

Comfort Your Nerves



Sanfords Ginger

Nothing better for the nerves, stomach and bowels when upset by hot weather or when you are tired, fatigued, fretty and sleepless.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatic and French brandy for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Old Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless and dangerous substitute. Forty years the standard of purity, strength and health. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

PRODUCTIVE OIL SANDS.

Considerable Impetus to Petroleum Developments in New York.

The impetus given to petroleum developments in southwestern New York by the advancing market of 1913 continued through the early part of 1914 and is reflected in the final statistics of the state's production, which record an output of 938,974 barrels for the year, according to a statement by J. D. Northrop, made public by the United States Geological Survey. Although this quantity shows a slight decline from the 948,191 barrels credited to the state in 1913, it represents an increase of 7.2 per cent. over the 1912 production and illustrates clearly the remarkable productive capacity of the Allegheny and Bradford oil sands and their ability to respond to intensive development.

This area, which represents the northern termination of the broad oil-yielding belt of the Allegheny plateau region, has furnished a commercial output of petroleum since 1879. The productive sands, which lie near the base of the Devonian system, are reached at relatively shallow depths, a condition which renders their exploitation profitable despite the low average yield per well.

The yearly average price per barrel of petroleum at the wells in 1914 was \$1.875, compared with \$2.400 in 1913, \$1.904 in 1912 and \$1.311 in 1911. The total value of the state's production in 1914 amounted to \$1,760,868, a sum less by \$523,439 than the value of the previous year's production but greater than the value of any other year's production since 1909. In the Allegheny district, which lies wholly within New York, 267 wells were completed during the year, of which 215, or 80 per cent., yielded an average initial daily production of 2.07 barrels each. Thirty-five producing gas wells were also drilled.

Into a thick solution of gum arabic stir plaster of paris until the mixture assumes the consistency of cream, apply with a brush to the broken edges and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement adds to its value.

ITCHING ECZEMA COVERED ENTIRE BODY, RESINOL CURED

Could Not Sleep. 6 Remedies had Failed. Resinol Stopped Itching Immediately.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1914.—"My entire body, even my hands, was completely covered with blisters as large as a pea. When one would burst water would come from it, and then it would turn into a very painful sore. The burning and itching were something terrible, and I COULD NOT SLEEP nor rest. I think I had one of the worst cases of eczema a human being ever had."

"I used eight different kinds of remedies without success. I then tried Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and it stopped the itching IMMEDIATELY. I gradually noticed a change for the better. Now I am entirely cured, and am without a pimple or blemish on any part of my body."

(Signed) Edward F. McCullough, 249 River St., Mattapan, Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap best skin eruptions, clear away pimples, and form a most valuable household remedy for sores, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Safe and Sure Beecham's Pills

should be your relief from indigestion, biliousness, or constipation. Known to be reliable and famous for their prompt and certain efficacy—are

SHOP HANDS FOR HARVEST

Labor Departments Plan to Reduce Unemployment

CO-OPERATION WITH STATE AUTHORITIES

Opportunity to Buy Land on Easy Payments Proposed

Washington July 13.—Secretary Wilson yesterday had under consideration plans for further cooperation of the federal labor authorities and the industrial departments of the various states outlined in a conference with Commissioner Caminetti and J. T. Fitzpatrick, secretary of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials.

These plans, which had for their purpose the promotion of the efficiency of state labor laws and which dealt chiefly with the unemployment question, will be discussed at the congress of the state commissioners in San Francisco Aug. 2. Secretary Wilson and other members of his department are planning to attend.

One of the most important questions concerning the means of securing work for the unemployed was the matter of transportation of seasonal laborers. Steps will be taken to coordinate the slack periods of the various states with the harvest season in the West. Efforts will be made, it is stated, to persuade the factories to use the summer seasons to overhaul their plants, thus permitting mill employes to take a profitable vacation on farms instead of losing time in the winter seasons, when other work is difficult to find.

The opening of federal lands or the buying in the idle districts under bond issue has also been considered by the department in Washington. This would permit the large number of skilled farm workers who have left the country districts in unsuccessful attempts to find city jobs an opportunity to "get back to the soil" and eventually own their own lots on easy payments.

The creation of an inter-related labor exchange between the states which will secure the necessary cooperation for efficient transportation of labor is also under consideration. This, it is pointed out, would assure the distribution of immigrant labor where it would be most effective.

CAMPBELL WILL STANDS.

Contestants in \$16,000,000 Case Are Refused a New Trial.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The contestants of the \$16,000,000 will of the late James Campbell, traction magnate, were refused a new trial of the case in the circuit court here yesterday. The suit, in which several nieces and nephews of Mr. Campbell tried to break his will by charging that Lois Campbell (now Mrs. Elsey Burkham) was not his child and that he was unduly influenced, recently was won by the defendants, Mrs. Burkham and Mrs. Florence Campbell, widow of the financier.

Armed Merchantmen.

Old sailors rub their eyes, or wipe their glasses, and turn to the newspapers again with an air of incredulity on reading the German demand that merchant ships shall go unarmed in order that submarines may attack them without fear of retaliation. International lawyers wonder if Germany will ever be able to have this new doctrine of disarmament read into the code of nations. There is no knowing, because that law is in a state of chaos, and the present legislators are trying to change it to suit themselves. They have no idea of agreeing as to what the changes shall be, but they may agree as to the perfect novelty of the demand that merchantmen shall sail the seas unarmed.

The carrying of a gun at the stern of a merchantman is a matter of some five centuries of unchallenged usage, beginning as soon as guns were available for defense in the many seas that ships, could then venture unarmed into the Mediterranean, and at times not even into the English channel or the Irish sea. The Algerine corsairs were there, and Algiers continued a piratical stronghold till well into the 19th century. During the first half of that century the corsairs were the favorite weapon of the British merchant-ship. When piracy was suppressed, and the corsairs became obsolete, there still remained the habit of keeping at least one gun mounted at the stern, if only for saluting purposes. The ship did not seem to be complete without it. And to-day she needs it if she goes trading in the China seas or the Malay archipelago.

The old mercantile practice can not be terminated by one of the belligerents for her own advantage in the present war. Nor can any neutral nation put an end to it. We may enforce a port regulation for any foreign merchantman with a mounted gun, but we can do nothing to prohibit the mounting of a gun when the vessel is at sea outside our territorial waters. The large British liners are in a class by themselves—the German liners being of the sea—because the government has the right to take them over and arm them as auxiliary cruisers; but as long as they are not so armed they have to be treated as ordinary merchantmen.—Boston Herald.

Barre's Contribution.

Barre has opened a new hotel equal in appointments to the best. Another step toward indicative of the constant step toward the Great Vermont shore. The Granite City has been a big contributor and has taken many of these forward steps.

The new hotel is a big contribution.—Swanton Courier.



F. S. PEARSON LEAVES TUFTS HALF A MILLION

Lusitania Victim Remembers His College—\$50,000 for Lowell Hospital.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 13.—The sum of \$500,000 is left to Tufts college, \$50,000 to the House of Mercy, this city, by the will of Dr. Fred S. Pearson, Lusitania victim, late of Great Barrington, this state, and London, England, filed for probate here yesterday. No bond has been filed showing the amount of Massachusetts property, but it is understood that Dr. Pearson left an estate of about \$50,000,000.

The residue of the property was left to two sons and a daughter. The sum of \$300,000 was left in trust for certain relatives and upon the death of the legatees and their children the fund will be equally divided between the Young Men's Christian association of Manchester, N. H., and Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Pearson was a graduate of Tufts in the class of 1883 and had many times shown his interest in and loyalty to the college. As a trustee he was instrumental in raising several funds. He was a frequent visitor to the hill and well known personally to both students and alumni.

ONE ST. LOUIS OFFICIAL OUSTED

August Kuhs Also Ordered by Court to Return to School Board \$11,500 Profit Made in Sale of Site.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—August Kuhs was ousted as a member of the St. Louis board of education yesterday, and was ordered by the circuit court to pay back \$11,500 profits he was alleged to have made illegally in the sale of a school site to the board, of which he was a member. Testimony showed the school site deal was made through the real estate office of Kuhs' son.

FRED DELAWARE ARRESTED.

Taken in Custody in Connection With Ossipee Fire.

Ossipee, July 13.—Fred Delaware of this village was arrested Sunday by Sheriff Arthur Chandler of North County on charge of setting the fire in this village on June 23 which wiped out the business section, destroying the Carroll county courthouse, many valuable records, three stores, undertaking rooms and five houses.

Sheriff Chandler for the past three weeks has been investigating the fire. The arrest was not a surprise to the citizens of this town on account of Delaware's action before and after the fire. The fire started in the blacksmith shop which for the past year had been conducted by Delaware and was discovered about 10 minutes after he closed the shop for the night by one of the neighbors. The shop was afire all over when discovered.

ENTIRE TRAIN DERAILED.

The Milwaukee Limited Plunges From Track—No One Hurt.

Kansas City, Mo., July 13.—The entire Milwaukee Southwest Limited train from Chicago was derailed at Chula, Mo., yesterday owing to a washout. Early reports said no one was injured. The steel passenger cars remained upright.

MONTANA LANDS TO BE SOLD.

145,000 Acres in Former Flathead Reservation to Go to Auction.

Washington, July 12.—About 145,000 acres in the former Flathead reservation, Montana, will be sold to the highest bidder during August, the interior department announced yesterday.

Advertisement for KINOX medicine, highlighting its strength and non-poisonous nature.

STRONGER THAN BICHLORIDE YET NON-POISONOUS

A few years ago this would have been considered impossible, even by doctors and chemists. But since the discovery of KINOX, the world has an antiseptic stronger than Bichloride or Carbolic Acid, yet harmless if taken internally. You no longer need to use dangerous antiseptics—try KINOX. Package of eight tablets, 25c at your druggist; makes one gallon solution.

Sold by Red Cross Pharmacy, W. M. Williams, WILLIAMSTOWN, VERMONT. Prepared by THE KINOX CO., Rutland, Vt.

AMERICA FIRST SAYS T. R.

He Is Willing to Support Any "Decent" Republican

WOULDN'T FAVOR A "REACTIONARY"

He Does Not Suggest Any Particular Candidate

New York, July 13.—Leaving for California Sunday night, says The Tribune, Colonel Roosevelt made clear that he regards the country in such a serious situation through the mistakes of the Wilson administration that he will support any decent Republican who runs against him—by which is meant a Republican whose reactionary taint and tendency is not of the ultimate or the penultimate degree. To the colonel's mind, Wilson has shown himself to be a "second Buchanan." The attitude of the administration on foreign matters has been to the colonel "inconceivable"; and, more important still, the failure of the administration to make military and naval preparation for the crisis that it now faces is, in his own cogent phrase, "nothing less than criminal."

Roosevelt has not gone back to the Republican party. He resents that misinterpretation of his attitude. He believes that it is not a time for men to worry about political ties. At the same time he regards it as not impossible that the Republican party may make the mistake of putting up some man of so reactionary a character that it would be impossible for him to support the Republican. But if the Republicans do not make the mistake of putting up some man who is a slap in the face at the 4,000,000 who voted for him in 1912, Roosevelt will gladly join in the battle to out the man he calls the second Buchanan.

His attention was called to the recent forecast of Hilles, McComb and Perkins, the national chairmen of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties. All agreed that there would be four candidates in the field in 1916, and all agreed that three of them would be Wilson, Bryan and Roosevelt. The colonel, however, was not inclined to take these statements very seriously. He does not believe the Bryan movement is important. Moreover, he does not want to see so many tickets in the field that there will be a danger of Wilson winning. "I am thinking of the country," that is the way the colonel sums up his position, and that is what he has held a number of men who have seen him during the last week and tried to interest him in purely political discussions.

Aside from the hope that the Republicans will nominate a man he can support, and that the issue will thereby be a clear one between Wilson and those in favor of a vigorous American policy, the colonel is indulging in no political speculations. Men who have tried to interest him in state politics have had this one response: He feels that he did his share toward clarifying the state situation when he made his fight against Barnes in the courts at Syracuse. That fight, it is not generally known, cost him \$30,000. There are not many men in the state who have spent \$30,000 out of their own pockets to expose the bosses. When the colonel went on the stand at Syracuse he felt that a majority of the jury were against him. Why they were is not so important as the fact that seven men out of 12 were inclined to believe that, after all, William Barnes was not an "undesirable." Having spent what to any man would be a large sum of money, the colonel thinks that the next move is up to the voters. The colonel is by no means a rich man, and, as he said a year ago after there had been rather heavy drains on his income, "There are few families that can afford a shooting, a lie suit and a wedding in one year and not feel it."

How to Make Hired Men Work Harder.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes an interesting little article entitled "Premiums for Hired Men." In the following extract, taken from this article, appear suggestions as to the treatment of hired men: "When the corn was planted and began to come up early in June we would find that it could not be plowed crosswise because the rows were so crooked. This meant dirty corn and a large decrease in yield. "I tried the plan of offering the man on the planter \$5 if the rows were straight both ways. That evening I found him out fixing his machine and wires, and have never had trouble since. "Was that \$5 well invested? "I also promised the man that every pig weaned over 250 would be 50 cents for himself. The consequence was that the man raised and weaned 310 pigs. "On one cold stormy night there were 42 pigs born. These the man carried in warm boxes into his kitchen, and when he phoned me in the morning he had been up all night and had saved 47. "I had the pleasure of paying him a bonus of \$25."

Why Not Vegetable Presents?

Why could I lend my friend a good cigar with assurance of his courteous acceptance, and be afraid to send him enough crisp yellow beans to give him and his family a vegetable treat they cannot obtain for themselves in any market? His wife will eat contentedly of a box of candy on the living-room table when she calls, but might entertain the suspicion that we were considering her an object of charity if we offered her a bunch of fresh, crisp radishes, ten minutes out of the ground. Something is wrong in our sense of proportion, I think. Perhaps I will acquire courage eventually by contributing surplus vegetables to the tables of my friends. Just as I now dread to set for them the more difficult flowers, which they so gleefully carry away. J. Horace McFarland in The Country Club Magazine for July.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Zinc may be cleaned with soap and salt, then polished with kerosene.

Smoke stains can be removed from mica in stoves by thoroughly soaking it in vinegar.

If you wish to clean and brighten your carpets after they have been beaten and put down, wipe with a cloth wrung from water to which a little ammonia has been added. A tablespoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water will often restore colors in carpets; it will also remove whitewash stains from them. In fact, the housekeeper has no better help than her bottle of ammonia. A few drops in a cupful of warm water, carefully applied with a soft rag, will clean paintings and chromos. Again, it will clean brass.

To Save on Gas Bill.

The average housewife spends four times the amount of gas for cooking a meal than is necessary and at the same time positively injures food values and quality of the article she is cooking. To get the greatest amount of heat units from a gas range the flame should not be turned any higher than will give a yellow blue flame. The flame shows yellowish red you are wasting gas and getting a heat that not only smokes and smudges your kitchen utensils, but decreases their longevity to one-half.

The flame should be about one-half inch of clear blue, and after the article you are cooking has come to a boiling point reduce it to a point that will just keep it boiling. This is equally true in the oven. Invariably the gas is turned too high for baking and the bread or cake is burned. This also means waste of gas and constant anxiety about the cost which would not be necessary if gas were used at a lower temperature.

In Cherry Season.

The cherry season is such a short one usually that one must make the most of it and use them freely as long as they are to be had. While they are delicious eaten straight from the hand of nature, they also make good cooked dishes, says the Irish World, which may be enjoyed before preserving and jam making begin.

The big dark red variety generally is preferred fresh, although the lighter red ones are equally good for cooked dishes and preserving. It is a good idea to have recipes for each fruit in its season, so that not any of the good things may be overlooked from year to year. As fruit soups are deserving of the popularity they are getting, suppose the cook tries this recipe at cherry time, and if found worthy, add it to her list: Cherry Soup—Stem and wash one pound of ripe cherries; add to them one pint of water, two sticks of cinnamon, two cloves and one sliced lemon. Boil the same as for apple fritters, and add: strain and thicken slightly with smooth cornstarch; add a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. When cool turn into bouillon cups and chill. When ready to serve put a heaping spoon of whipped cream on top of each cup with a fresh cherry in the center. The soup is improved by making it of white wine instead of water, leaving the other ingredients the same in quantity. Or a teaspoon of good brandy may be added to each cup at serving time.

Cherry Cobbler—Line a deep square cobbler pan with good puff paste and fill nearly full with ripe cherries that have been carefully washed and stoned; add two full cups of sugar and bake. When done spread with a good meringue and let it brown a minute in the oven, then serve hot or cold, with or without cream, according to taste. Or a little cherry syrup may be made for sauce, flavoring it with any good flavoring liked.

Cherry Fritters—Make a good batter the same as for apple fritters, and add to it one cup of stoned cherries. Fry in hot fat, drain, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve in a napkin hot.

Cherry Pudding—Have ready a deep pudding dish lightly buttered. Stone about five cups of cherries, draining them in a little white enamel sieve until needed. Take a pound of macaroons that are dry enough to roll; then place a layer of cherries, then a layer of macaroons, sugar and a dash of nutmeg; repeat this until the dish is nearly full; then add two beaten eggs, a half cup of milk and a cup of cream and a little vanilla flavoring. Bake a delicate brown. Add a rich deep meringue and serve cold.

Cherry Patties—Dissolve one heaping teaspoon of gelatine in one cup of milk, to which add three tablespoons of sugar. When all is melted strain and cool. Then add one cup of whipped cream, two stiffly beaten egg whites, a half teaspoon of vanilla and four ounces of stoned cherries. Stir occasionally until it begins to set; then turn it into fancy cups or cases and when ready to serve garnish with a ripe cherry.

Cherry Pie—This is an old-fashioned recipe. Line a deep pie dish with good crust and fill with stoned cherries and a cup and a half of sugar. Make a lattice crust over the top and bake well. Serve hot.

Cherry Ice—Take three cups of ripe cherries and one quart of water. Cook gently until the cherries are soft; then strain, thicken with a little cornstarch to the consistency of honey, add two cups of sugar, stir until it is all smooth, then strain into the freezer. A little red coloring added improves the appearance.

Frozen Cherries—Take four cups of stoned cherries, add two and a half cups of sugar and let stand an hour; then add a pint of rich milk, the beaten whites of two eggs and a pint of cream. Freeze and serve with sliced lemons.

Cherry Salad—Stone two cups of cherries and cut one ripe pineapple fine and put them to drain. Dust with a little sugar and pour over them a tablespoon of ginger syrup. Make the dressing of three tablespoons of flour in enough water to make a thin batter, a quarter cup of vinegar and a cup of water, three tablespoons of sugar, one teaspoon of butter, yolk of three eggs and the white of one, little pinch mustard and a pinch of salt. Mix well and cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring all the time. Cool and just before serving add two tablespoons of whipped cream and serve the salad in white lettuce leaves.

Salad Dressing—One cup of stoned cherries, one cup of sliced bananas, one head of white lettuce cut in strips, a dash of paprika and a dash of salt. Blend the salad and heavy mayonnaise made without mustard and serve in lettuce leaves garnished with olive rings and a stoned cherry. Dorothy Deater.

N. Y. GARMENT WORKERS OUT

Ten Thousand Walk Out on Strike to Enforce Demands

UNION MAY CALL OUT EXTRA 80,000

Demands Are for Sanitary Shop, More Wages, and for Recognition

New York, July 13.—A garment workers' strike, the first for several years, began here yesterday, when 10,000 pants makers left their shops. The principal demands of the strikers are for a sanitary shop, recognition of the union, and an increase in wages.

A meeting of the delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is in progress to discuss the feasibility of calling out an additional 80,000 of the workers in the men's clothing industry belonging to unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

NO ACTION ON ALBANY STRIKE.

Street Car Men's Representatives Are to Confer Again.

Albany, N. Y., July 13.—No definite action regarding a strike on the capital district traction lines was taken at a conference yesterday of representatives of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes from Albany, Troy, Glens Falls, Saratoga and Schenectady. Instead a second conference was arranged to take place late yesterday in Schenectady.

ARGUE AGAINST JUDGE HILLYER.

Counsel for Colorado Union Men Desire Judge Barred.

Denver, Col., July 13.—Argument on the motion to prohibit Judge Granby Hillyer of the district court from participating further in any of the so-called strike cases was begun in the supreme court yesterday. Fred Farrar, attorney general, argued in favor of Judge Hillyer, and Horace N. Hawkins appeared in support of the motion.

Judge Hillyer presided in the trial of John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America, who was found guilty of murder in connection with strike disorders at Ludlow.

BOOM FOLLOWS STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Building Operations Amounting to \$10,000,000 to be Started in Chicago This Week.

Chicago, July 13.—With the return to work yesterday of thousands of union carpenters who have been on a strike since May 1, Chicago launched a boom in the building industry which, it was estimated, will give work to 150,000 men. The strike was settled last Saturday and by Thursday it is believed that nearly all of the carpenters and mill men will have returned to work. Building contractors and bankers said construction work amounting to at least \$10,000,000 will be started this week. The return to work of 10,000 striking painters was expected to-day.

Letter From a Girl Who Wants to Get Married.

In the July issue the editors of the Woman's Home Companion published two letters which they say they cannot answer. Readers are invited to contribute with replies. One letter is entitled, "The Girl's Side of It," and the other, "The Man's Side of It." A part of the girl's letter is as follows: "When I came back from college I settled down to home life. I've been a good daughter—my father and mother dote on me, and depend on me for a great deal. But I am not satisfied. I am nearly twenty-seven, and I have absolutely no life of my own. It may be unwomanly to cry it aloud like this—but I want a home, I want a husband, and I want children—I want them all, terribly."

"The young men who grew up with me, those that were worth anything, have all gone to the city long ago. Sometimes they come home—and bring their wives with them—girls they found and married far from our little town. The other boys who were in my 'set' are mostly in New York, or out West, save one or two 'sever-dowells, who are below par either physically or mentally. One works in a drug store—and drinks too much. One is a justice of the peace and sort of local politician, and he seeks only the company of girls who do not have good reputations. One has a grocery store of the dirty, untidy, smelly kind. Oh, honestly, I couldn't marry one of them! And right on this street are no less than five girls who are in the same position as myself—nice, attractive, healthy, well-educated girls, all lovers of home, all good housekeepers, and not a single bean amongst the lot!"

"I used to think I'd meet The Man if I went visiting and traveled about, but, though I have met men in the way and had a proposal or two, I have not met The One. And I do not want to be an old maid—I hate the thought of it!"

"What's going to become of girls like me? Is it fair? Is it right? I know I'd make a good wife and a good mother, just as well as I know that I've got blue eyes and brown hair—but what can a girl do when she doesn't meet any eligible men? There are ever such over us, many girls like me in this town like this one. It's all very well to say that marriage is woman's best life and that home-making is the greatest profession for women, but what chance do the women who don't get a chance at it?"

DYSPEPSIA ON THE DECLINE.

Seaver's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Forty-Nine Cases Out of Fifty.

Why anyone in Barre or East Barre should continue to suffer with indigestion when a box of SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will cure, is certainly a mystery. Red Cross Pharmacy, Frank Roark, and S. C. Voodry & Co., Cabot, have been selling SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS for some time, and they know from actual experience right in their own stores, just what SEAEVER'S FAMOUS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will do and if you inquire of the Red Cross Pharmacy, Frank Roark, or S. C. Voodry & Co., Cabot, they will tell you they never knew a remedy to prove so decidedly beneficial in the treatment of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation, sleeplessness, and other forms of stomach trouble.

It certainly ought to give you confidence when you know that every box of SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS contains 20 days' treatment, and at the end of that time, if you are not decidedly benefited, all you need to do is to go back to the dealer and get your money. SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are sold right on their own merits. They cure indigestion simply by toning up the stomach and digestive organs, so that the food will assimilate and give strength to the system just as nature intended. SEAEVER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are such a good nerve tonic, too. Just try a box and see if it doesn't give you new energy, new ambition, and new courage to carry out your plans and daily work. If it doesn't your money back.—Adv't.

KEEPING ROADS SMOOTH.

Some Suggestions By American Highway Association.

The traffic on earth and gravel roads has a constant tendency to develop ruts, chuck holes and depressions. The chief aim and purpose of road maintenance is to prevent and remedy this destructive action. To be successful and efficient, road maintenance must be systematic and continuous. Haphazard work is expensive and unsatisfactory.

If the road is very rough and uneven or the crown very low, the road machine or grader is very efficient for placing it in shape. One must guard, however, against the all too common practice of scraping the sod and other vegetable matter and refuse from the sides and ditches onto the road. In general, on the clay and heavy soil roads all vegetable or spongy material should be carefully excluded. Such materials absorb moisture readily and furnish but little resistance against wear. An unskilled and careless operator will sometimes actually leave the road in a worse condition than when he began work. Do not scrape sod and refuse into the road. Good earth is far better, as it will not decay nor absorb moisture so readily. Do not be guilty of the too common practice of leaving a windrow of clods or loose earth along the middle of your road to impede traffic and absorb water at the first rain. Leave the roads smooth over the entire surface and traffic will spread and be less likely to produce ruts. Always use the grader in such a way as to make the road better and not worse for the passing traffic.

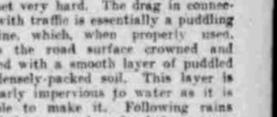
When the road has been placed in good condition as to crown and smoothness, the road drag is the best tool for maintaining it in that condition. Drag the road after each rain while the surface is still moist but not sticky. Use a light drag and move only a very little earth—just sufficient to fill the ruts and depressions and level the surface. Always use the drag judiciously after each rain. This will keep an earth or gravel road in the best shape in which it is possible to maintain it throughout the year.

Therefore, to make your road smooth, use a road machine or grader to put it in proper shape in the spring of the year. To keep your road smooth, use the road drag judiciously after each rain. This will keep an earth or gravel road in the best shape in which it is possible to maintain it throughout the year.

And the Cook is a Bear.

"Every one in our family is some kind of animal," said Jimmie to the amazed preacher. "Why, you shouldn't say that!" the good man exclaimed. "Well," said Jimmie, "mother's a bear, the baby is mother's little lamb. I'm the kid and dad's the goat."—Ladies Home Journal.

A Charming Complexion



Preserve, beautify and purifies the skin and complexion. The favorite of stars.

Gossard's Oriental Cream

Preserve, beautify and purifies the skin and complexion. The favorite of stars. Gossard's Oriental Cream. 200 Broadway and Department Store. New York, N. Y.