Albuquerque Weekly Citizen

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THE CLEVELAND GREYS.

A Crack Military Company En Route to the Coast.

The Cleveland Greys, a private and crack military company from Cleveland, O., under command of Capt. H. P. Shupe, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on a special train following the president's. The company seventy strong, left Cleveland on Saturday for a three weeks' western tour.

The company, which is composed of some of the best men of Cleveland, will visit the Grand Canyon today and then proceed to San Francisco, and their itinerary from there reads Portland, Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, Denver and home.

The special train carrying the Greys consisted of seven cars, three Pullmans, one chair car, one diner, one commissary and one baggage.

They were in Santa Fe yesterday during the time the president was there, and they enjoyed their short stay in this city.

WATROUS TRAGEDY.

Railroad Man Who Had Trouble Found On Track With Legs Crushed.

Saturday night at Watrous, Pedro Gastamente was found lying beside the track at Watrous, alive, but with one leg crushed off above the knee and the other terribly mangled. The case was reported to Justice of the Peace Tipton, who called in Dr. Rolls and Dr. Meade. The physicians vainly attempted to restore the man to consciousness, hoping he would rally sufficiently to justify an operation of amputation, but the man sank gradually and died at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Upon his head were marks which could not well have been caused by the wheels of the train that had passed over the unfortunate man. A trail of blood led from a saloon where Gastamente had had trouble during the evening, to the track.

As foul play was suspected the justice summoned a coroner's jury which had not made a report in time to be sent in this dispatch. It was shown at the inquest that Gustamente had been drinking during the evening. He had had trouble twice and had been struck on the head. Whether badly injured his strength gave out just as he reached the track, or whether he was placed upon the track by his enemies has not been shown. He had not been drinking to such an extent as to incapacitate him, so the first theory that he lay down on the track in a drunken stupor has been abandoned.

Gustamente came from Parral, Mex. For some time he had been working as a section hand. When he was first found it was supposed he was a tramp, and the case was taken in charge of by Justice Tipton. Later it was discovered that he was paying dues to the Santa Fe hospital and the case was taken in charge by the Santa Fe before the man died. The man is dead. He ought to be buried. But the Santa Fe authorities, acting on some occult principle, or, as they say, on the advice of a St. Louis attorney, decline to incur the expenses of a funeral. The local authorities say the case was taken out of their hands and rightfully belongs to the railroad.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN.

(Concluded from page one.)

of a number of pen and brush pictures of Frederick Winn, the cowboy artist. The presentation was made by Judge Baker while the president was being driven over the city.

About twenty-five rough riders are in the city today to greet their old commander.

Judge B. S. Baker and Postmaster Hopkins are to be thanked by every one in Albuquerque for the time and trouble they ahve been to in arranging for the decorations and other matters that have helped to make the president's reception so great a success.

All the saloons and gambling houses in the city were closed from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock.

Sheriff Hubbell is another man to be congratulated, for he was instrumental in collecting over $1,000 for the occasion.

A Case of Poisoning.

On last Monday, Thelma, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, died at the home of her parents, on Balagueno street. The cause of her death and the very serious illness of her brother, Floyd, aged eight years, is generally believed to be from eating poisoned preserved fruit, obtained from the exhibit room of the Pecos Irrigation company, on the corner of Fox and Canal streets. Yet there are some peculiar features about the cases. The little girl was taken sick on Sunday, the 19th, but her brother was not taken down until the afternoon of the following day. Drs. McGinnis, Whicher and Doepp attended the little girl and also the boy, and while at first they were not certain as to the exact nature of the trouble, pronounced the symptoms as those of some kind of poison, and applied the usual remedies in such cases. They were, however, unavailing, as to the girl, who died Monday and was buried Tuesday. The boy, while yet quite ill, is believed to be out of danger.—Carlsbad Argus.

The President's Address

Delivered in Albuquerque, May 5, 1903

Mr. Chairman and My Fellow Citizens and Fellow Americans:

It has been the greatest pleasure for me to travel through this great territory today and to meet its citizens. I know you well, for half of my regiment came from New Mexico.

I was greeted here by those whose greeting always touches me peculiarly—the men of the Grand Army, the men to whom we owe it that there is a country, or a president to travel through it, and I am sure that I need not say a word to them in the way of explanation of the fact that the closest of all ties are the ties that knit together men who face some hardship and a certain risk in campaigns and on fought fields, and naturally, there can be no other body of men to whom I feel so tightly bound as I do to the men of my own regiment.

I have not only enjoyed to the full my trip today, but I have been greatly pleased and impressed by al that I have seen. Now I come into this thriving city and for miles since I have struck the Rio Grande I have been immensely impressed by what you are doing with irrigation, and when we have been able to get on a little more with it, there won't be the slightest difficulty with my poor little friend on the outside of the fence. (Referring to the taxicau.)

One of the best acts that in my judgment has ever been made a law by congress was that which provided that hereafter the national government should aid the western states, Rocky mountain states and the territories in securing and utilizing the water supply until we can get the agricultural resources of this region developed to the extraordinary degree that is only possible with irrigation, for I do not have to tell you that when you get irrigation properly started, we find that rain is a mighty insufficient substitute for it.

The national government will aid you, you yourselves will have done and will do much and I have no question that in the life time of those I am now addressing, we shall see practically all the water that now goes to waste at times stored and utilized, and see this whole region blooming as only the most favored regions of the earth can bloom.

Already a beginning has been made, but that is only a beginning, and while much good will come in the immediate future, it is impossible to estimate how great will be that good in a time not in the immediate future, and yet not far distant.

I believe that irrigation will do far more for these states and territories than what has been accomplished by any one factor in the development of the humid regions to the east and the west.

It has been a great pleasure to see your country. It has been a great pleasure to see the cities, to see the land growing fertile as the waters are brought over it, to see your flocks and herds, the products of your mines, but the one thing that has pleased me most has been to see the men and women. The best product of any region is the product of its citizenship. I believe in you. I know you. I had some six hundred samples of you under my immediate charge, and they panned out well.

I was glad at Santa Fe, and I am glad here, to be greeted by the children. The two classes that I think I am most pleased to be greeted with are first of all the veterans who have shown us by their lives and deeds in the past how we are to handle ourselves, and then the small folks—the people of the future. I am glad to see your children. I like the quality, and as far as I have seen, I like the quantity, and important though it is that we should have the fullest development of the resources of this region, important it is to develop the mines and drive the railways throughout this region, and above all, by irrigation to develop the marvelous fertility of a soil which needs only water to make it produce as but few regions of the earth can produce, important though it is to develop in every way, our material resources, never forget that the one all important crop is the crop of citizenship, and according as your children are trained well or ill, just according will this territory, while it is a territory and after it has become a state, turn out well or ill.

I have been glad to see your schools and you cannot afford to neglect them. No matter what else you have to neglect, the schools you cannot afford to neglect, and then you must remember that the schools can only supplement the homes. You cannot expect the school teacher to undo what you do, if you do your part ill, remember that. You cannot unload everything on the school teacher. The father and the mother have got to do their part decently and firmly and conscientiously and also not foolishly. You have not only got to have conscience, you also have to have common sense, that is an important element. I strictly object to hardness of heart, but I object quite as much to softness of head, and if our people are awake to all the importance of the training of the future generation, scant will be our need of feeling nervous about this country's future.

Here, and as in any comparatively new region, our aim must be to develop permanent citizenship. What we are striving for in every way through the promotion of irrigation and every other way, is to build up homes, to assist the homemaker. We do not want the man whose aim is to skin the soil, to skin everything for two or three years and then go away. What we want is the man who has come to build up a permanent prosperity that will benefit the children and the children's children of all of us, and that should be our aim in shaping every portion of our government policy. The policy of utilizing the water, the policy of utilizing the forests, the policy of utilizing the pastures, the policy of utilizing every resource that the state and nation have. It should all be in the direction of building up the home or helping the actual settler who has come to live on the land, to cast in his future with the country, to have his children grow up as a part of the people of the country. He is the man whom we want to help because he is the man who builds up the state and the nation.

I believe in you. I believe in you because I think you have two sets of qualities; the quality of decency, honesty, of fair and square dealing, as of man to man; that you possess what we call virtue, morality, decency, and also because you possess the rigid virtues, the rigid qualities which must go to the makeup of any masterful people. The virtue that stays at home in its own parlor does not count, not a bit more than the patriotism that will let some one else fight the battle of the day. You want a man to be patriotic, but you want him to have the fighting edge, and so in citizenship we need absolutely as the base, as the foundation, that the man shall deal squarely and fairly with his fellow. If he does not, he is not merely useless, he is a curse, and there is not a quality more to be reprobated than that defined by mere "smartness," unaccompanied by moral responsibility.

Every one of us knows that smart man whom fools praise, and I want to say that to the fool I object almost as much as to the knave, and incidentally, you cannot reform him—the man whom fools praise on the ground that he is smart. You say, "yes, he is a crook; yes, he is crooked in business as in politics, but he is deadfully smart." You have all heard that said in praise of some men. The man praised and the man who praises him are both worthless citizens and a curse to the community, and no community can get on really well until it hunts down successfully rascality as earnestly as it hunts down unsuccessful rascality.

We need honesty first, decency first, and it is not enough when you have got it; you have only begun. In addition to that you must have those qualities to which we allude when we speak of a man as not merely a good man, but as emphatically a man. We need the rugged virtues, courage, hardihood, the power to dare, the power to endure, the will which declines to be daunted by one failure, which makes the defeat a stepping stone to ultimate triumph, and the west could never have been settled, could never have been brought up to what it is if it had not been for the adventurous temper and the iron resolutions of those who first tempted the shaggy wilderness and turned it into habitations for man.

You must have these qualities and in addition to them, the saving grace of common sense, and when you have all three, you have got what counts for more than a strong body, although we need that. You have got what counts for more than strength of mind, although we need that, even more than strength of body. You have got character, and it is character that determines the destiny of any nation, and I believe in you, my friends and fellow citizens.

I believe in your future and what you will accomplish because I believe that you have, and that the people of this great nation have, character, and so I say to you today, I greet you. I wish you well and I believe that your future will in an abundant prosperity even surpass the prosperity that you now enjoy. Good luck.

HIS SHORT SPEECHES.

Remarks of President Roosevelt to the school children of Albuquerque, N. M., May 5, 1903:

I wish to thank you for having come out to greet me. I wish to congratulate the teachers and the city upon this showing, and to say to the children how glad I am to see them. Of all things that have pleased me and many things have pleased me in Santa Fe and in Albuquerque, the things that have pleased me most have been just such things as I have been seeing—those children here, and the children of all the other schools. (Cheers and applause.).

Remarks of President Roosevelt at the Catholic school, Aubuquerque, N. M., May 5, 1903:

Bisnop: Permit me to thank you and to say how much I appreciate the courtesy you showed in putting yourself to such inconvenience to come here to greet me. I had hoped to meet you at Santa Fe, where I participated in the baptism of the son of one of the men of my regiment.

I wish to greet the school children and the sisters, and to say there can be no greater privilege than to meet a missionary who has done good work, and it is a pleasure to see you. Of all the work that is done or that can be done for our country, the greatest is that of educating the body, the mind, and, above all, the character, getting the spiritual and the moral, training the character of those who in a few years are themselves to decide the destinies of the nation, and I am particularly glad to have met you and all those present (Cheers and applause.)

Remarks of President Roosevelt to the Indian school at Albuquerque, N. M., May 5, 1903:

Mr. Superintendent: Let me first of all thank the men of the Grand Army for their escort. Sometimes I feel a little like preaching, but all I have got to do in preaching is to hold your practice up to those who come after you as the proper example to follow; and it is especially so in dealing with the education of a child, for what we want this generation to do is to meet the problems as they arise in the spirit and with the purpose and resolution with which you met the problems that confronted you from '61 to '65. I wish to express the peculiar pleasure it is to have seen the Indian schools today, and through you, Mr. Superintendent, I want to say to the Indians that are right behind you, what a fine thing it is to see the industry and thrift of their people. I was struck by their orchards, the irrigated fields and by seeing them work in the fields and working along the road. The Indian who will work and do his duty will stand on a par with any other American citizen. Of course, I will do as every president will do, will stand for his rights with the same jealous eagerness that I would for the rights of any white man. I am glad to see the Indian children being educated as these are educated, so as to come more and more into the body of American citizenship, to fit themselves for work in the home, work in the fields, for leading decent, clean lives, for making themselves self-supporting, for being good providers and good housekeepers; in other words for becoming American citizens just like other American citizens. While I cannot imagine any man who will ever have the chance to feel with their record hereafter that you who were fortunate enough to fight in the great civil war have to feel with your record, while I would put that above everything else, I am inclined to say that next to that chance comes the chance of doing all that in one lies for furthering the purpose of educational work, such as that you have under your supervision, and I congratulate you upon what you are doing. (Cheers and applause.)

Death of Mrs. Haskell.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry Haskell, who died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, will be held on Friday evening at 7:15 at J. W. Edwards' undertaking rooms. Rev. Powell of the Baptist church will officiate. The deceased came here from Kalamazoo, Mich., about a year ago for her health, but that dread disease, tuberculosis, had got too much of a hold, and the sunshine here failed to relieve her. She leaves a husband, who is employed at the Santa Fe storehouse, and four children. The remains will be shipped to Kalamazoo for burial on Saturday morning. Mr. Haskell has the sympathy of all in his sad bereavement.

BROME GRASS.

A Great Thing for Cattlemen if It Will Only Grow in New Mexico.

Reports received from homesteaders, cattlemen and others interested in the development of the semi-arid lands of the west, show that splendid results are being obtained from brome grass. The department of agriculture has been experimenting for years to secure some form of forage plant or grass that would grow in the regions where the rainfall is light. It has long been the hope of officials to secure some grass of this character that would solve the public range problem, and they now express considerable confidence that the problem is in a fair way of being solved.

The brome grass has been known in Europe for more than a century, its home being in Hungary, where it has established a reputation for withstanding severe droughts. In 1884 the agents of the department of agriculture secured seed of the grass and began experimenting with it in this country. The first efforts were not very successful, but in the last few years better results have been secured and there are now indications that its general adoption will spread rapidly over the semi-arid regions. Kansas has led in the experiments with the new grass, more than one hundred farmers and stock raisers having planted considerable areas within the last year. Reports from these sources show that the grass grows rapidly and luxuriantly and furnishes a pasture of wonderful value to the farmers in dry regions. All kinds of stock eat it with relish, and experiments show that it is richer than timothy in fleshforming ingredients. It is hardy, and is not injured by severe spring and fall frosts, when once firmly established.

Police Court.

C. B. Tredway stole a pair of eyeglasses this morning from the office of Neil B. Field. He pleaded guilty before Judge Crawford and was given sixty days in jail. Tredway, who is a young man, had nothing to say in regard to why he did it or where he came from.

Base Ball Sunday.

Manager Berry promises another first class ball game for Sunday afternoon at the fair grounds. This time the Santa Fe Pacific shop ball team will play the Browns. A red hot game may be expected as the teams are rivals in every sense of the word. The game will be called at 2:45, and the First regiment band will be present to render the fine music for which this organization is noted.

The Browns are under the management of Mr. Brockmeier and will line up as follows: Stevens, catcher; Robinson, pitcher; Cavanaugh, first base; Bert Vorhes, second base; Merritt, third base; C. Vorhes, short stop; Cosgrove, left field; Quier, center field; Ortiz, right field. Shepard and Otero will be extras.

The Santa Fe Pacific boys are managed by L. Blood and will play as follows: Wilson, catcher; Moore, pitcher; Burgett, first base; Patterson, second base; Hellweg, third base; Barrett, short stop; Donahue, left field; Nelson, center field; Bowles, right field. Powell will be the extra man.

About American Railways.

The average traveler could journey sixty miles an hour, twenty-four hours a day, 365 days in the year for 120 years before, according to the law of probabilities, he would be killed in an accident on an American railway.

In view of the lamentable yearly returns of railway wrecks, the comfort in these calculations is largely theoretical, where it is not confined to the accident insurance companies. Others of the magazine's items are more impressive.

The 200,000 miles of railways in the United States would girdle the earth eight times at the equator.

There are two miles of railroad in this republic for every three in the rest of America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia combined.

The United States has six times as great a railway system, in mileage, as Germany or Russia, seven times as great as the United Kingdom or Austria-Hungary, twenty times as great as Spain.

The present capital of American railroads, including stocks, bonds and floating indebtedness, amounts to about $12,000,000,000—about $150 per capita of population of $750 per family.

The average citizen made eight railway trips in 1901 and pays about $22 per year in fares.

The railways of the country employed in 1901 an average of 1,071,000 representing about 5,000,000 persons, or one-fifteenth of the population.

Wages of these employes for 1901 amounted to $616,000,000—more than half the operating expenses of the roads—and averaged, roughly, $570 per man.—Booklovers' Magazine.

DISTRICT COURT.

The district court was again in session this morning and some little work was ground out.

Judgment for $573 was rendered against the defendant in the case of Meld & Co. vs. Nicholas Zamora upon a promissory note.

The case of R. del Valle against his wife was tried. He wanted a divorce and possession of their four-year-old boy. The ground set up was abandonment. The plaintiff said he had provided for his wife as a dutiful husband should, and that he was a proper person to have the possession of the boy. His wife denied that he was a fit person to have possession of the boy. There was not much contention on the question of divorce, the main fight between the parties was for the possession of the boy. R. del Valle said his wife treated the boy cruelly, whipping him until he was black and blue; that she had no love for him and that she had no means to support him. To establish his ability to support the child he gave in evidence the fact that he had three children by a former marriage residing in the City of Mexico. But on cross examination the fact was brought out that these three children were kept in an orphan asylum. The wife showed by a number of witnesses that she was a proper person to care for her child, and that her ability as a dressmaker was sufficient to take care and maintain it. Judge Baker granted the divorce and gave the custody of the boy to his mother, with privilege of the father to see him once a month, until farther order of the court.

M. E. Becker vs. Romaldo Samora Griego, case from justice court, docketed this morning, judgment for $70 was rendered against the defendant by default.

Judge Baker has overruled a new motion for trial in the case of the Territory vs. ex-Sheriff Alfred M. Sandoval of Sandoval county, and refused to withhold judgment pending an appeal.

Mrs. Filomena Lujan de Contreras was granted a divorce from her husband, Jose Contreras, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Attorney W. C. Heacock represented the plaintiff.

Mrs. Clarita Lopez also got a divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion.

J. Lederer, who has been spending the winter months in this city, left last evening for his home in New York City.

Ben Wittick, the old time photographer who has been living out in the Navajo and Moqui Indian country for many years, is in the city, and will remain a few days. He took some views of the presidential party yesterday.

ENCAMPMENT CLOSED.

The twentieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of New Mexico closed last evening in Knights of Pythias hall with a large attendance of comrades and ladies of the Relief Corps.

The officers, who were elected yesterday morning and the list printed in The Citizen yesterday afternoon were installed last night by Past Department Commander John Y. Hewett, of White Oaks, after which interesting remarks were made by Comrades Steward, of Springer; T. C. Heman, John A. Brown, Judge W. D. Lee, John Y. Hewitt and Smith Simpson. Mrs. Emma C. Whitson, president of the local Woman's Relief Corps, spoke for that body in a pleasing way.

Department Commander J. W. Edwards appointed the following on his staff:

Asistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General—W. W. McDonald, of Albuquerque.

Medical Director—T. B. Thompson, Sedgwick post, Raton.

Inspector General—G. W. McCoy, Post 15, Aztec.

The places of judge advocate general and mustering officer were not filled, but will be later.

A delicious banquet was served at the close of the exercises, in which everyone did ample justice to the inner man. There was music, both instrumental and vocal, to make the evening enjoyable, as well as old war songs. The twentieth encampment was a most successful one from start to finish. All honor to the boys in blue who saved the union. God bless them!

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The following coal entry has been made: Leon C. Steele, Denver, Colo., postoffice, 80 acres in Bernalillo county; purchase price paid, $1,600.

Organization of Board of Penitentiary Commissioners.

The members of the board of penitentiary commissioners, appointed and confirmed during the session of the Thirty-fifth legislature, met Monday last at the penitentiary for organization and to transact official business. There were present: F. H. Pierce, Las Vegas; Juan Navarro, Mora; W. H. Newcomb, Silver City. F. H. Pierce was elected president of the board and Juan Navarro secretary. Accounts for the past two months were examined, audited and approved. The board then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in July.

Nights of Columbus Ball.

The Knights of Columbus held their first annual ball in Colombo hall last evening and it was a success, both socially and financially. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion and the president's pictures about the walls were conspicuous.

The program had fourteen dances and four extras, and each dance was given as a toast to some prominent person. Ice cream and cake were served about midnight, after which dancing was continued.

The committee who made the affair a success were Messrs. J. L. LaDricre, Nestor Montoya, A. M. Espinosa and John Beaven. The reception committee was O. N. Marron, P. F. McCanna, J. H. O'Rielly and C. E. Burg; floor committee, Charles White, T. Gargan, Elias Garcia, Martin Tierney.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

Neil Willey, a Colored Porter, Shoots and Probably Fatally Wounds His Wife.

At about 7:30 Friday morning, Neil Willey, a negro porter, who works at Kemp & Woerner's saloon, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife, says the Carlsbad Argus.

The particulars of the affair, as near as can be obtained, are about as follows:

After he had finished his early work at the saloon, he went to the house, two doors north of the Bass livery stable, on Canyon street, walked in the kitchen where his wife was and began shooting at her with a Colt's 45.

The first shot struck her on the left side of the chin, the ball coming out on the left side of the neck. This wound is not serious. After being shot she ran out to the south side of the house, when he shot her again, the ball striking her in the left hip, and passing toward and possibly lodging in the abdominal cavity. This wound is of a very serious nature.

Strange as it may appear, the woman did not fail, and he fired again, the ball lodging in the southwest corner of the house. He would have fired again but the pistol refused to work, and he ran down to the saloon where he worked and got another pistol, and returned to the house. When he returned there, his nephew, C. T. Townsend, a boy of 14 years, grabbed the pistol just as Willey put it under his chin, possibly with the intention of committing suicide. About this time Deputy Sheriff Cristopher arrived and at the point of his gun made him surrender. As he was placed under arrest he said to the officer: "Kill me if you want to. I don't care a d—n."

He was seen later in the jail, but refused to make a statement, or offer any explanation as to the reason for his actions. His family consist of four children, two boys and two girls, and his wife has the reputation of being a good, hard working woman. The only reason so far assigned for the deed is jealousy. After Drs. Doepp and Whicher had examined the woman's wounds she was taken to the hospital to be operated on, and was still alive when the Argus went to press.

THE LITTLE DOCTOR.

Smallpox.—The worst case can be cured in three days by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of tartar dissolved in a pint of hot water and drunk at intervals when cold is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering.

Earache.—Take five parts of camphorated chloral, thirty parts of glycerine and ten parts of oil of sweet almonds. Saturate a piece of cotton and induce well into the ear. Rub the liquid also behind the ear. The pain is relieved as if by magic and if there is inflammation it often subsides quickly.

Billiousness.—For a liver flush to relieve billiousness and kindred complaints try this prescription: Hydrarg protoiodid eight grains, extract of conii (squibbs) ten grains and posocotrine aloes. Mix and fill No. ten capsules. Take one or two at bed-time according to severity of the case and follow in the morning with a dose of epsom salts before breakfast.

Cocaine.—The increased use is deplorable. Large quantities are sold in the form of patent medicines, particularly in remedies for catarrh. One druggist sold last year 24,000 grains at a profit of $6,120. The retail druggist, by dispensing cocaine at a tremendous profit, has in many instances built up a thriving business on the wrecked lives of the victim.

Neuralgia.—This trouble is almost always benefited by iron. Here is a simple tonic: Citrate of iron, two drachms; tincture of nux vomica, one drachm; syrup of lemon, one ounce; distilled water to make three teaspoonful after every meal. This is very mild and to do good must be taken consecutively until the bottle is finished.

A Remedy for La Grippe.—Thirty minims of carbonate of creosote mixed carefully with four teaspoonfuls of honey or mucilage can be taken in doses of a quarter teaspoonful three times a day. See that the creosote is well mixed every time it is taken. A more exact way is to drop two drops with a dropper into a teaspoonful of jelly, oil, honey or gum water each time and mix it thoroughly.

Nervous Derangements.—Professor Loeb's latest discovery is that such nervous diseases as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, etc. are caused by a deficiency of calcium salts in the blood, still it by no means follows that disorders of the nervous system will be cured by a comparatively simple matter as the introduction of calcium salts into the circluation. When things are out of whack generally in the human body and especially in the nervous system medication has a somewhat limited value. But if Dr. Loeb has really discovered what badly adjusted nervous systems need and the way to give it to them he has done more for the health of humanity than can be told. His theory will rank with the discovery of anaesthetics and the development of aseptic surgery in its beneficent effects upon the life of man. But—It remains to be proven.

Deadly Headache Powders.—Practically every one of the headache powders on the market contains acetanilid or some other coal tar product similarly affecting the heart. The drug costs but thirty cents a pound and from five to fifteen grains is considered a fair dose. Even a five grain dose may be deadly to a person with severe heart trouble. The drug's action on the human system is to lower the blood pressure, which is usually the cause of headache. An overdose paralyzes the heart when it is dilated and causes death. It is the sudden lowering of the blood pressure that causes the lips and finger nails to turn blue. Some of the more costly headache cures contain some kind of heart stimulant to counteract the deadly effect of this drug but the stimulant may be nearly as dangerous as the acetanilid. Some contain cafein with bicarbonate of soda and some contain strychinne. Nearly every druggist has on sale a headache powder of his own invention and in many instances the chief ingredient is a coal tar product with no protection for the heart. These are the ones classed by doctors as deadly.

Charles Melini and John Cornetto are busy this afternoon packing their trunks. They hope to get away for New York tomorrow morning, and will sail for Italy about the 15th of the present month. They will be absent from the city several months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove
Cures Grip in Two Days. on every box. 25c.