

The McHenry Plaindealer

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McHENRY, ILLINOIS.

Many a man who can write books couldn't write any life insurance.

Inasmuch as "Lucky" Baldwin left a fortune of \$30,000,000, it is fair to assume that he was.

"A noble life before a long," said Shakespeare. But can't a long life be a noble one?

Fondness for the balloon often leads the enthusiastic persons to be quite carried away with it.

Iceland is one of the islands which think they have grown up and no longer need guardians.

"What is the difference between a woman and her photograph?" asks a Kansas paper. Ask the retoucher.

It is discovered that an Arkansas preacher has been a counterfeiter. But it is only fair to consider what the contribution plate failed to do for him.

The government in Germany intends to arm the military balloons with light guns. They will naturally prefer air rifles.

Pennsylvania man cuts off his finger with an ax to prove to his wife that he is brave. But how much braver it would have been to cut off her finger.

Uncle Sam has stopped recruiting for the army as the ranks are full. Increased pay and better conditions of service make army life much more attractive than formerly.

Pennsylvania girl goes to a doctor to be treated for a sore throat, and he removes her appendix. Which is something like cutting off a leg to cure earache.

Detroit divorced couple had to ask the courts for permission to remarry. Good! The law ought to decide whether people are to be allowed to make fools of themselves twice.

The use of drums in the Russian army in times of war has been abolished. Thus has the war against the noises of civilization gained another point.

All the waiters in one New York hotel have to have their nails manicured every day by a professional. Any impairment of the skill to palm a tip?

More than 100 college graduates are to play in the big leagues. That ought to hold for a while these who carp at the benefits of higher education.

A Milwaukee court has decided that a lady must not raise her skirt more than 14 inches. No use talking, it's getting harder every day to be a perfect lady.

It's a pity that some of the knowledge that the men on the fleet acquired on their trip around the world with regard to saving coal can't be imparted to our servant girls.

While the British send on an average two telegrams a head each year, according to government statistics, the Americans send only one and one-tenth and the Germans nine-tenths.

According to the Gentlewoman, "Few trousers will be cut this year with the bottoms made for wearing turned up." This may be true, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but wouldn't it be well for the Gentlewoman to keep to her own side of the fence?

The new catalogue of Columbia university shows the total number of officers of the administration and instruction to be 670; the total number of resident students 5,633, as against 5,159 last year. Since the last catalogue was published eight special funds have been created by specific gift or bequest.

Dr. Long, the naturalist, says that men are more savage than beasts—that if animals have a corner in food, they share it loyally with their less fortunate comrades and, unlike men, take no more than they need for themselves. But Dr. Long has been stamped by an eminent authority as a nature faker.

At a Chinese banquet in San Francisco 100 years old were the greatest delicacy offered. We like to see the Chinese enjoy themselves regardless of expense, but we cannot help thinking that for practical purposes the ordinary man would find eggs ten years old quite enough of a delicacy.

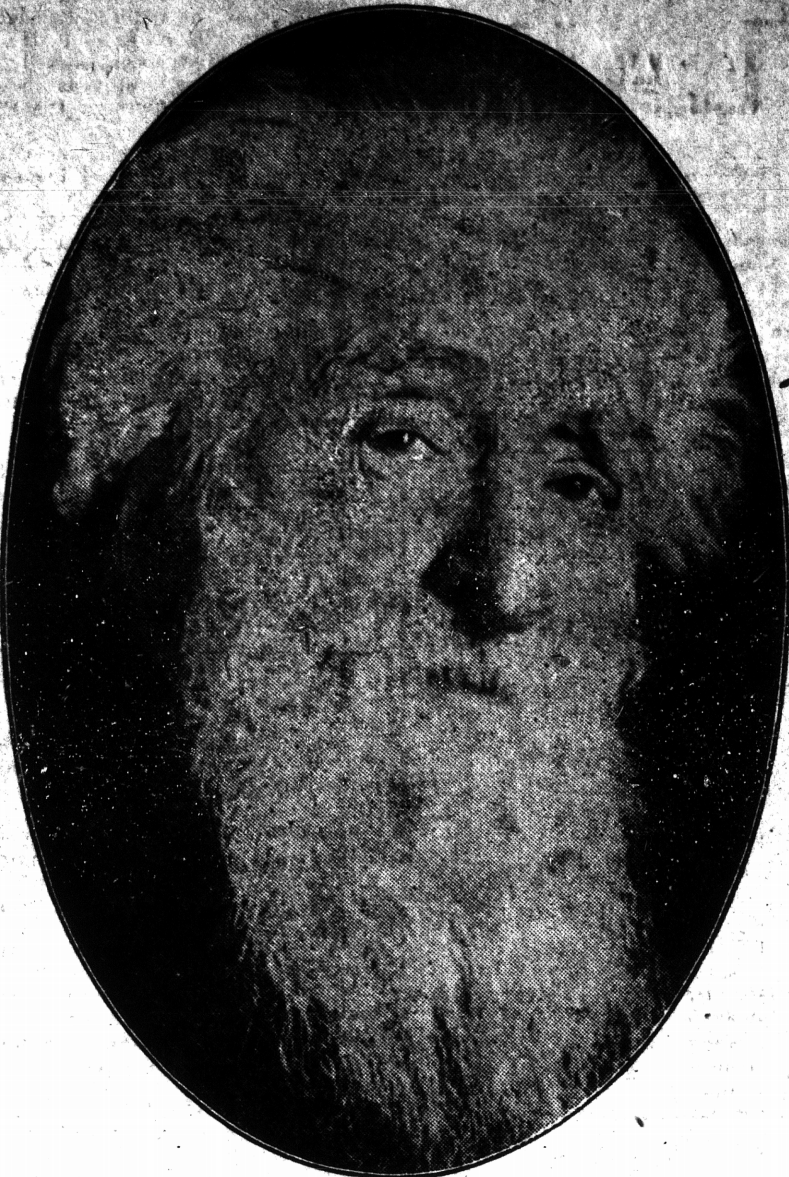
The management of a London menagerie, having advertised for "a lady to dance in the lions' den," received 437 applications for that perilous post, and chose a "lady" who did the Highland fling and escaped in safety. The lions took no notice of her. If human beings would follow their example, fewer persons would seek notoriety by foolhardy feats.

Coincidentally with the rise of Germany's sea power there is going on a remarkable development of the nation's waterways. Berlin is now ambitious to be a seaport, and a project for a maritime canal from the Baltic sea is under way.

The movement of Chicago looking to the abolition of the smoking car on all elevated, surface and suburban trains doing a local transportation business within the city is favored by the railway managers, but the smokers' will, of course, be heard from.

Orders have been issued by the navy department for the installation of the new skeleton fire-control towers on six battleships. This is equivalent to announcing a purpose to provide every battleship in the service with towers of the new pattern. The skeleton tower is neither pretty nor "ship-shape," remarks the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, but it is a practical contrivance that will withstand a great deal of pounding by an enemy's guns before the lives of the men in the look-outs will be imperiled by an impending collapse.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH



GEN. BOOTH ON EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY STARTS NEW PLAN

Veteran Founder of Salvation Army Launches Scheme for "University of Humanity" in the United States--All the World Celebrates Anniversary of His Birth.

New York.—Gen. William Booth, founder and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Saturday, April 10, and the event was made the occasion of rejoicing all over the civilized world. The Army itself held big meetings in every city and town where it is established, and these were participated in by hundreds of thousands of other citizens who were glad to do honor to the distinguished philanthropist.

Gen. Booth himself presided over several monster mass meetings in London. His advanced age and the fact that he was operated on recently for cataract did not deter him from taking part in the celebrations held by his devoted soldiers.

University of Humanity Launched. In America the day was marked especially by the launching of another of Gen. Booth's original schemes for social reform in the United States. At every post of the army was announced the beginning of work to found a University of Humanity, a great institute for the training of workers in social service. The university will be divided between New York and Chicago, and it is expected to begin with a fund of \$1,000,000. The gathering of this fund is the work that the army now enters upon in commemoration of its famous leader's completion of his eightieth year.

As a much-needed stone in the great organizational structure that William Booth has been building during the past 47 years, this idea of a school for the systematic training of his workers has been in his mind for several years. On his last visit to the United States the general made his first tentative announcement of the plan. Since then he has worked out many of the details and he has just consented to the beginning of preliminary work in this country where the need for trained workers has been especially great.

Growth of Great System. It is perhaps not generally realized that the whole intricate modern machinery of civilization for the uplifting of the submerged tenth, the vast system of charities now so essential a part of modern life, is to a very large extent an outgrowth of the Booth idea. He was the first to see that the unfortunate could best be reached by those who had suffered as they had, and that they must be reached by practical worldly help before they could be prepared to begin the cleaner lift. It was the Salvation Army which first made a practical working success of this now familiar principle of so-called "missionary work."

This whole plan of campaign for raising the fallen began on a very simple scale in the poverty-stricken and crime-infested East end of London and under the impetus of William Booth's singular force of mind and personality and the momentum that it has gathered with almost miraculous rapidity it has developed into a truly astonishing organization.

Some of the departments of its work are: Prison-gate and Rescue, Inebriates' homes, Boys' and Girls' homes, Farm colonies, Emigration, Naval and Military homes, Maternity homes, nursing, Samaritan brigades, hospital and benevolent visitation, police court work and Indian school training.

No other religious organization in the world's history has branched out into so many departments of philanthropic effort and absorbed them as part of its religious duties.

Need of Trained Workers. The scheme for a University of Humanity grew naturally out of the development of the 20 other depart-

ments. With a field as wide as the world itself the work of the Salvation Army is only limited by the number of workers that can be secured and its effectiveness by the understanding and earnestness of these workers. As uplift work has grown from local efforts to help a few into a great inclusive movement which must miss none, the problems of organization have grown greater. Charity has become a science and its application an art requiring the highest development of personal qualities of insight and altruism. There is thus pressing need for workers of quite exceptional qualification. These qualifications must first of all be inherent and must then be developed by experience and special training.

This is the new work planned by Gen. Booth. Those women, for instance, who are to go among the slums of the big cities must not only have the desire to help but must know how real helpfulness can best be secured. They must understand by a study of practical sociology something of the social forces that create this poverty and crime and wretchedness. They must understand the danger of the unwise charity that merely increases dependence and understand the value of better living conditions in raising the moral courage of those to whom fate has been unkind. They must be able not only to correct home conditions themselves but to impart their knowledge and to inspire with a desire for betterment.

Value of the Organization. This will be but a small part of the university's training in social service as planned by the patriarchal evangelist, but it serves to show of what value such an organization will be.

Of the general's plan for the university he himself said recently: "I want to train men and women to deal with misfortune. I want them instructed to combat with the weaknesses and sins of the drunkard, the criminal, the pauper and the would-be suicide."

At 80 years of age the head of the Salvation Army, after more than half a century of almost unceasing activity, is as vigorous and untiring as at any time in his career. The inexhaustible vitality and intellectual and physical activity of this social reformer, philanthropist, preacher, author and traveler are marvelous. At fourscore he is traveling many thousands of miles over the world every year, controlling the destinies of his more than 7,000 corps of Salvation soldiers with their 18,000 commissioned officers, distributed among every civilized country, preaching constantly to vast audiences and doing an amount of literary work that would be a factor to many a professional author with no other occupation.

William Booth was born on April 10, 1829, in Nottingham, England, and was trained for the Methodist ministry which he entered and became one of the strongest evangelistic forces in that church. He grew dissatisfied, however, at reaching only those with some religious training and conviction. He felt that there were thousands whose need was far greater and he gravitated to the East end of London where wretchedness of all kinds was the rule.

In a disused burial ground on Mile End road he pitched an old tent and the first Salvationist meeting was held in that tent in 1861. The fervor eloquence of the earnest young preacher caught the attention of a crowd of poor Whitechapelers and before that first meeting was over he had made several conversions, a performance that he has been repeating throughout the world for 47 years. This first meeting resulted in the

formation of the Christian mission, from which it was the evangelist's custom to send his converts to the existing churches of the locality, but finding that they were not welcomed and were in danger of slipping back from sheer want of comradeship and oversight, he set about forming societies of the converted. These he found to be a potent agency for bringing in more, as the heedless East ender could be impressed by the words of a former "pal" when he would not listen to a minister. So was created the central idea of the Salvation Army.

The need of organization becomes apparent, but several methods were tried with little success before Gen. Booth hit upon the military idea and named his organization the Salvation Army. From that time on the movement grew amazingly and it has continued to grow without ceasing to this day.

Spread Over the World. The movement began spreading to other countries of the world in 1881 when it first reached the United States through the influence of a silk-weaver who had emigrated from Coventry, England, bringing with him the Salvation Army idea and a strong desire to continue in the work. It reached Australia in the same year through a milk dealer from Stepney, and soon afterwards the first Canadian corps was organized in a similar fashion.

Five years later, in 1886, the general made the first of many visits to the American branches of the army and he has seen them grow from a few small corps into a veritable army of tremendous influence and unsurpassed efficiency. His first great world-tour was made in 1891, when he visited South Africa, Australia and India. Since then he has visited the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India four times, South Africa twice and Japan and the Holy Land each once.

During all these travels the actual executive responsibility for the government of the army has never been lifted from his shoulders. Even on shipboard he is an indefatigable worker, planning and writing through the days.

Gen. Booth Honored. One of the most remarkable of the many tributes paid to the general by the great of the world was that of the mikado of Japan during the visit to that country. The mikado personally received the general with great warmth and he was accorded remarkable ovations in Yokohama, Tokyo, Sendai and Kyoto, a circumstance of strange import when it is realized that Japan is not a Christian country.

Another interesting distinction given Gen. Booth was the conferring on him of the degree of doctor of civil law by Oxford university. The significance of this honor will be better understood when it is stated those who received university honors with him at the time were Prince Arthur of Connaught, the prime minister of England, the lord chancellor, the speaker, Sir E. Grey, the archbishop of Armagh, Sir Evelyn Wood, the American ambassador, Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling.

As a writer Gen. Booth is remarkable, both as a stylist, as a thinker and as a producer. He has written in all 21 volumes, besides innumerable articles for the army publications. His best-known book is "In Darkest England and the Way Out," in which he outlined his scheme for social reform by means of colonization. "The Training of Children," "Love, Marriage and the Home," and his books on reform are among the others of the general's best-known literary productions.

Writes of His Creed. Of his creed the general has written very beautifully. He says: "The simplicity of our creed has been, as I believe it will remain, one of the principal helps to our unity. We stand for the old truths. The faith which can be interpreted in terms of duty, of unselfishness, of purity, of love to God and man, is the only faith we really care about. Whatever may be the case with the select minority, the consciousness of sin, the force of evil habit and the consciousness of sin and the influence of passion, are all vivid realities with the great masses of the population. To them we bring the promise of deliverance by Jesus Christ."

BE JUST WITH THE CHILD.

Advice of Christine Terhune Herrick to the Parent.

I have never been one to feel that the best love was won from a child by extreme indulgence. In fact, I hold that the contrary is the rule. Observing the families of my contemporaries and predecessors, it is borne in upon me that the most indulged children have not been the most devoted to their fathers and mothers. On the contrary, having had the happiness to be associated with several households where strict obedience has always been demanded and received, I feel justified in declaring that the families where discipline is observed are those whose children are most affectionate.

But it is noted that strictness does not mean harshness or severity. It does stand for reasonable rules, positively enforced, for commands which must be obeyed, and, above all, it should stand for justice.

Were I asked to put in a word the most desirable quality in dealing with boys, or with girls, either, for that matter, I would put justice first. It would not be a synonym for hardness, although this is a meaning often applied to it. It would mean obedience to orders and penalties when orders were disobeyed, but it would mean, also, an appreciation of the child's standpoint, an almost agonizing care that he should not be punished without adequate cause, a rigid adherence to promise of reward as well as of re-buke, an understanding of what led to this or that course of action which from an adult's viewpoint may seem inexplicable.

There may be well brought up children who resent a just punishment. I have never known them. But I have found injustice of reproach or of penalty resented with a bitterness which left its mark for years. afterward—Christine Terhune Herrick, in Circle Magazine.

PASS TARIFF BILL

HOUSE ADOPTS PAYNE MEASURE BY VOTE OF 217 TO 161.

IGNORE PROTESTS OF WOMEN

Increases Duty on Gloves and Stockings—Coffee, Tea, Oil and Hides Placed on Free List—Keep Tariff on Lumber.

Washington.—By a vote of 217 to 161 the Payne tariff bill, which has been under consideration for three weeks, was passed Friday night by the house.

One Republican, Austin of Tennessee, voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, Messrs. Broussard, Estepinal, Fulp and Wickliffe, voted for it. An attempt by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to recommit the bill with instructions signally failed.

Hides, hosiery and gloves were left as reported by the committee, hides remaining free and an increased duty being presented for gloves and stockings.

One of the principal changes effected in the Payne bill since its introduction was the placing of petroleum on the free list. This involved a more seriously contested fight than any of the other amendments. Speaker Cannon, during the debate Wednesday on the amendment to reduce the duty, took the floor in defense of the higher rate of duty. Although an amendment to place oil on the free list was lost Thursday, a similar amendment offered by Chairman Payne yesterday was carried.

Among the other important amendments that have been made since the bill came from committee were those striking out the provision for a duty on tea and the countervailing duty provision on coffee. The elimination of the maximum duty of 20 per cent. on coffee, contained in the maximum and minimum section of the bill, was also significant.

To the free list were added evergreen seedlings, cloves and nut oil, which is used in making varnish. The patent law provision, intended to retaliate for the new British patent law, was stricken out on account of an international convention. The so-called "joker" in the cotton cloth schedule which it was claimed would increase the duty of the Dingley bill several hundred per cent. was corrected, the proviso for the method of counting threads in the cloth being made the same as in the present law.

The section of restricting the contents of packages of tobacco was amended to conform with the present law in order that union labels may not be excluded from such packages. The countervailing duty clause on lumber was stricken out, but a strong effort to place lumber on the free list did not succeed.

The duties on barley, barley malt, charcoal iron, pineapples in crates, saccharine, medicated cotton and cotton collars and cuffs, as originally in the bill, were increased. To retaliate against Turkey, which country prohibits the importation of American fire tobacco, a proviso was included in the tobacco schedule increasing the duty on filler tobacco from any country which prohibits the importation of the American tobacco.

Washington.—The Payne tariff bill was presented to the senate finance committee at ten o'clock Monday morning and an effort was made to induce the minority to consent to the reporting of the bill to the senate at once.

In that event it will be allowed to go over until Thursday, when Chairman Aldrich will make a detailed explanation of its provisions. It is probable that he will be followed by Senator Daniel, the ranking Democratic member, who will outline the position the minority members expect to assume.

Senate leaders would not predict how much time is likely to be occupied in the discussion of the portion of the bill fixing rates on duty. Senator Aldrich asserted that 75 per cent. of articles used by all the people had been reduced by the Republican members of the committee and that the free list had been lengthened to an extent that would be surprising to everybody. The members of the committee have done their best to make their recommendations popular and predict their efforts will be appreciated.

The senate is expected to lower the duty on stockings and gloves to appease the demands of the women. Senator Cullom of Illinois will lead the fight for the women. In addition to placing tea and coffee on the free list, the committee proposes to admit cocoa free.

"Billy" Sunday Converts 800.

Springfield, Ill.—What is claimed to be a record in conversions, was made Sunday, the closing day of "Billy" Sunday's seven-weeks' revival, when 800 persons embraced Christianity, making a total of nearly 5,000 for the campaign.

Seek Work in America.

New York.—Fifty English mechanics, unable to obtain employment in England, arrived here Sunday with their families on the American line steamship St. Paul. The party is bound for the middle west.

Lynch Negro in Florida.

Arcadia, Fla.—John Smith, a negro who late Saturday attempted a criminal assault on Miss Mary E. Wing, two miles from this city, by dragging her from a buggy, was captured Sunday morning and lynched.

Jeffries Refuses to Fight.

New York.—Jim Jeffries Friday declined to accept Hugh McIntosh's offer of \$50,000 purse to fight with Jack Johnson, in Australia. Jeffries reiterated that he was not as yet convinced that he could get in proper shape.

"King of Usurers" Flees.

Vienna.—Fritz Reicher, "king of the usurers," of Vienna, has bolted with an immense sum of money, leaving fraudulent debts amounting to \$2,000,000. He is supposed to have gone to America.

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK DEAD

FORMER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR EXPIRES IN CAPITAL.

Famed as Prosecutor of Western Land Grangers—First Ambassador to Russia.

Washington.—Following an illness of several days, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former secretary of the interior, died in Washington, Friday, aged 74 years. He was appointed to the cabinet by President McKinley and served until March 6, 1907, under President Roosevelt.

His passing marked the close of a career whose preeminent feature was an administration of the interior department that stirred the western land problems as never before. Brought here from St. Petersburg, where he had served as ambassador under an appointment of President McKinley, Mr. Hitchcock was almost immediately plunged into a vortex of complications growing out of vast frauds and charges



Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

of fraud and counter-charges growing out of the acquirement of public lands in the western states. Mr. Hitchcock directed the most sweeping investigations, arousing the emptying of powerful political interests. That work is recalled to-day as one of the most unswerving and relentless inquiries in the annals of government prosecutions. He prosecuted cases against numerous men in public life and private business, including United States Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who was convicted and died not long afterward; former Congressman Binger Hermann, who had served as commissioner of the general land office and who was acquitted; former United States District of Nebraska; Representative Williamson of Oregon, and John A. Benson, a millionaire real estate broker of San Francisco.

Mr. Hitchcock was a target for attack on the floors of congress and in protests filed at the White House. The Hitchcock family were well known in Washington society, where they frequently entertained at smart functions.

Mr. Hitchcock's home was in St. Louis. He was reputed to be worth several millions dollars. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Sims, wife of a lieutenant commander of the navy, Mrs. Shepley of St. Louis and Miss Margaret Hitchcock.

REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

Anthracite Operators Refuse to Accept Offer of Men and Conference Fails to Agree.

Philadelphia.—After conferences extending since Wednesday between the anthracite coal operators and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, representing the miners, at which the question of a wage agreement was discussed to replace that brought about by the anthracite strike commission, the operators Friday rejected the modified demands of the miners presented Thursday and the conference adjourned deadlocked.

There will be no strike inaugurated by the mine workers, however, and the only danger of a suspension of mining in the near future, according to the mine workers' officials, arises from the possibility of a lockout.

AURORA MANIAC KILLS TWO.

Wounds Woman, Kills Another, and Injures Husband and Then Commits Suicide.

Aurora, Ill.—Armed with two pistols, a shotgun and fastening three bombs to his body with a harness, John Anderson, whose mind has been afflicted, became suddenly violent Thursday, and started out to avenge fancied wrongs. When he had finished he had killed one woman, wounded her husband, shot another woman and ended his own life. Scores of persons were panic stricken.

The Dead.

Mrs. John McVicker, shot through heart.

John Anderson, committed suicide by blowing off head with shotgun.

The injured:

Mrs. John Belford, flesh wound and broken arm from pistol bullets.

John McVicker, scalp grazed by bullet.

Gets Wife Through Want Ad.

Rockford, Ill.—John Smith of Cranston, Wis., Friday married Miss Agnes Tracy of Janesville, one of 50 girls answering his advertisement for a wife who was honest, temperate and had no objection to children.

Gladya Visits New York.

New York.—Count Szechenyi and Countess Szechenyi, formerly Miss Gladya Vanderbilt, were passengers on the steamer Mauretania, which arrived Friday from Liverpool. They left their baby at home.

Dig Posthole; Find \$5,000.

Lexington, Ky.—While digging a posthole in an abandoned lot yesterday, workmen discovered a brass kettle containing \$5,000 in gold and silver that apparently had been buried for half a century.

Investigate Doctor's Death.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Dr. W. T. Duncan was found dead in his office with a bullet wound in his head. A coroner's inquest will be held to decide whether death was accidental or otherwise.

PROBABLY HARDEST OF ALL

Wife's Addition to List of Her House-hold Duties of Course Was Not Personal.

After dinner the other evening Mr. and Mrs. Brown started to speak of their respective duties, and soon an argument as to whether the husband or the wife had the hardest work to perform was in full swing. First Brown warbled, and then Wiley sang. "A wife," argued the good lady, "has to cook, wash dishes, clothe the kids, scrub the floors, sweep the house, make the beds, build the fires, carry up coal, nail slats on the back fence, dig—"

"Is that all?" sarcastically interrupted Mr. Brown. "No," was the prompt rejoinder of Mrs. Brown. "In addition to those duties every wife has to keep her husband from making a fool of himself!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

PRESCRIPTION FOR NERVOUS MEN AND WOMEN—TRY IT

The impairment of the nervous force in men and women is first manifested by extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, dread, worry and anxiety without reason, trembling of the hands and limbs, with the slightest exertion, heart palpitation, constipation, kidney trouble, and a general inability to act rationally at all times as others with health in their bodies do.

In a half pint bottle get three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound and add to this one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamon); mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

WHY, OF COURSE.



"Oh, Willie! You're going to fall!" "Naw, I ain't! I'm tryin' a new fancy style of skatin'—dat's all!"

A CURE FOR FITS.

The Treatment Is to Accomplish What Science Has Been Struggling to Attain for Centuries.

The intense interest that has been manifested throughout the country by the wonderful cures that are being accomplished daily by epilepticus still continues. It is really surprising the vast number of people who have already been cured of fits and nervousness. In order that everybody may have a chance to test the medicine, large trial bottles, valuable literature, History of Epilepsy and testimonials, will be sent by mail absolutely free to all who write to the Dr. May Laboratory, 548 Pearl Street, New York City.

Cleanliness. This church, like many another one, had had trouble about pumping the organ, and the plan of using water power was gladly adopted. Connection was made with the pipes of the rectory, which stood on the adjoining lot. All the preliminary tests were satisfactory. On the Sunday morning when the apparatus was to be used for the first time at a regular service the organist arrived early for a final trial. There was not a hitch. The congregation generally knew of the innovation, and awaited the opening strains of the processional with uncommon interest. Not a sound came from the organ, however, and the choir had to march in singing the hymn as best it could, unaccompanied. Of course the disappointment was keen.

The rector's wife was resourceful. A clergyman's wife usually has to be. She slipped out by a side door and returned in five minutes with a note. This she forwarded to her husband. It read: "It's all right now. Cook was taking a bath."

Couldn't Convince the Judge.

"I have heard of the soul kiss and kisses of other kinds, but I never heard of a man biting his wife as an evidence of his affection for her," remarked Justice O'Neill of Baltimore, Md., when George Phoebeus, aged 27, of East Baltimore street, endeavored to explain the biting of his wife, for which offense she had him arrested. Mrs. Phoebeus said her husband deliberately bit her on the cheek, and, though the pain was excruciating, he said that it was a "love bite." The justice fined him five dollars and gave him ten days in jail.

Took an Antidote.

Percival came running to his grandma one day asking for a drink of water. "Quick, quick, grandma," he said, "give me a drink of water, quick!" After he got his drink he said: "The reason that I was in such a hurry, I thought I swallowed a worm while eating an apple, and I wanted to drown it!"—Delineator.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease. It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Itching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Drug-gists and Shoe Stores. Be. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Memory Training.

"I forget so easily. I wish I could do something to exercise my memory." "That's simple," said his friend. "Just lend me ten dollars and let me know if you forget it."—Judge.

Pettie's Eye Salve for 25c relieves tired, overworked eyes, stops eye aches, congested, inflamed or sore eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The trouble with men who are all right otherwise is their penchant for boasting of it.

In case of accident, cuts, wounds, burns, scalds, sprains, bruises, etc., nothing will so quickly take away all pain and soreness as Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

Some figures do not lie until the gressmaker starts to pad them.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar nears of risk, mostly tobacco. Four dealer or Lewis' Factory, Toledo, Ill.

Giving means self-enrichment as well as self-sacrifice.—Woolley.