

## TORTURING TWINGES

Much so-called rheumatism is caused by weakened kidneys. When the kidneys fail to clear the blood of uric acid, the acid forms into crystals like bits of broken glass in the muscles, joints and on the nerve casings. Torturing pains dart through the affected part whenever it is moved. By curing the kidneys, Doan's Kidney Pills have eased thousands of rheumatic cases, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, neuralgia and urinary disorders.

### A SOUTH DAKOTA CASE

W. R. Smart, Belle Fourche, S. D., says: "Rheumatism caused me terrible suffering. I had to give up work. I had to be lifted around and was perfectly helpless. Doan's Kidney Pills acted like magic in driving away the rheumatism. It soon left me entirely and I haven't had an attack since."



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

Won Distinction in Three Wars. Gen. John B. S. Todd, a soldier of three wars and governor of Dakota territory, was born 100 years ago in Lexington, Ky. In his youth he removed with his parents to Illinois. He graduated from West Point in 1837 and for five years thereafter was actively engaged in the Florida war. During the war with Mexico he distinguished himself in the siege of Vera Cruz and at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Subsequently he took part in the Sioux expedition in the Northwest. For a short period in the early part of the Civil war he commanded a division of the Army of the Tennessee. After quitting the army he served as a Dakota delegate in congress and was governor of the territory from 1869 to 1871. General Todd died at Yankton in 1872.

Worse.  
White—Now that your son has graduated, has he decided where he is going to work?  
Green—Where? He hasn't even decided when.—Judge.

The less amiable a woman is the handsomer she thinks she needs to be.

## HIGHEST PRICED PAINTING SOLD TO PHILADELPHIAN



"SMALL COWPER MADONNA."

The "Small Cowper Madonna," by Raphael, bought the other day by P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia for the modest sum of \$700,000, is the most expensive canvas ever brought into this country. The previous record was Mr. Widener's purchase of the "Mill" by Rembrandt, for \$600,000.

The "Small Cowper Madonna" is but 24 1/2 inches. It was bought by the Duveen Brothers of New York city last fall in London for \$500,000. Art experts consider it one of the finest works of the famous painter. It is one of the three which was painted in 1505 in Florence during the height of Raphael's enthusiasm for new masters. It is also called the "Panshanger Raphael" because it hung in the Cowper collection at Panshanger, England, the family seat of its former owner.

The painting is famous for its easy and graceful execution, and the drawing of the hands, especially those of the Virgin, is of an elegance seldom seen in the other works of Raphael. The color is beautiful. The Madonna is seen seated on a stone seat near a bank overlooking an open landscape. She holds the naked child in her left arm. She is dressed in red, with a blue mantle lined with green loosely thrown round her waist and over her knees.

The background is a beautiful feature of the picture. It shows on the left a winding river flowing between wooded banks to the hills. To the right is seen, with its dome and campanile, the Church of San Bernardino, near Urbino, standing in bright sunshine under an almost cloudless sky of exquisite, graduating blue.

Katharine Tynan's Poems. From T. P.'s Weekly.

All of us were used to talk—not always wisely—about the Celtic glamour, the Celtic twilight, and the rest. The thing is still here, perhaps all the more really for our silence, and today Mrs. Tynan, with whom Mrs. Maynell shares ungrudgingly the crown of womanly greatness in poetry, brings us a new book, "Irish Poems" (Sidgwick and Jackson, 3s. 6d. net), which has the very essentials of Irishry in every line. It could not conceivably have been written by a Saxon. Mrs. Tynan, however, is a modern, and has nothing to say of the legends beloved of Mrs. Yeats or Mr. Trench. Most of her poems are devotional, many are just exquisite child songs; but over them all is that strange elusive wistfulness which we have all agreed to be the truest note of the Celt.

But the per capita expenditure upon foolishness is probably no greater than in other cities, and certainly the tendency to extravagant and showy excesses is no greater. Silly woman of New Haven, Atlanta, Oshkosh, Peoria, of these fabled names, prove as the divorce records of those communities amply prove. It was, in fact, a Minneapolis philosopher and humorist who said: "The high cost of living—you mean the cost of high living—means the cost of high living."

One would wish for a course of the philosophers to be inculcated upon silly women. For the root of the matter is that silly women insist upon expending money on the things that do not interest their husbands, as the case may be, not because they enjoy them, but because other people do them who may or may not be able to afford them. As well be out of the world as out of the fashion; is a damnable saying which is in the mouths of many well-meaning women, and the application of which has tragical results.

Imperialism. From Harper's.

Lord Morley, in his Notes on Politics and History, speaks of the "fashionable ideology of great states, and brings forward, as proof of its idyllic character, that self-government was saved by three small communities so little in imperialistic scope as the island of Switzerland and Scotland." What happened a few centuries ago might well happen again. Most minds accept whatever ideas are fashionable at the time, and are ready to believe that Florence was as big as one of our smaller cities, and intellectually greater than the whole United States. It is also generally believed that if a state is small it will be wiped out. The three states mentioned by Lord Morley are a better proof of that than the United States is to quiet that dread. The United States is so large within its own borders that the time is not yet when it is likely to be greater than his firm stand for intellectual and moral principles in foreign affairs. None of our states has a better chance of contributing to our actual creative greatness in the future.

Let Us All Hope So. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman is protesting against the notion of "homeless homes," all cooking to be done in scientific laboratories, "of course, with women's masculine opposition." It is a foregone conclusion that the new arrangement will not be liked. But it is coming, and dear Mrs. Gilman, what are women to do with their time when the kitchenless houses are ready to be put up? They will have the sort of food they need, delicatessen conveniences, gas ranges, etc., have subjected them to annual allusions. Evidently, the "homeless homes" are a great bore. The worst possible menace to the home and the greatest possible stimulus to conditions that cause divorce may be hidden in the idea of the kitchenless home. Let's think it over. Maybe its inevitability has been prematurely announced. We hope so.

A Famous Log Cabin. From Girard's "Topics of the Town," in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Traveling, the English historian, says Valley Forge is the most famous military encampment in the whole world. It is one of the very few that has really figured in history.

Much the most famous military headquarters anywhere in the United States, next to that of Washington's stands in Fairmount park. It is the log cabin in which Grant lived from the summer of 1864 to April, 1865, while his army laid siege to Petersburg and Richmond.

In this modest abode, which stood at City Point, Va., Grant met Lincoln, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Meigs, Hancock, Admiral Foxton, Secretary Beward, Vice President A. H. Stephens of the confederate states, and many others during that year of battles.

For half a century this little wooden home of history has withstood storm, rain and sun, but it is now rapidly going into decay. Unless the park commission shall provide for its preservation, this relic will disappear.

Recently the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania formally requested the commission to act, and the commission being made up of able and patriotic citizens I have no doubt Grant's house will be preserved.

In this country the telephone industry employs 152,000 people.

Moral Cost of High Living. From "The Point of View," in Scribner's.

It happens to be in today's paper, but it might be in any day's paper, and particularly in the reports of the divorce courts, as it is in this instance. There are cases, many of them, in which domestic unhappiness having transpired into litigation, the trodden woman will turn and submit a counter-affidavit which is likely to carry strange illumination. Said the trodden woman immediately in question: "To judge from the affidavits I have been guilty of everything under the sun. I plead guilty to but one crime, and that is the heinous one of being unable to supply my wife with autos, theaters, late suppers, and everything in that line that goes to make a New York woman happy."

The pathos of this is perhaps weakened by the explicit expression of it which follows in the mercenary rhetoric of the woman's lawyer and affidavit-maker. "Hopes for the future which I had when I first got married, have long since been shattered." After the previous revelation that might perfectly have been left to go without saying, and speaking largely why "New York woman" The aggregate of money thrown away in the manners described is necessarily greater in New York than in other cities, purely by dint of the magnitude of the "metropolis."

## CHINA AND THE CHINESE

BY CHARLES GERKEN.

From T. P.'s Weekly.

"Great empires and little minds go ill together." The thought thrusts itself forward at this critical period in a nation's history. Having accomplished a "bloodless revolution," freedom itself from the shackles of an almost overpowering dynasty, China once again becomes its own problem, a living example of a nation divided against itself. The biblical injunction is that such cannot stand. So far as China is concerned, that is a matter for the future, and perhaps the near future.

The Yellow Peril.

To the accidental first contact with the Chinese people on the own soil is naturally one of interest. In the United Kingdom their activity is apparent. Quietly, without fuss, they appear—and remain, subsisting where other persons could not, meeting the obdurate and insular of the ignorant. Apparently nothing can keep them out; they have come to stay, until in most of our cities, principally the seaport towns—a colony of Chinese is the rule rather than the exception.

In countries where an all-wise government enforces a tax for admission, the influx if thus restricted is none the less large, proving at once the existence of the "yellow peril"—a topic much beloved of debating societies—and the migratory tendencies of the people, most of whom have come to seek a subsistence in an alien land.

"John" at His Best.

At the treaty ports and in a colony like Hong Kong, John Chinaman is perhaps seen at his best. The influence of western civilization is about to "old customs" and in the melting pot, and even his picturesque dress is undergoing the change from the comfort of the east to the cumbersome garments of the west.

And he is his old self. If of the lower orders, hardworking, as thick in numbers as the sands on the seashore. If possessed of wealth, dignified, but wide awake as to his own monetary interests, and well able to make the best of a business proposition.

Young China also presents interesting food for thought. The spectacle of hundreds of young Chinese studying "English" and the sciences of the western world is an old time illustration of the awakening of this great country; it is none the less true.

Education as Fetish.

The ambition of students, young and old, is to become a member of one or other of the great universities of either England or America. The cult of education has become almost a fetish. The present government has fostered this spirit and scholarships, enabling the students to study in England or America, awarded in competitive examinations, are eagerly sought after.

It can truly be said that the young men of China compare favorably with their brothers of the west. Keen, eager, intelligent and courteous, the western ideas very readily, adopted even in the games of their more sturdy brothers, they call for the sincere admiration of those who come in contact with them. It may easily be prophesied that China's future may well be placed in the hands of her young men.

Hong Kong University.

The colony of Hong Kong, with admirable foresight, has planted a university at the very door of the southern part of China. To its endowment funds numbers of Chinese contributed.

Possessing a staff of experienced and sympathetic men, it is already showing its influence felt. It is worth noting that the majority of its students are taking the engineering course. The development of China is, therefore, one matter of time. What is wanted is a stable government, and a man of integrity. The terms are perhaps synonymous. The Chinese have hitherto been noted for their "squeeze" tendencies. It has inoculated every section of the community and made them notorious. Even under the new regime this in-born characteristic is common, but one has reason to believe that in due time this falling will cease to exist and the probity of officials, at any rate, will be above suspicion.

The Coolies.

China is its own problem, and to the writer its greatest problem is a domestic one. Important matters of a suitable coin currency; provision of railways, a standing army, a reputable, efficient and well disciplined navy, the development of its vast supplies of hidden mineral wealth; a navy of adequate dimensions, are problems of pressing importance. As a success in the standing of China depends upon the solving of these matters. But, after all is done, we come back to the fact that, as ever, "the poor ye have always with you," and China's poor is its ever-whining coolie class.

The hol polloi of China are ignorant, illiterate—and innumerable. The class, or money division, is an insuperable barrier. A "gentleman" may be known not merely by the size of the house in which he resides, but by the number of his coolie servants. Men and women, and even children, of this class, work incessantly, and for a mere pittance.

The picture of hordes of workers, like a busy ant hill, is a familiar one to those who live in the east. What is to become of them? "Despised and rejected of men," dirty, perhaps, in habits, as we understand matters, they appear outwardly contented and are known to be thrifty. Workers generally have to be. Numerous guilds and secret societies protect the "interests" of the worker, though they do not appear to have regulated a reasonable working day. Some day there will be a revolution of another kind, an industrial upheaval, when China's workers will rightly clamor at the door for recognition of its just dues.

Lingual Difficulties.

A consideration of China would be incomplete without a reference to its own peculiar difficulties. There is the most insuperable barrier of the language, or to speak more correctly, of the multitudinous dialects into which it is split, making it impossible for a man from one district to understand his neighbor from another. The present interethnic trouble is not to be understood by an impartial onlooker unless it is that it is another case of human weakness—jealousy, a mutual mistrust of the aims and ambitions which direct the minds of the rival factions—north and south, or the unusual spectacle of a "strong" man, and that a Chinaman, spending himself in the ancient task of forming cosmos of chaos.

The Awakenings.

China's awakening must of necessity be a slow procedure. A giant sleeps heavily and arouses himself slowly. China is but in the early stages of its uprising. It may be awakening to constant internal imbroglios, or to the deeper sense of the reality of a nation with might, power and influence. The future is whatever the Chinese like to make it. Recognizing, as time goes on, what it means to be a citizen of no mean country, and that he who does most for his race will best serve his own nation, China cannot fail to come into its own.

## The Passing of the Sturgeon.

From the Scientific American.

In his last annual report the United States commissioner of fisheries says that "the story of the sturgeons is one of the most distressing in the whole history of the American fisheries." For years these large, inoffensive fishes were supposed to be of no value, and when, as often happened, they became entangled in fishermen's nets, they were knocked in the head and thrown back into the water. When it was discovered that the sturgeon's eggs were valuable as caviar and its flesh as food for a period of reckless fishing began and in a few years the best and most productive waters were depleted, and what should have been made a permanent fishery of great profit was destroyed. On the Atlantic coast the catch of sturgeon fell from 7,000,000 pounds to less than 1,000,000 in 15 years, and an even more rapid decline occurred on the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes. At present the total annual yield for the whole country is less than 1,000,000 pounds, and is decreasing. Meanwhile the demand for the eggs and flesh has steadily increased, with the natural result on prices. A mature female sturgeon now often brings more than \$150. The worst of the situation is the fact that all attempts at artificial propagation have failed; so that, unless prompt steps are taken to protect the sturgeon by law, this fish will be practically extinct in American waters in a very few years. The commissioner recommends that the legislatures of all states in which this fish exists or has existed should absolutely prohibit its capture or sale for a period of at least 10 years. Meanwhile the bureau of fisheries proposes to transplant into our waters young sturgeon from foreign countries; especially a species from the Danube and the Caspian sea, specimens of which have been offered by the Roumanian government.

## ORDERED TO PAY \$58,100 ALIMONY



CHARLES H. FOSTER.

Charles H. Foster, president of the Cadillac Automobile company of Illinois, has been ordered to pay alimony of \$58,100 to his wife, who secured a divorce last week. A fee of \$5,000 in addition was awarded the complainant's attorney. The troubles of the Fosters culminated a short time ago, when Mr. Foster came home late at night and, when his wife became inquisitive and got out of bed while he was telephoning from an adjoining room, he hurled a beer bottle at her head. Foster is a prominent yachtsman. A few years ago all he had was his salary.

## OFFICE HOLDING.

(By Walt Mason.)

A man holds office for a while, and bleeds and dies in fussy style, to save our bulwarks from decay, and then upon a fateful day he finds he is an also-ran—the office job has dumped the man. And does he then gird up his loins and say: "I'll go and chase the colts as in the sunny days gone by, ere I began to bleed and die?" Ah, no! He's done with useful toil; you will not see him till the soil, or curdy doorn old Dobbin's legs or scratch around to find the eggs. He will not plant the corn in May, or bale the fragrant, juicy hay, or paint the fence or prune the trees, or herd the humble bumble bees. The office gen is in his brain, and all your pleadings are in vain. He has no use for sweat-earned kale; he'll camp upon the party's trail, where all the dreary has-beens throng, and beg for handouts from the strong. He'd rather have some dinky job awarded by the "statesmen" mob than ornament his native town by holding sane position down. You learn a lot of tricks and a few more from the grip on things worth while, to useful work you close your eye when once you've learned to bleed and die.

## OUR VANISHING WARSHIPS.

One by One Unfought Sea Giants Are Being Sent to the Junk Heap.

The discarding of the old battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts will result in the loss of the names of the new dreadnoughts that are being constructed or that are hereafter to be ordered. Battleships have to go to the scrap heap after a certain number of years, no matter how many millions of dollars they have cost. But that is no reason why their names should go to the scrap heap too. We have a new Maine, a new New York and a new Texas, and in due course of time we shall have a new Iowa, a new Indiana and a new Massachusetts. Soon after the Panama canal celebration the Oregon will follow to the scrap heap the three battleships just named, and that fine sonorous title will be available for a new ship.

There will always be state names enough to go around with the effective battleships of the United States navy, because it is unlikely that we shall ever have more than 45 of these monsters in commission at any one time. As fast as the new dreadnoughts are ready to be turned over to the government an old ship becomes obsolete, and maybe retired forever. As a matter of fact, they become obsolete faster than the new ships are built.

## Stock Exchange Laws.

Samuel P. Goldman, author, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, publishers.

"Stock Exchange Laws" is a handbook of the rules governing the members, the organization and the action on any of the floor of the New York exchange. It is compiled and written by a lawyer, Samuel P. Goldman, for the members, their customers, brokers and investors who do business with and through the exchange.

## Are You Suffering From Auto-Intoxication?

The dictionary says that Auto-Intoxication is "poisoning, or the state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced within the body." This is a condition due to the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, or pores of the body failing to throw off the poisons. More than 50% of adults are suffering from this trouble. This is probably why you are suffering from nervousness, headaches, loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and many other symptoms produced by Auto-Intoxication. Your whole system needs stirring up.

## DR. PIERGE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

(In Tablet or Liquid Form)

Will remedy the trouble. It first aids the system to expel accumulated poisons. It acts as a tonic and finally enables the body to eliminate its own poisons without any outside aid. Obey Nature's warnings. Your dealer in medicines will supply you, or you may send 50c for a sample package of tablets by mail. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Uncomfortable. "Is Boozer still on the water wagon?" "No, very restless."—Boston Transcript.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Grounds for Complaint. Hip—Taste that! Hip—Why, that's the best soup I ever tasted! Hip—Yes; but the steward had the gall to say it is coffee.—Michigan Garçoyle.

## RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address Postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Forehanded. "I want three afternoons off a week, and a fine letter of recommendation, and—" "But we'll let the letter of recommendation wait until you leave, I—" "Nope, I get the letter now. I've tried gettin' them when I leave and I've never been able to get a good one yet."

Dim. "What do you think of my mustache?" "I hadn't noticed it. It's rather a dark day."

## 400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

—Lest William Peary, an English Nobelman, say:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be imported from coming to the country where they can most easily and cheaply improve their position."

"The statistics are being opened up, and with care will disclose a great many things which are being kept hidden from the public eye."

## Smiles

Usually show up with Post Toasties.

And why not, when the famous "toastie" flavor begins operations!

There's a deal of skill required in cooking and toasting these thin bits of corn so that every one of the millions of crinkly flakes has the delicious Toasties taste that invites one to call for more.

Post Toasties come in sealed packages—fresh, crisp and appetizing—

Ready to eat with cream or good milk, and a sprinkling of sugar if you like.

## Post Toasties

—sold by Grocers.