was seven years old and she was given to this daughter as a wedding present.

Australia raises nearly 10,000,000 acres of wheat a year.

From 1900 to 1910 the total value of farm property owned by the colored farmers of the south increased from \$177,494,688 to \$422,898,218, or 177 per cent.

In 1863 the total wealth of the negroes of this country was about \$20,000,000. Now the total wealth is over \$700,000,000. No other emancipated people have made so great a progress in so short a time. The Russian serfs were emancipated in 1861. Fifty years later it was found that about 14,000,000 of them had accumulated about \$500,000,000 worth of property, or about \$36 per capita, an average of \$200 per family. Fifty years after their emancipation only about thirty per cent. of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. After 50 years of freedom the 10,000,000 negroes in the United States have accumulated over \$700,000,000 worth of property, or about \$70 per capita, which is an average of \$350 per family. After fifty years of freedom 70 per cent. of them have some education in books.

The recent session in Little Rock, Ark., of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools—its tenth annual meeting—brought together a representative group of the more active and influential colored teachers of the country. "This meeting," says the Southern Workman, "showed more completely than any that has gone before the increasing appreciation among colored teachers of their peculiar duties and responsibilities and of the opportunities offered by meetings of this character for getting a better understanding and a broader view of their work. This is the only body of national scope," continues the Southern Workman, "whose meetings are devoted entirely to the consideration of the more intimate and vital problems of negro education. The sessions are enlightening and bring hope and inspiration to the workers. They also arouse local interest and help to establish worthy standards in Negro education generally. The meeting at Little Rock had an unusual number of heads of institutions in attendance. These men seemed to understand better than formerly that they have a common work and that it is for the best interest of all to work out their problems together. It was with this end in view that they formed a council of school presidents as a department of the association. Although the colored teacher can do but little directly in influencing legislation for negro education, public education was given serious attention. It is possible to interest the colored people in making greater use of the public schools, and in giving them increased personal attention. This the association encouraged. Stimulating reports were made of the best public school work being done in rural sections of the south. In this connection came the strong, helpful and sympathetic address of the recently appointed state supervisor of colored schools for Arkansas, Leo M. Favrot. After all, the colored teacher and the colored people are the great forces in negro education. For the association to bring this fact into active consciousness is to render an important service."

Dr. W. E. Scripture of New York city says that ambidextrous persons never dream, while right-handed persons dream with the right half of the brain and use the left brain lobe for conscious thinking only.

The total number of Afro-American males in the United States of voting age in 1910 was 2,459,327, or 9.1 per cent.

Colored people of the United States are preparing to hold an industrial exposition in Washington in the near future, to represent their progress since the issuance of the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln on September 22, 1862. The subject was discussed at the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of this event, held at the Florida Avenue Baptist church. Addresses were delivered by Henry Lincoln Johnson, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; Rev. W. A. Taylor, pastor of the Florida Avenue Baptist church; Prof. Jesse Lawson, president of the National Emancipation Commemorative society; Rev. William Wallace McCary, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Fairmount Heights, Md.; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, and prominent speakers from the states.

The first dam in Holland's great project for draining the Zuider Zee will reclaim 500,000 acres.

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