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House Furnishing Catalogue

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ABOUT SEPTEMBER FIRST

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It brings Jordan Marsh Company's store to those unable to come in person, thereby giving them the benefit of our vast resources.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO BE
SENT TO YOU WHEN READY

A Curious Courtship

By SARA TREAT BINGHAM

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I was recently entertained by a gentleman and his wife, living in their handsome country place on one of the most beautiful of American lakes, whose courtship was certainly the most strange I ever heard of. They were both Russians by birth and both of the higher class. The husband told me the story one evening while we were smoking on his piazza overlooking the water. It was this:

I am now a man of seventy, and during my long life there has been a great change in the political condition of my native country. Were it not for this change instead of telling you my experience I would be deathly afraid of your knowing it. Indeed, I should be living, as it were, in oblivion. I was one of the original nihilists. The word is no longer used in speaking of Russians who oppose the government, for there is nothing it stands for. It is the Latin word nihil, which means nothing, the nihilists believing that nothing, governmental or social, that exists should exist—all should be destroyed. Today there is a process of building up Russia, and even the term revolutionist there is at present confined to a few.

The belief of the circle that I belonged to was, among other things, that all property should be held in common. I was then but twenty years of age and was caught by this idea. Indeed, young as I was, I became a leader among the nihilists. But my principles underwent a sudden change. A brother of my father had emigrated to America and had made a fortune. He died a bachelor when I was twenty-five years old and left me his property, amounting to more than half a million dollars.

This acquisition of wealth will turn the head of any communist from his principles. I no longer learned that I was heir to a fortune than I saw all the social problems I had studied in a different light. But one object took possession of me—to conceal the news of my fortune from my associates, hiding myself from them that I might enjoy it. One night I left one of their meetings to disappear from them forever. Disguised, I left at midnight for America, and in a few months my property was turned over to me.

In time the cause of my absence would be known. I should be tried and condemned to death. I turned over my property and the collection of my income to an agent, with instructions to send the latter to an another name than my own, which I assumed, and attempted to lose my identity in traveling from place to place. I never dared stop anywhere more than a month at a time, and before long I began to experience that tired feeling which induces criminals who know the police are hunting them to give themselves up and suffer the penalty of their crimes.

Especially did I suffer from being cut off from my own countrymen. I dared not associate with a Russian lest through him my identity and whereabouts should be communicated to those who were looking for me. For ten years I lived a life in death. I have often since wondered how the czar, knowing all the while that there are many persons seeking to kill him, can live without breaking down with nervous prostration.

As time passed and I still lived if I did not feel easier I at least took fewer precautions against being found by one sent to kill me. In fact, I felt that I would rather die than suffer myself to constantly fear death.

One day I was introduced to a lady from Russia, who on learning from something I inadvertently dropped to reveal the land of my nativity that I was a Russian took an interest in me. Hounded as I felt sure I had been for many years, I gave myself up to the

companionship of this woman, who seemed to have been sent to me in my banishment to comfort me. Indeed, I was falling into that condition we call love when one moonlight evening at a house where we were entertained she suggested that we walk in the garden. When out of sight of the house she suddenly faced me, drew a dagger and, with the words "Forgive me," attempted to plunge it into my heart. I was too quick for her, springing backward. Then I said to her:

"Try again. Another time I will not oppose you. I have lived so long in this dread that I welcome death."

"I shall open my coat and presented my breast to her.

For a moment she stood irresolute, then handed her dagger to me.

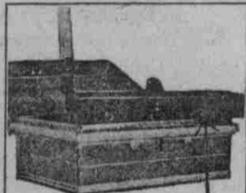
"I cannot do it," she said. "But if I don't I will be killed. Do the work yourself; it will be a mercy to me."

What had prevented me from following the work I had taken upon myself was a fortune; what prevented this woman from obeying the commands she had received and taking upon herself the blight of an overhanging death was love. From this time the assassin's knife, instead of the assassin's knife, was between us. The former united us, preventing the latter from separating us. For ten years as man and wife we hid ourselves as best we could, making the second decade for me of such a life. Then gradually the social upheaval in Russia took on another form—the form of revolution—and now we are contributing our means toward it.

THE CRIPPEN TRIAL.

Finger Prints Promise to Play an Important Part in the Affair.

The case of Crippen has attracted worldwide attention, and his trial promises to be a hard fought one and furnish many more sensations. Scotland Yard, of course, is not giving out its evidence, but it has been widely reported that finger prints will play an important part in securing the doctor's conviction. For that reason much interest is being taken in this system of



FINGER PRINTS THAT LED TO CONVICTIONS.

Identifying criminals. And just now Londoners are having an excellent opportunity to study the system at an exposition there, Scotland Yard being among the exhibitors. Its display includes a case of miscellaneous articles bearing finger prints. Among those shown which have led to the detection of notable criminals is a cash box with a blurred thumb impression found in the bedroom of a man and his wife who were murdered a few years ago in London. This print led to the identification of one of the men, who was charged, with another, and found guilty of the murder. A champagne bottle bears two finger prints left by a burglar after entering a house in Birmingham. In this case an officer took the bottle to Scotland Yard, and within a few minutes typical prints were found in the finger print records. The impression on a candle shown in the exhibit was left by a burglar and was the clue that led to his arrest. The system was not adopted by Scotland Yard until 1901, since which time it has resulted in some 44,000 identifications being made and, so far as is known, without error.

CHILD MALADY KILLS WOMAN

Death of Mrs. Smith, 66, by
Infantile Paralysis

SURPRISE IN CONNECTICUT

Another Victim Is Aged 19—High School Student's Death Causes Alarm Among Danbury (Ct.) Folk.

Hartford, Ct., Sept. 3.—In the death of Mrs. H. H. Smith, 66 years old, at her home, near Suffield, just over the Massachusetts state line, Connecticut medical authorities experienced a surprise, and, as far as records show, it is the first case of infantile paralysis that has attacked an adult. Mrs. Smith was ill only a week.

There have been a number of cases among the children of Suffield, and the epidemic has been traced to Springfield, where over 100 cases have been reported. The state board of health has issued an order that all doctors report all cases within their observation at once and maintain an effective quarantine.

It was believed that the epidemic had about spent itself and the death of Mrs. Smith shatters the hope of the state officials. In Meriden there have been five deaths. In those victims who have survived, the partial paralysis remained and they have been disfigured.

The first death in Danbury from infantile paralysis, which has caused alarm in the northern part of Connecticut, was that of Willis Augustus Hodge, a student in the Danbury high school. Mr. Hodge had been ill since last Sunday. He was 19 years old.

WORSE THAN SMALLPOX.

Infant Paralysis Next to Cholera, Says Dr. Stark.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. Lucian Stark of Nebraska, appointed by Gov. Shallenberger to investigate infantile paralysis in the eastern cities, and reputed to be an authority on this disease, has reached Washington, and has aroused much interest by statements attributed to him in the local press. He pronounces the disease contagious, dangerous and difficult to cure and advises isolation in every case. "A great many physicians," says Dr. Stark, "confuse this infant disease with spinal meningitis in their diagnosis. It is even worse than meningitis. It is worse than smallpox. It is more contagious than any other plague on the earth except cholera, yellow fever, or the bubonic plague. Absolute quarantine is the only method of handling the disease. One of the most certain proofs of the fact that infantile paralysis is contagious is that it follows a railroad from town to town and leaves its deadly imprint wherever it spreads unless checked by isolation."

Dr. Stark believes the disease can be easily conquered if taken early and recommends as treatment, the puncturing of the spinal cord at the base and the withdrawal of 22 minims of the fluid. Salt solution to the amount of 11 minims is then injected and the rest of the treatment consists almost entirely of massage. He says that a spray of glyceroline two or three times a day and complete isolation of the children is the best preventive of the disease, which is contracted through the nose and throat.

Local physicians of much experience with children's diseases are not inclined to credit the alarmist theories of Dr. Stark. They say he has a right to his own theory as they have to theirs, and that with the present limited knowledge of this epidemic one man's opinion is as good as another's. Dr. Dwight Gordon Smith of Washington, one of the leading physicians in the treatment of children's diseases, takes a much more cheerful view and apparently speaks from ripe experience, for he familiarized himself with "acute anterior poliomyelitis," as the disease is known to science, long before it became epidemic in Washington.

"We know nothing of the origin of the disease and shall not until the germ is isolated," said Dr. Smith. "Isolation of the patient is safe of course, but if the disease is epidemic, as in Washington, we can no more isolate against it than we can against gripple. I have had several cases where in families of perhaps a dozen only one person was afflicted."

"My theory of the cause is that the germs are carried in the air and into the nose by breathing, passing through the eribin form process of the ethmoid bone to the brain and thence to the spinal cord. I regard the disease as probably mildly contagious and probably epidemic. It is most common in summer, I presume, because of the immense quantities of dry dust which is whirling about."

A LYNCHING BEE

About 2,000 People Attended at Jackson Crossing, Miss.

Amory, Miss., Sept. 2.—Niek Thompson, a negro, accused of attacking a 17-year-old white girl at Jackson Crossing, near here, last Saturday, was taken to the scene of the crime Thursday afternoon by a mob and lynched. Fully 2,000 persons participated in the lynching.

IT WAS ECZEMA IT WAS RINGWORM

It Spread All Over His Head—If Touched It Would Bleed and Leave Raw Spot—Could not Go to School—Spent \$200, Still He was Bald.

Got Cuticura. In Six Weeks He was Well and Had Growth of Hair.

"One day, when my boy was five years old, I noticed a sore on the top of his head. I was alarmed, so I called in Dr. — and he said it was eczema. After treating it for a week it spread all over his head, so the doctor advised us to see a specialist in New York, by the name of —. He said it was a bad case of ringworm and recommended treatment of his. We doctored with him a long while and spent about \$200. The boy's head was still bald. He had a disgusting looking itchy scalp. It would scale over night and if you touched it it would bleed and leave a raw spot. All this time he had not been able to go to school, although he was eight years old."

"Then an old druggist named — said, 'Why don't you take him to the Hospital, as they have cured a young lady with the Cuticura Remedy.' But they said the young lady's case had been different. So we decided to try the Cuticura Remedies ourselves. We got Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Relief with the first application and in six weeks' time he was well and had a growth of hair. Now he is fourteen and has a nice growth of hair than my other children! The doctors all said he would be bald or his hair would come out in white spots, and several doctors said to take the child to the incurable hospital. We had at least seven doctors and we received no benefit from any. Mrs. Harry Lee, Liberty Corner, N. J., Feb. 25, 1910.

Cuticura, Remedies sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Mfrs., Boston.



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JOSE CANALEJAS.

Career and Personality of Man of the Hour in Spain.

No doubt the man most in the public eye in the present crisis in Spain between the government and the Vatican is Jose Canalejas, King Alfonso's prime minister. While little known in this country, this is not the first time that he has attracted the attention of the political world. He has been in public life for over thirty-five years. A hardworking student and a facile speaker, he made his first bow before the public at the Academy of Jurisprudence in Madrid, where he delivered a course of lectures at the age of eighteen. At nineteen he addressed political meetings in the large cities and scored a success, due probably as much to his youthful enthusiasm as to the import of his utterances. Since then he has soared high in politics and is the founder of the Radical party. Alfonso regards him as his ablest adviser.

The premier is a big man physically and mentally, with a Rooseveltian

presence and directness of speech, with the mellifluous deliverance which made "Gambetta days" and makes now "Jaures days" literary feasts in the French parliament, with a thirst for knowledge which prompts him to devour book after book with a voracity which makes him the peer of any conversationalist of the old school.

Canalejas belongs to a wealthy and cultured family which has produced several literateurs of mark. A man of simple habits in spite of his wealth, he spends all his leisure time in his home or with his books unless he starts with his son to hunt rabbits and partridges on his estates or to shoot the little black bears that are frequently found in the Pyrenees.



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COMMISSIONER GENERAL DEAD.

Hector Fabre Was the Canadian Representative.

Versailles, France, Sept. 3.—M. Hector Fabre, Canadian commissioner general in France, died here yesterday of uremia.

INCREASE WEIGHT QUICKLY

Simple Way for the Thin and Pale to Be Plump and Rosy.

Samose can hardly be termed a medicine. It is really a flesh-forming food. Taken before or after meals, it mingles with the food you eat, enables it to assimilate and readily digest, so as to make rich blood and pleasing plumpness.

After Samose has been used a week or ten days, a noticeable gain in weight is seen. The sallow complexion will become ruddy, the sunken cheeks will have a ruddy glow, the eyes will be bright, the breath sweet and the step elastic. D. F. Davis' customers have told him of the remarkable results following the use of Samose, the great flesh-forming food, and he is so thoroughly convinced of its reliability that he is selling it under his personal guarantee to refund the money if it does not do all that is claimed for it.

PAN-AMERICAN PROGRESS

Results of Buenos Ayres Conference

ADOPTED 20 RESOLUTIONS

And Four Conventions—All Quiet in Nicaragua, the Report—Estrada Is Inaugurated as President at Managua.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Four conventions and twenty resolutions adopted by the Pan-American conference during its session at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is the visible work performed at that meeting, according to a brief telegraphic report received at the state department from Henry White, chairman of the American delegation. Entire harmony marked the proceedings throughout, not a single minority report being made by any committee. Secretary Knox sent to the secretary of the conference, a reply to the resolution of the conference, thanking him for his part in the preparation of the programme. It read:

"I beg to convey through you of the fourth international conference of American states, my high appreciation of the action of the conference as communicated to me in your valued telegram of the 27th ult., and I have the honor to request that you will kindly extend to the conference my heartfelt congratulations on the success that has attended its important labors, with the noble object of increasing and strengthening the ties of Pan-American friendship, labors in which I should deem it a great honor to have had even some small share. Also please accept for yourself and your distinguished colleagues of the governing board of the Union of American republics my sincere thanks for the courteous resolution which you and they were good enough to suggest."

ESTRADA IS INAUGURATED.

Tranquility Reigns in Nicaragua, It Is Reported from the Capitol.

Managua, Sept. 3.—Gradually order is being brought out of the chaos that has prevailed since the outbreak of the recent revolution. Tuesday evening General Juan J. Estrada, the provisional president, was publicly inaugurated in the Hall of Congress, the troops have been paid off and mustered out and tranquility reigns. The popularity of the new president is shown by the fact that a large number of prominent persons from the provinces have come to Managua personally to extend to him their felicitations, while the people of Granada have presented him with a gold laurel wreath. A number of prominent Conservatives, at the behest of General Chamorro, the executive delegate, met at the palace Wednesday night to discuss matters of public interest. Among other things, they requested President Estrada to name a commission to preside over the congressional elections in accordance with a decree to be issued later, the principal object of which will be the extermination of Zelayism from the republic.

WHOLE CITY THREATENED.

Bad St. John Fire Controlled Barely in Time.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 3.—Several buildings just off Main street in this city were burned yesterday afternoon and a high wind carried the flames to other structures. Starting in a livery stable, the fire destroyed that building, a carriage shop, a woodworking shop, a store and a shed. By the middle of the afternoon, it was believed to be under control. From the livery stable of Samuel Seely, where the fire started from an unknown cause, the flames communicated to the carriage shop of Price & Shaw, and thence to the Mabey woodworking company's plant, the Maritime Rug company's store and a shed connected with St. Peter's church. All these buildings were totally destroyed. The residence of N. C. Scott next caught fire and soon afterward another house on Clarendon street was in flames. The flames were so threatening that the sisters in the convent connected with St. Peter's church hastily vacated the building. The total loss probably will be in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

TO INTERVENE IN PANAMA?

Action by America May Be Necessary, It Is Said.

Panama, Sept. 3.—The political situation in this republic to-day is more grave and entangled. On account of certain irregularities in the appointment of electoral committees, it is claimed that the election of assemblymen recently may be null and void. The American government which, according to treaty, must see that constitutional order is maintained, therefore may intervene, and considering the contentious attitude of certain assemblymen it is believed to be not impossible that American intervention may take place within the next month. The United States marines in the canal zone are ready for any emergency.

AVIATION IN 1786.

Balloon Flew Across Channel in Three Hours.

The flight of M. Moisant from Amiens to Deal suggests once more the attempt made so long ago as June, 1786, by the gallant but ill-fated Pilatre de Rostier at Boulogne, when he and his companion, M. Romaine, came to an untimely end through an explosion. It was more pathetic in the case of the former in that he had been the first man to ascend in a balloon at all.

When the brothers Montgolfier started ballooning in France in 1782, nothing was attached to the balloon, which on the first occasion fell in a field near Fanesse, fifteen miles from the Champ de Mars, where it had started, and after being shot through by an adventurous peasant, was eventually tied to a horse's tail and torn to shreds in the course of a gallop across country!

A month later a second attempt was made before the king and queen, when a cage was attached containing a sheep, a cock and a duck, which were the first living things to attempt the air. The balloon, after ascending to the height of 1,440 feet, came down in a field two miles away, and when the first arrival appeared, the sheep was grazing and the birds were none the worse. It was this fact that caused the idea to spring up of men themselves going up in a balloon, and the king (Louis XVI.) was anxious that two convicts under sentence of death should be forced to make the attempt. This idea was wholly repugnant to the chivalrous and gallant De Rostier. "Eh quoi," he cried, "de vil criminels armer les premiers la gloire de s'élever dans les airs! Non, non, cela sera point."

And shortly after he himself, together with his friend, the Marquis d'Arlandes, made the experiment, which was a brilliant success. But though the first to trust himself in the air, it was left to M. Jean Blanchard to achieve the further and greater honor of crossing the channel and introducing a new means of communication between the two countries. Starting from the top of the cliff near Dover castle with Dr. Jeffries, an American, as his companion, M. Blanchard reached the forest of Guines, near Calais in less than three hours, though they were in some perils of waters before reaching their destination. Their luggage was not inconsiderable for a short voyage and consisted of the following articles: Nine bags of ballast, the French edition of M. Blanchard's voyage with Mr. Sheldon (the first Englishman to ascend in a balloon, on October 16, 1784, when with M. Blanchard, he travelled from London to Sunbury, fourteen miles, in less than half an hour), a large inflated bladder containing letters from people of distinction in England to members of the French nobility, a compass and other philosophic instruments, a small bottle of brandy, some biscuits and two cork jackets. While they were crossing the channel all these things had to be thrown away and their clothes as well and the description of this emptying their wardrobe inevitably recalls the condition of him who brought the news from Ghent to Aix: First M. Blanchard threw off his coat, then Dr. Jeffries did the same, as they still descended, the Frenchman divested himself of his trousers and then only they began to go up and soon found themselves over the forest of Guines. Dr. Jeffries then with difficulty managed to stay the progress by seizing the branch of a tree and they came safely to ground between some trees, which were just open enough to admit them, after having accomplished an enterprise "which will perhaps be recorded to the utmost posterity."

M. Blanchard was highly honored and richly rewarded by the king of France and was made a citizen of Calais, while Dr. Jeffries, an American, was made a freeman of Dover. A monument was raised at the spot where they alighted, with the fact of their flight duly inscribed thereon.—Pall Mall Gazette.

LIGHT CIGARS NOT THE MILDEST.

Popular Fallacy Corrected by Expert Authority.

Probably there is not one smoker in 1,000 who is not surprised and, in fact, incredulous, when he is told that the color of a cigar is absolutely no guide to its strength. Yet such is the case, and a fact well known to cigar manufacturers and importers. The belief of smokers that cigars of dark color are strong and those of a lighter shade are milder, is, in point of fact, as fallacious as it is general. This is but one of the many delusions harbored by consumers of tobacco, and which practical cigar men have smiled at and indulged from time immemorial.

But of recent years the inclination of smokers toward light-colored cigars has

assumed the proportions of a "craze," and the producers are finding much difficulty in meeting the demand. The manufacturers and Cuban tobacco raisers would now gladly correct the error; but, after having carefully classified their products under the style of claros, colorados, maduros, etc., for decades, they find it next to impossible to dispel the delusion.

A maker of Havana cigars uses but one grade or blend of tobacco in the body or filler of his cigars. Exactly the same stock is used in his conchas as in his perfectos; in his claros as in his maduros. After the cigars are made, however, his "selector" takes them in hand and classifies them according to the relative shades of the wrappers. This is done to effect a uniformity in the appearance of each box of cigars, and to enable the dealer to readily induce the whims of the self-deluded smoker.

Inasmuch as the wrapper constitutes not more than one-tenth of the cigar, it will readily be seen that the degree of its strength or mildness is very inconsiderable in effect. In this connection, however, it is interesting to note that tobacco tradesmen versed in the intricacies of the industry rightly regard the light-colored wrapper from their own smoking tables, knowing that it generally indicates that the leaf was prematurely cut and improperly cured, and that it impairs the flavor and burn of the cigar. Cubans, who, by the way, are notably partial to mild tobacco, avoid smoking light-colored cigars just as they avoid eating a green orange or an unripe banana.

The prejudice of these natives and of tobacco tradesmen is a logical one and serves to throw into bold relief a peculiar misconception of facts which is both amusing and embarrassing to vendors of the fragrant weed.

Whether cigar makers will ever awaken to the fact that a dark cigar is, if anything, milder and invariably sweeter and more aromatic than a light cigar, remains to be seen.—Tobacco Leaf.

LOEB DOUBLES REVENUES.

Duties Collected at Port of New York In August Reach \$171,440.

New York, Sept. 3.—First and second-class steamship passengers, mostly returning Americans, who arrived at the port of New York during the month of August last, total 42,195 souls, as against 34,337 during August of last year. Duties collected on their purchases abroad reached \$171,440 for the month, compared with \$79,340 in August, 1909. This increase in duty is due largely to the rigid policy of collector Loeb.

Very Bad Cough. Pe-ru-na Stopped It.



DAUGHTER OF MRS. J. M. BROWN.

Mrs. J. M. Brown, Dunnegan, Mo., writes: "My little daughter, three years old, was troubled with a very bad cough which remained after an attack of catarrhal fever, which was a great deal worse at night."

"She would wake up out of her sleep and cough until I feared she could not stand it."

"Nothing that we gave her seemed to do her any good. I then concluded to send for Dr. Hartman's book entitled 'The His of Life,' which I promptly received."

"I at the same time commenced giving her Pe-ru-na. She has taken one bottle in all, through which she has obtained a complete cure."

"She also since her birth was troubled with indigestion, but since she has taken Pe-ru-na she can eat almost any kind of food without any bad results. 'She is now as well and happy as any little girl can be. When our friends say how well she looks, I tell them Pe-ru-na did it."

"I shall always be a friend of Pe-ru-na, as I consider it the best medicine for coughs and indigestion we have ever tried, and will recommend it to any one similarly afflicted."

MRS. LYDIA J. SPOONER, Santa Monica, Cal., writes that they are never without Pe-ru-na in the home, that they find it the finest family remedy they have ever used.

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We Give Away Absolutely Free of Cost

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, a book of 1008 large pages and over 700 illustrations, in strong paper covers, to any one sending 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, or, in French Cloth binding for 31 stamps. Over 650,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book were sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50. Afterwards, one and a half million copies were given away as above. A new, up-to-date revised edition is now ready for mailing. Better send NOW, before all are gone. Address Wozl's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
THE ONE REMEDY for woman's peculiar ailments good enough that its makers are not afraid to print on its outside wrapper its every ingredient. No Secrets—No Deception.
THE ONE REMEDY for women which contains no alcohol and no habit-forming drugs. Made from native medicinal forces of well established curative value.



Ayer's Pills Housecleaning