

DIZZY, HEADACHY, SICK, 'CASCARETS'

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestine, instead of being cast out of the system is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

Some people's only aim in life seems to be to throw mud.

Putnam Paddens Lyons color more goods than others. Adv.

Appropriate Treatment. "How did the lumberjacks receive your complaint of the pipes burning?" "In freezing silence."

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, ask for the name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. "Cures a Cold in One Day." 25c.

Bad Loser. Bill—He's a good loser, they say. Jill—Good nothing! Hear the fuss he's making? He just lost his umbrella!

GROUND ITC (THE CAUSE OF HOODWORM) CURED. Also sweet sleep and quick relief from that terrible burning sensation by using Tetterine, a wonderful remedy for eczema, better, ground itch, erysipelas, dandruff and all other forms of skin diseases. It keeps the skin healthy.

Mrs. Thomas Thompson of Clarke, Ala., writes: "I suffered 15 years with tormenting eczema. Had the best doctors to prescribe, but nothing did me any good until I got Tetterine. It cured me in a few days. I am so thankful. Thousands of others can testify to similar cases. Tetterine at druggists or by mail for 50c by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

To Bed With Drum and Shout.

From the following story it would seem that the cadets at West Point are not the only persons who sometimes find taps and the sunrise gun annoying.

The wife of one of the officers there had a colored maid who was giving satisfaction and was apparently well pleased with her position. Mrs. Brown was therefore amazed when Sallie came to her and told her she could not work there any longer.

"Will you tell me why you are leaving, Sallie?" her mistress asked. "Mis' Lizzie," she answered, "Ah likes you an' Ah likes de Kanned an' Ah likes de chicken. But Ah can't stay nowhar whar Ah has to be drummed to bed at night and shot out of bed in de mornin'!"

Hard Labor. "If I had to go to work, there's one job I wouldn't mind taking," mused Red Nose Mike.

"What job is that?" asked Pennsylvanian Hungry.

"Secretary of the Swiss navy," replied Red Nose Mike.

The Forward Movement. "Do your parents believe in the Forward Movement, Tommie?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Well, pa does," replied the boy. "He's a trolley conductor, and you oughter hear him shout, 'Plenty of room up front!'"

The Prevailing Idea. She—William, what on earth is the matter with your muffer this cold day? He (absently)—I cut it out.

SCHOOL TEACHERS. Also Have Things to Learn. "For many years I had used coffee and refused to be convinced of its bad effect upon the human system," writes a veteran school teacher.

"Ten years ago I was obliged to give up my much-loved work in the public schools after years of continuous labor. I had developed a well defined case of chronic coffee poisoning.

"The troubles were constipation, flutterings of the heart, a thumping in the top of my head, and various parts of my body, twitching of my limbs, shaking of my head and, at times after exertion, a general 'gone' feeling, with a toper's desire for very strong coffee. I was a nervous wreck for years.

"A short time ago friends came to visit us and they brought a package of Postum with them, and urged me to try it. I was prejudiced because some years back I had drunk a cup of weak, tasteless stuff called Postum which I did not like at all.

"This time, however, my friends made the Postum according to directions on the package, and it won me. Soon I found myself improving in a most decided fashion.

"The odor of boiling coffee no longer tempts me. I am so greatly benefited by Postum that if I continue to improve as I am now, I'll begin to think I have found the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. This is no fancy letter but stubborn facts which I am glad to make known."

SOME EXCERPTS ON J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND HIS ART TREASURES

Present Head of House Similar in Some Characteristics Made Famous by His Father, But Hopelessly Dissimilar in Others—Disposal of Great Collection Left by Elder Man Is Question That Agitates Many Minds.

New York.—Is J. Pierpont Morgan a Philistine? The art lovers of America have asked themselves this question many times in the last month. What is the attitude toward the rare and the beautiful of the man who owns the most stupendous private collection ever assembled—the objects which have raised young New York to the first rank as a museum city?

When J. Pierpont Morgan the elder died he left his son a great deal of money, but with it several very onerous burdens. He left him the duty of explaining a series of colossal financial operations in which the younger Morgan had been little more than a spectator. He left him the chieftainship of the greatest financing concern in the western hemisphere, and perhaps on the globe. He left him church duties, philanthropic duties and social duties.



J. P. Morgan.

As head of the house of Morgan, but most perplexing of all, he left him this weighty burden, this gigantic white elephant, art.

Why weighty—why a white elephant?

Because the American people has come to believe in some way or other without especial rhyme or reason that these art treasures belong to it. Perhaps it is an intuitive feeling—a feeling that American dollars, the sweat of American brows, the strain of American muscles and the collective thinking of American brains bought this hoard.

The elder Morgan fostered this idea, undoubtedly. He is said to have expressed the wish to make New York the leading art center of the world. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to stand as one of the reception committee at a function of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and meet the art aristocracy (far different from the aristocracy of wealth) which crowded in.

It was then that he relaxed the most, that his too infrequent smiles most often grew expansive, that he seemed truly the grandson of the hospitable Hartford Innkeeper, whose progeny have become America's banking dictators.

Then did he most enjoy the great fortune he had amassed. It was as the modern Maecenas more than the modern Croesus he liked to consider himself and would have liked to be remembered.

Is J. Pierpont Morgan the younger a chip of the old block? He is no longer a young man. He is now forty-seven years old. In build, personal appearance, manner of dress, he greatly resembles his father at the same age. He has his father's imperative, forceful manner, if he lacks some of the Olympian grandeur. He has his father's habits of hard work, his love of yachting, even his ability as a trencherman. He has fitted so well into his father's niche that those who criticize the Morgan financial dealings often fail to discriminate between the works of the father and the works of the son.

But what of that other Morgan, the Morgan of the exquisite marble library, the Morgan of the Prince's Gate treasure house, the Morgan of the Cope of Assisi, the Morgan who was the despair of Europe?

Outwardly "young" Mr. Morgan has shown little interest in those things in which his father reveled. He has become officially identified with the Metropolitan museum, but this was to be expected ex officio—from the heritage of his father. No one has heard of this Morgan spending half a million for some one thing he must have. No one has heard of his adding a single article to his father's collection since the latter's decease.

Moreover—and this is the point so eagerly watched in art circles—he admits that he will sell part of his father's treasures. Part? How large a part? Will it be simply some of the old gentleman's unlucky purchases—the results of the incidents in which according to common report his shrewdness was tested?

Or will it be such disposal of intrinsic elements as will destroy the fabric of this wonderful collection—this assemblage so vast that hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in cataloguing alone?

Above the art heritage of Morgan was referred to as a great burden. It manifested aggressiveness toward their superior officers and were faint hearted in battle. Some who had been driven to crime by the abuse of alcohol or had received disciplinary sentences distinguished themselves in actual fighting, but were unable to adapt themselves to regular warfare.

He considers that the fittest soldier for modern campaigns is the man who is a good citizen in time of peace and that the time is at an end when the blind courage of an adventurer can be utilized with advantage.

Bar Women's Hats in Church. New York.—Members of the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn, decided that women should not wear hats during sermons.

is such a burden as would bury and ruin a poor man, or even a moderately wealthy man.

Disregarding the care and worry, consider the financial drain. Here is a sum variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$125,000,000 tied up in beauty and rarity. It pays not a cent of interest. It may be increasing in value, but that is not income. It is insured for about \$24,000,000—and the annual premiums on this insurance amounts to \$102,000.

One hundred and two thousand dollars a year—simply for interest on bedrooms! This is enough to give any man pause. One would think Morgan would wish to turn over his collections to the American people simply to get it off his mind, to use a homely phrase. Also to get the annual premium payment off his profit and loss account.

What is the moving factor? According to many it is not anger at the American people for assailing his father's memory at the same time as demanding the gift of \$50,000,000 in things beautiful to look at.

According to others it is his anger at the city of New York in the ill housing of the collections, and dilatory in erecting further museum buildings. It is notorious that the elder Morgan was displeased at the city fathers' sloth. But would the latter have let this influence him to such an extent as to despise the proposed gifts themselves?

It must be concluded that the elder Morgan intended his enormous collections for the American people. It is inconceivable that he collected it for his manhood without some object in view. It is inconceivable that he expected his son to sell these lovingly assembled objects. He would not have wished to burden his son's life with the care and bother of them all. It is the obvious answer that he meant these things for his country.

And truly a wonderful heritage it is which Mr. Morgan left, whether to his son or to the American people. The greatest collectors of Europe have left behind them stores which are shabby in the art sense when compared with the almost limitless collections of Mr. Morgan.

This colossal hoard was not collected hastily. It is not the product simply of lavish expenditure.

Mr. Morgan was ever a discriminating buyer, seeking the best and getting it regardless of the cost. He was a genuine lover of art and a close student of its history.

The agents who at his bidding ranged Europe year after year in search of his rare and beautiful things operated under the direction of the master mind.

The part of the Morgan collection which has attracted widest attention is the immense treasure of beautiful things that was originally displayed in the Victoria and Albert museum in South Kensington, London. It is now housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, much of it is still unpacked.

KILL CHINCH BUGS

They Are Best Destroyed During Winter Months.

According to Department of Agriculture Pest Has Caused Loss Considerably in Excess of \$350,000,000 to American Farmers.

Washington.—The chinch bug, which in 50 years has probably caused loss considerably in excess of \$250,000,000 to American farmers, is more effectively destroyed during the winter months than later when it has left its winter quarters, according to the department of agriculture. The burning of dry grass, leaves and rubbish along the margins of woods and fields is the best method of destroying the pest at this season of the year.

The pest, which is distributed generally throughout the United States except in the extreme west, has caused particular damage to the staple grains throughout the middle west. The greatest losses from the insect are suffered in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The fact that this bug causes such widespread depredations makes this warning for its destruction during the winter of very great importance.

The chinch bug when full grown is only about one-fifth of an inch in length and may be less. It may be described as black with numerous hairs, also black. The underparts are white. There are two forms of the fully developed insect, one with long wings and the other with shorter wings. The short wing form differs very much in its habits from the long wing form, the first passing the winter in the meadows, which it usually attacks in preference to grain crops. The other kind may be observed flying about during Indian summer in search of winter quarters. The short wing insects are not able to fly and therefore cannot make such extensive migrations to and from winter quarters. The chinch bug with the short wings is found in abundance only in the east. The more dangerous long wing variety ranges over most of the country between the Rockies and the Appalachians.

Pestering sometimes aids in the destruction of the chinch bug. This is particularly effective to the northward in the middle west when the grass is green and matted or occurs along hedge rows and rail fences so that it cannot be burned. Leaving the ground bare of vegetation permits the bugs to be exposed to the winter weather, and this kills them. It is sometimes possible to clear out hedge rows and along rail fences, piling the refuse to one side where it can be burned later.

These measures should be carried out some time between now and spring the earlier the better, before the chinch bugs leave their winter quarters and take themselves to the fields. In the southern part of the middle west the burning is not very effective if done after February 1 and is very effective if done in November or December. Along with these preventive measures, all grass growing on waste lands should be burned and especially clumps of broom sedge in pastures and similar localities.

It is most advisable to get rid of the chinch bugs before they enter the young wheat in the early spring. Once they have reached the wheat they are not readily accessible. Most of the bugs spend the winter in the thick bunches of clump-forming grass in waste places, pastures and meadows, along roadsides and railroad rights of way. During late fall and early winter great numbers of living bugs can be found in corn husks, piles of kafir, corn, etc. In the spring, however, very few living bugs but many dead ones may be found in such situations. This seems to show that the current belief that most of the bugs pass the winter beneath such refuse has no foundation in fact.

It is very important when grass is burned that it be dry and yet burn slowly so that the heat will penetrate the densest portions and reach the bugs. The bugs need not come in direct contact with the fire. This burning in early fall and late spring is not as effective as when done during the winter, for green and wet stems in the former seasons furnish protection to certain of the bugs. Even the most careful burning will not reach the bugs under this condition.

An important item in the destruction of these pests is the co-operation of all the farmers in a neighborhood. It is really an easy matter to fight this pest if a whole neighborhood undertakes it.

The secretary of agriculture recently issued two orders relating to the admission of foreign potatoes into the United States.

One of these orders provides for the admission of disease-free potatoes from uninfected foreign districts under proper regulation and inspection.

The other order, to protect American potatoes from the powdery scab and other diseases, temporarily restricts the quarantine effective since September 20, 1912, against the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; Germany, and Austria-Hungary, to include also the rest of continental Europe and the dominion of Canada. This quarantine became effective on December 24, 1912, except that shipments covered by consular invoices issued on or prior to

December 24, 1912, will be admitted up to January 15, 1913.

As soon as any country or district can be shown free from potato disease the quarantine will be lifted, and potatoes will be admitted under proper regulation and inspection, as provided in the other order. It is possible that in the case of certain provinces in Canada, and certain countries and districts in Europe, the absolute quarantine can be lifted in time to allow the later movement of the present year's crop under regulation and inspection.

The weather bureau displays at certain points the information contained in its forecasts and warnings by means of a system of flags.

While the flag system has the advantage of being comparatively inexpensive to install and maintain, it is not in general use, since in large cities the flags are quickly discolored, and on account of the prevailing smoke and haze it soon becomes difficult to distinguish them.

The interpretation of these displays may be more easily mastered if it is kept in mind that the meaning is conditioned on the color and form of the flag; thus a white flag, if displayed alone, means clear or fair weather, with practically no change in temperature; a blue flag alone indicates general rain or snow, with stationary temperature; a flag composed of equal portions of white and blue indicates local rain or snow, as contrasted with general rain or snow. A triangular flag is used to indicate temperature changes. When displayed above any one of the flags, already mentioned, it indicates rising temperature, when below, falling temperature.

Forecasts of decidedly lower temperature, or much colder, are indicated by the display of the cold wave flag, a white rectangular flag with a black square as a center. The cold wave flag is always displayed alone.

It is planned by the department of agriculture to put much in the winter grounds of the migratory water fowl in order to take a rough census of the kinds that occupy each main wintering area along the coast and the Pacific coast in the west. This scheme is in connection with the migratory bird law and to keep track of the water fowl, so that it can be found out exactly what benefits are being obtained through the law.

Without the annual census the extent of the benefit derived from the law will not be known. If it is found that from year to year the ducks are increasing, it will, of course, show the law is beneficial. It will also furnish data for necessary changes in the law and regulation. If it is discovered that some species are being wiped out in spite of the law, then more strict regulation will be needed; but if it is found that the several species are increasing largely, the shooting season can be lengthened.

Over 4,000,000 ducks died during the last three years as the result of mysterious causes in the Salt Lake valley. At first it was thought that the deaths were caused by some bacterial disease, and the biological survey co-operated with the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, in investigating the matter.

In some of the birds, traces of cercarial dermatitis were found, but as a rule, the internal organs were in healthy condition. As a result the department authorities arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the great destruction was poison.

The mortality among the ducks is always greater after a rain, showing that possibly some poison was washed into the feeding grounds. Quite a number of the streams of the locality are connected in some way with the smelters, and recently the Salt Lake city papers have been calling attention to the poisoning of stock and the destruction of certain plants along these streams.

One thing is known, that is, the cause of the tremendous loss is not a bacterial disease, because it was found in, not only ducks and geese, but other birds and even muskrats have been killed.

When it is considered that ducks are becoming so expensive it is a matter of the greatest interest, because of the fact that the millions of ducks that are killed annually from this unknown cause would be worth from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Under existing law, 25 per cent. of the gross receipts from the forests is paid over to the federal government for the benefit of county schools and roads, says the annual report of the chief forester, department of agriculture. An additional 10 per cent. is expended in building roads and trails for the benefit of the public. About \$57,000 will be available for the states during the current year from last year's receipts, besides \$235,000 provided for in the road fund. Altogether, including special funds to Arizona and New Mexico, the national forests provided nearly \$877,000 to be expended for the benefit of the states in which they are situated.

More than 700,000 acres have been acquired for national forest purposes in the southern Appalachians and White mountains, of which considerably more than half was secured during 1912.

Did She Say It? Maud of Norway, who writes under the name of Graham Irving, as a playwright, bookbinder and a painter, and "Carmen Sylva," queen of Rumania, as a poet.

Amplified Qualified. Recruiting Officer—"I'm afraid you are not heavy enough for a cavalry man. We want men who can ride over everything whenever necessary."

Applicant—"That's all right, cap. I've been a New York chauffeur for seven years!"—Puck.

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on its life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks and when you will actually feel the fall of fine, downy hair—new hair growing all over the scalp. Adv.

What She Wanted. "I don't want the new salmon-colored hair," said a girl who will make her hair attractive to your husband. "I don't want to go to my husband's funeral." "I shouldn't get any more hair," said a girl who is not yet married. "What I want is something that will make my next-door neighbor turn a pale pink green with envy."

Careful Epitaph. Albert—Always makes very sure of himself before he does any boasting. Edgar—A safe blower, eh?—Judge.

Bird Law Put into Effect. The grounds of the migratory water fowl in order to take a rough census of the kinds that occupy each main wintering area along the coast and the Pacific coast in the west. This scheme is in connection with the migratory bird law and to keep track of the water fowl, so that it can be found out exactly what benefits are being obtained through the law.

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MRS. ROBERT GOELET SUES FOR DIVORCE



Society folk were interested though not surprised when Mrs. Robert Goelet of New York began suit for divorce from her millionaire husband. Our illustration shows Mrs. Goelet with one of her children, and, inset, Mr. Goelet.

manifested aggressiveness toward their superior officers and were faint hearted in battle. Some who had been driven to crime by the abuse of alcohol or had received disciplinary sentences distinguished themselves in actual fighting, but were unable to adapt themselves to regular warfare.

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Dog's Teeth as Currency. London.—That considerable trade in dog's teeth has sprung up in the Pacific islands where they are used for currency and ornaments was revealed in litigation here concerning a contract for 40,000 teeth at three dollars a hundred.

Bar Women's Hats in Church. New York.—Members of the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn, decided that women should not wear hats during sermons.

GOOD CITIZEN BEST SOLDIER Criminals Unfit for Regular Warfare, Says Surgeon, After Investigation.

Rome.—During the campaign in Tripoli Dr. Consiglio, an Italian surgeon, kept observation on the conduct of 225 soldiers who had been convicted of various crimes before the war, and he has now made known the result of his investigations. He finds that the worst criminals

Best Laxative For Women

Ladies, give little chocolate coated HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS a chance to drive out constipation forever. They never fail. They are so wonderfully good, safe and gentle that the famous physicians in Hot Springs, Ark., prescribe them regularly. They speedily put the liver, stomach and bowels in the finest of condition, drive out the decomposed matter, and purify the blood. Thousands upon thousands use them for headache, nervousness, lack of appetite, and that lack of ambition feeling. They are great for clearing the complexion of pimples and blotches. All druggists sell HOT SPRINGS LIVER BUTTONS on money back if not satisfied plan for 25 cents. For free sample write Hot Springs Chemical Co., Hot Springs, Ark.