HOW OFFICIALDOM OBSERVES EASTER

CHAUFFEURS and MEN WAITING ENTERING CHURCH ON EASTER

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF and AIDE WALKING TO CHURCH ON EASTER

PRESIDENT and MRS. TAFT LEAVING CHURCH

A WASHINGTON CHURCH DECORATED for EASTER

CHURCH of the COVENANT

EASTER is a decidedly important occasion in officialdom at our national capital—meaning by officialdom that more or less charmed circle made up of all officials, from the President down, together with the members of their families and including, of course, the foreign dignitaries who reside at our seat of government as Uncle Sam's official guests. It is not only Easter Sunday that is an event in the calendar of officialdom, but likewise Easter Monday (which is a great day in Washington) and the whole Easter week. However, this whole interval may, in effect, be considered as Easter.

From the standpoint of officialdom the first significance of Easter is the religious one. For, be it known, most of our officials—that is, our national officials—are very conscientious church goers. Whether they are officials because they are church goers, or whether they are church goers because they are Federal officials may be a mooted question, but the fact remains that the average public servant during his incumbency of office in the city on the Potomac is faithful in attendance at divine worship. And even the exceptions who are "backsliders" at other seasons of the year strain a point to be "among those present" on the joyous Easter morn.

The second significance of Easter in officialdom is as a day of family reunions, second only to Christmas in the eagerness with which it is anticipated. The opportunity for such reunions arises from the fact that a large proportion of the children of our public men attend public or private schools elsewhere than in Washington, even though their parents may maintain a home at the capital. Sometimes it is a matter of sentiment that makes an official desirous of having his children educated in his old home town, and in the case of the young men and young women there are the college magnets—Vassar and Wellesley and the rest for the girls, and Yale, Harvard, Cornell and others for the boys.

It thus happens that there is a small army of sons and daughters to come home to the habitations of officialdom for the "Easter vacation," and usually they bring with them as many school chums as parents can arrange to entertain, for Washington at Easter is proverbially one of the most fascinating places in America and offers no end of opportunities for good times for young people. During the Taft administration the White House has taken especial cognizance of this Easter home-coming custom, for the junior Tafts have been among those exiles who have made the Easter pilgrimage, bringing with them school friends. Accordingly Mrs. Taft has always made it a point to arrange a round of social festivities, including an Easter week dance for not only the "house party" at the Presidential Mansion, but the whole body of Easter reunioners in officialdom.

A third significance that attaches to Easter in officialdom is its function as the inaugural of the spring social season. In the old days "the season" in Washington meant from the first day of January to the beginning of Lent. Then as Uncle Sam became more of a world power and his capital reflected his new importance there was added each year the "little season" which extended from the convening of Congress in December until the New Year. Latterly there has been yet another development and we have the spring season (in many respects the most enjoyable of all) which opens on Easter and extends until warm weather sets in. During Lent, social activity is virtually suspended, for even the hostesses who are not so devout as to have heed for the religious significance of the forty days welcome the interval as a "rest period." Easter, therefore, finds the leaders of officialdom rejuvenated in spirit and ready for a new round of activity.

But, as has been said, on Easter morning all officialdom goes to church and for the going finds plenty of spectators, inasmuch as Washington is always thronged with tourists at Easter, and such of them as are disappointed in the effort to gain admission to the crowded churches throng the approaches to view the passing show. The largest throngs are usually to be found in the neighborhood of the Unitarian church, of which President Taft is a member, although in simple truth it must be admitted that President Taft is the only attraction here, for not many other public men of prominence happen to worship at the same church as the President. But it is the President that the Easter throng wants to see and they block the sidewalks about the church until after his big motor car has whirled up to the curb and the President has disappeared into the church. After the service there is somewhat of a repetition of the scene, but the crowd is not so large, because it is etiquette for the President to be allowed to make his exit ere the rest of the congregation leave their seats and he is well on his way to the White House ere most of the people emerge from the church.

Many spectators who are more interested in observing how officials as a class observe Easter than they are in the personality of the President take as their objective old St. John's church opposite the White House. This century-old church is commonly known as the "Court church" or "Church of the Presidents," and it merits the title for, though President Taft is not a member, he occasionally worships there with his wife, as did every President from Madison to Lincoln. It is almost useless for strangers to hope to gain admission to St. John's on Easter for the church is a tiny one and so inadequate, indeed, for the accommodation of those who are ambitious to belong, that the pews when transferred are put up at auction and bring a premium of thousands of dollars each. However, the congregation on the outside can watch the arrival of Mrs. Taft and her daughter, who are members of the church and who, if the day be fine, may walk across the park from the White House with their Easter guests. And the onlookers can also see, among the worshipers at St. John's, members of the President's cabinet, Admiral Dewey and a host of other celebrities.

Another excellent vantage point from which to see how officialdom observes Easter is in the vicinity of the Church of the Covenant on fashionable Connecticut avenue—the main artery of the Easter parade at the capital. The Church of the Covenant, which is rendered conspicuous by its massive and lofty tower, is the church home of Vice-President Sherman and his family, but many of their fellow members are almost as prominent in the affairs of the nation as is the presiding officer of the United States Senate. A short distance away is St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, which is the great rendezvous of the diplomats on Easter morning, for, be it known, most of the members of our official "foreign colony"—particularly those from southern Europe and the South and Central American countries—are adherents of the Catholic faith.

Officialdom does not change its regular routine on Easter, and consequently has Easter dinner in the evening instead of at noon, as do so many folks in other American communities. The afternoon is devoted to calling and to driving or motoring—always a great afternoon diversion in Washington. Some of the foreigners and other cosmopolitan hostesses in Washington have of late years manifested an inclination to devote all Sunday afternoons and evenings—and Easter in particular—to regulation social functions such as teas, receptions, etc. However, the more devout church members in official circles, headed by Mrs. Taft, have set their faces resolutely against this attempt to introduce at Washington anything savoring of the "Continental Sunday."

Evening church services on Easter at the capital are as well attended as are the corresponding services in other cities, but one sees comparatively few prominent officials at such evening services. Whether it is that they feel that their devotions of the morning should suffice, or that the late dinner hour—7:30 o'clock at the White House and in most fashionable official homes—interferes, it is difficult to say. Or, perhaps it may be that officialdom considers that it had best early to bed in preparation for the strenuous program of Easter Monday which is a not less busy day for the grown-ups of officialdom than for the thousands of excited children who roll eggs in the President's big back yard.

Easter in Jerusalem

The immense throng of pilgrims of every hue who crowd the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Holy Week and who wander amid the sacred places throughout March and April is a spectacle unique of its kind and to be compared only with the Moslem pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina that are beyond reach of the ordinary tourist. Here fair-beared Russians from Moscow herd with yellow Copts from the Nile valley and pale Roumanians mingle on the banks of Jordan with bushy-headed Abyssinian blacks.

From the moment the visitor lands at Jaffa, where the only convenient hotels are kept by Germans and situated in the German colony, he is made to realize the weight of German influence in Palestine. It dates, in fact, from the visit of the German emperor, for whom, lest he should fulfill an old prophecy, a special gate was built into the Holy City. The tradition was that any ruling monarch who should enter Jerusalem by one of the ordinary gates on horseback would stay as its king.

A month in the Holy Land, with Holy week in Jerusalem, offers no difficulty. On landing at Jaffa, whether he is carried in a night from Alexandria or Port Said, he may proceed by next morning's train to Jerusalem. It is not an attractive journey, but it lasts only three or four hours and runs through the stony vale in which David slew Goliath. In the Golden City itself, where the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is the center of attraction, everything lies within easy reach of the hotels; the street of David, with Mount Zion; the Garden of Gethsemane, the wailing place of the Jews beside the walls and the Mosque of Omar, the last a majestic mosque, held of great sanctity throughout Islam, patterned with a splendor of mosaic and occupying the site of Solomn's temple.

There are two horseback or carriage excursions to be made from Jerusalem, the one to Bethlehem, the other embracing the Jordan, Jericho and the Dead Sea. The first of these, which takes only an afternoon, lies along a well-laid road past the fields associated with the story of Ruth.

The Church of the Nativity, which has a very humble exterior and is entered by a low doorway that must often have saved it from the attack of fanatical Mohammedans, is built over the grotto in which Jesus was born, and at Eastertide it is as crowded as that of the Sepulchre, with the same curious and somewhat distressing conflicts between Greeks, Armenians and half a dozen other sects, only kept in order by stolid Turkish guards. The excursion to the Dead Sea occupies three days out and back and may be done on horseback or, more expensively and less comfortably, in a cab.

As for Jericho, the ancient city of that name is still the heap of ruins that Joshua left it, though a German archaeological society is bringing its hidden treasures to light, and the modern town of Jericho is merely a gingerbread little tourist resort a mile from the older site and of no interest whatever.—From the London Outlook.

Choosing the Lesser.

"Here comes a militant suffragette. Shall we stop and throw down the gage of battle?"

"An thou lovest me, lead me to a buzz saw."

NEVER MORE THE SOFT HAT

Experience of New York Politician Has Led Him to Pin His Faith to the Derby.

"For some time," said Sergeant-at-Arms Harry W. Haines of the state legislature, "I have been wearing a soft hat and acquiring the habit of clutching it at the top to tip when meeting a lady I happened to know."

"Well," remarked Assemblyman Frank L. Young of Ossining, "I guess we all have to do that."

"Ever wear a soft hat?"

"Not I, especially those fuzzy, brisly things that look as if they needed a shave and a haircut."

"Well, you have missed a new sensation. Try wearing a soft hat of any kind for a few weeks and suddenly change it for a derby. Saunter down any street where you are known. Meet a lady of your acquaintance and you'll grab the top of your hard-shell hat from sheer force of habit. Of course, you will lose your hold and experience a shock. Suddenly you will shift your hand to the brim and give the hat the approved tilt, only to discover that it is too late, for the lady has passed without noticing your recognition of her bow and smile, or, worse yet, she is laughing quietly at your awkward work. Me for hard hats. A man in public life can't afford to take any chances, especially as ladies are about the most influential constituents a sometimes candidate for re-election can have on his list of friends."—New York Press.

Coats and Muffs for Beauty.

Lady Ashburton, the former New York beauty, caused five thousand moles to be trapped on her English estate and their skins made into coats and muffs for her three American sisters. The coats contain eight hundred skins each and the muffs each between eighty and ninety skins.

MORE SPECIAL MESSAGES

Gov. Osborn Would Abolish Salt and Oil Inspectors.

Gov. Osborn sent several more messages to the legislature.

He again asks consideration for legislation that will prevent a monopoly of the surety bond business in the state, relative to furnishing saloon bonds. In another message he advocates placing the state oil and salt inspector jobs in the state dairy and food department, and in another calls attention to an act passed by a recent legislature relative to disbarment proceedings against attorneys who are not entitled to practice in Michigan. The flaw in this act makes no provision for disbarment proceedings inasmuch as the wording of the present law applies to persons even before they are admitted to the bar.

In recommending the abolishment of the offices of oil and salt inspectors and placing such inspection in the state dairy and food department, Gov. Osborn is merely carrying out two provisions of his first inaugural message sent to the legislature on Jan. 5, 1911.

Another message sought to analyze, for the benefit of the lawmaker, the opposition to the reform measures advocated by the governor. Mr. Osborn arraigned with an organization of Detroit liquor men, two Detroit newspapers, which are also in opposition, and he critisised the controlling owner of these two papers.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

DETROIT—Cattle—Best steers and heifers, $6.75@7; good to choice butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, $5.75@6.50; light to good butcher steers and heifers, 700 to 900 pounds, $4.50@5.50; mixed butchers' fat cows, $2.50@5; canners, $2.50@3.50; common bulls, $3.50@4.50; good shippers' bulls, $4.75@5.25.

Veal Calves—Best grades, $8@8.50; others $4@7.50; milch cows and springers, $25@65.

Sheep and Lambs—Best lambs, $7.50@7.75; fair to good lambs, $6.50@7; light to common lambs, $5.50@6; fair to good butcher sheep, $4.50@5; culls and common, $3@3.50.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $6.75@7; light yorkers, $7.25@7.40; stags, 1-3 off.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle—Best steers, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, $7.50@8; good prime steers, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, $7@7.50; good prime steers, 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, $6.50@7.15; best shipping steers, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, $6.40@6.75; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, $5.50@6.25; light butcher steers, $4@5.40; best fat cows, $5@5.85; fair to good do, $4@4.50; common to medium do, $3.50@4; trimmers, $2.25@3; best fat heifers, $6@6.50; good fat heifers, $4.50@5.35; fair to good do, $3.25@4.65; stock heifers, $3.25@4.60; stock steers, dehorned, $4.50@5; common feeding steers, $3.50@4.25; stockers, all grades, $3.50@4; prime export bulls, $5.50@6; best butcher bulls, $4.75@5.25; bologna bulls, $4@4.50; stock bulls, $3.25@4; best milkers and springers, $45@95; common to good do, $25@35.

Hogs—Heavy and yorkers, $7@7.10; pigs, $7.25.

Sheep—Top lambs, $8@8.20; yearlings, $6.50@7; wethers, $6@6.25; ewes, $5@5.75.

Calves—$5@10.50.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, 98 3-4c. May opened at an advance of 1-4c at $1.00 3-4 and declined to $1.00 1-4. July opened at 99 1-4c and declined to 98c. September opened at 98c and declined to 96 1-2c. No. 1 white, 98 3-4c.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 68 3-4c. No. 3 white, 1 car at 70c. No. 2 yellow, 1 car at 70 1-2c. No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 68 1-2c.

Oats—Standard, 2 cars at 55c. No. 3 white, 56 1-2c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 92c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and April shipment, $2.40; May shipment, $2.45.

Clover—Prime spot, 100 bags at $13.35; April, $13.10; sample, 40 bags at $12.50; 25 at $12, 18 at $11.75; prime alsike, $13; sample alsike, 10 bags at $12.

Timothy Seed—Prime spot, 150 bags at $3.95.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patents, $4.85; second patent, $4.80; straight, $3.75; spring patent, $4.90; rye, $3.20.

Feed—In jobbing lots in 100-pound sacks: Bran, $30; coarse middlings, $30; fine middlings, $30; corn and oat chop, $28 per ton.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Butter is up a cent and firm. The advance had been expected for production is now showing the increase usual for this time of year. In the egg market there is a firm tone. Demand has been active enough all spring to take all offerings. Poultry is dull and steady, with small offerings. Dressed calves are easy. Potatoes are firm and quite easy.

Butter—Extra creamery, 29c; first creamery, 28c; dairy, 21c; packing, 20c per lb. Brings—Receipts, 1,134 cases; current receipts, cases included, 21@22c per doz.

Apples—Baldwin, $3@3.50; Greening, $3.25@3.50; Spy, $3.60@4; Ben Davis, $2@2.50 per bbl.

Potatoes—Car lots, bulk, $1.05; sacks, $1.10 per bu.

Onions—$2.10@2.15 per bu; Spanish, large crates, $5.50; small crates, $3.50.

Dressed Calves—Ordinary, 7½@8½c; choice, 9@9½c per lb.

New Potatoes—Bermudas, $3 per bu, and $8.50 per bbl.

Hens—Choice to fancy comb, 17@18c per lb; amber, 16@17c.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, 14@15c; No 2, 11@12c; hens, 14@15c; No 2 hens, 11c; ducks, 14c; young geese, 15c, geese, 11@12c; turkeys, 16@17c.

Cabbage—2½@4c per lb.

Vegetables—Beets, 50c per bu; carrots, 80c per bu; cucumbers, hothouse, $1.50@2 per doz; celery, 40@60c per doz; Florida celery, $4.50@5 per crate, and $1@1.50 per doz; onions, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 75c per basket; head lettuce, $3@3.50 per hamper; turnips, 40c per bu; watercress, 20@30c per doz; green beans, 25@30c per bu; hothouse cucumbers, $1.50@2 per doz; Hubbard squash, 2½c per lb; parsnips, $1.25 per bu.

Provisions—Family pork, $17.50@18.50; mess pork, $18.50; clear backs, $17@18; smoked hams, 15c; picnic hams, 9½c; shoulder, 10½c; bacon, 12@14c; brisket, 11@12c; lard in tierces, 10c; kettle rendered lard, 11c per lb.

Hay—Carlot price, track, Detroit: No 1 timothy, $22@23.50; No 2 timothy, $21@21.50; light mixed, $21@21.50; No 1 mixed, $20@20.50; rye, $20@21; No 1 clover, wheat and oat straw, $10.50@11 per ton.

There is nothing else in the world of mechanics quite like the gigantic locks in the Panama canal, and the engineers are so proud of their work that they have prepared a perfect working model. This will be exhibited at the international navigation congress in Philadelphia, May 1 to 28, and later at the Panama's Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The model is 6 feet 4 inches long and 8 feet 6 inches wide, and contains every detail of valves and tracks, electric locomotives, and even the decorative lamp along the coping.

The First National bank of Kalamazoo, after trying for months to secure the necessary frontage on Main street for the erection of a 10-story office building, announced that a deal had been put through whereby the bank becomes owner of the building adjoining the present structure which gives a frontage of 100 feet and that work on the new building would be started this summer.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, at Washington, has been elected a member of the advisory board of the National Conservation exposition, of which Gifford Pinchot is chairman.

NEWS OF MICHIGAN

Cadillac.—At the Illinois conference of the Swedish Lutheran church, in session here, R. M. Ranseen of Chicago was re-elected president; Rev. A. W. Stork of DeKalb, Ill., vice-president; Rev. S. G. Hoagland, Rock Island, Ill., secretary. Among the delegates present are several from English Lutheran churches. The Swedish and English Lutherans are identical except for the language, both branches of the church using the same liturgy and form of service. In fact, there is slight, if any, difference between these two branches and the German Lutheran, all branches having the same beginning. One delegate, speaking about the churches, prophesied that eventually the three churches would become one English Lutheran church.

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Holland.—Her clothes catching fire from an overheated stove near which she was sitting paring potatoes, Mrs. G. J. Schut, fifty-seven years old, was so badly burned that she survived her injuries only a few hours. When she discovered that her clothes were aflame she rushed out of doors into the storm, but this only served to fan the flames. She returned into the house, ripped off the burning clothes, donned another dress and walked half a mile to the nearest neighbor, where she summoned medical help, but when the doctor arrived she had expired. Mrs. Shu was a widow and lived alone in a shack about six miles north of Holland.

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Lake City.—William Borsman, a prosperous farmer of Arlene, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn. He told his wife he was going to the woods to cut wood. Three hours later she went to the barn and found his lifeless body hanging from a rafter. He was about fifty years old and is also survived by a son. The cause of the suicide was insanity, brought on by worry over sickness in the family.

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Alpena.—The little village of Long Rapids, 16 miles west of Alpena, had the biggest fire in its history when Hiram Marston's general store and barn burned. Archie McCallum's blacksmith shop was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have started by rats gnawing matches in the store. Marshton's loss is $10,000, insurance $2,500. McCallum's loss is about $1,000; no insurance.

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Battle Creek.—Five local men were initiated into the Order of Hoo Hoo here. Delegates from all over Michigan and Canada were present, most of them being Grand Rapids members. The order exists for lumbermen, railroad officials and editors. The initiation was followed by a banquet. The Elks donated the use of their new temple for the affair.

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Kalamazoo.—Pricked a few days ago in the thumb by a needle, Mrs. Ernest Johnson was taken to Bronson hospital dangerously ill from blood poisoning. The prick was only a slight one, but poisoning quickly developed, and her condition is serious.

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Allegan.—William Hoyt and wife of Bravo were arrested for abandoning their five-weeks-old baby in the Union depot at Grand Rapids a short time ago. Mrs. Hoyt claims her husband refused to allow her to keep the child. She left home one day recently and when she returned without the child an investigation was started resulting in their arrest. They have two other children and why they did not want their last one is not known.

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Saginaw.—John Sutton, sixty-five years old, and Martha Fosters, ten years old, living in the village of Fosters, this county, were taken to Ann Arbor to take the Pasteur treatment. Both were attacked and bitten by a mad dog which ran amuck in the village Saturday. The child's wounds were the most severe, her legs and arms being lacerated. The villagers have appealed to the health officer and sheriff for protection against vicious dogs in the village.

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Cadillac.—The Illinois conference of the Swedish-Lutheran church convened in Cadillac with more than 200 delegates from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. A pastorate conference between the ministers launched the meeting. Dr. C. M. Ranseen, Chicago, delivered the opening address.

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Ann Arbor.—Jesse Mills of Milan settled his suit against the Wabash railroad out of court for $800. Mrs. Jesse Mills was killed at a blind crossing near Milan about a year ago and it was alleged by the plaintiff that no warning whistle or bell was sounded as the train approached the crossing.

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Grant. — Accused by Eugene Houghton of Ensley township, Newaygo county, of attempted murder by shooting, Dennis Hawley conducted his own defense at the examination. Admitting the shooting he attempted to show that he had provocation because Houghton carried a revolver, which had been sent him by a neighbor. The hearing drew such a crowded house that the McKinley hall was substituted for the town hall. Hawley was bound over to the June term of the circuit court.

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Grand Rapids.—John J. Corrigan, a live stock broker of Freeport, died suddenly here in the Crahmore hotel. Death was due to tubercular hemorrhage. He came here on a business trip with his brother and sister.

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Alpena.—Two barns, one of the largest in the county, and 62 tons of hay on the Potter Riverside farm just west of this city, were destroyed by fire. Tramps who sometimes slept in the barn are suspected. The loss is $5,000.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great remedy for backache. It penetrates and relieves the pain instantly—no rubbing necessary—just lay it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

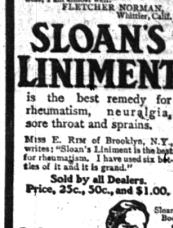
"I had my back hurt in the Boer War and in San Francisco two years ago I was hit by a street car in the same place. I tried all kinds of dodges without success. Two weeks ago I saw your Liniment in a store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."
FLETCHER NORMAN, Whittier, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

MISS E. RISE of Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: "Sloan's Liniment is the best for rheumatism. I have used six bottles of it and it is grand."

Sold by all Dealers. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.



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Safe and reliable—for regulating the bowels, stimulating the liver, toning the stomach—the world's most famous and most approved family remedy is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere In boxes 10c., 25c.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Measure the depth of the water before making your dive.

Yesterday we cheerfully chipped in two metallic men to help inter a friend of ours who could "take a drink or let it alone!"

His Coming Out.

A fond Chicago mother is to give a coming-out party for her son. Of course, we have no means of knowing the youth, but we fancy he must be exactly that kind of son—and we await with bated anxiety a full description of his coming-out costume.

What will be done with the gentle youth after this severe social ordeal isn't stated, but it can be believed that he is to be rushed around to all sorts of society functions—and, of course, carefully guarded against the matrimonial designs of fortune-hunting females.

Modern Journalism.

Arthur Brisbane, the editor, praised at a dinner in New York the educative value of moving pictures.

"But, of course," he said afterwards, "the moving picture will never equal the newspaper as an educative force.

"The newspaper not only reports news—it dull seasons it makes news as well. A famous editor put this news-making feature very neatly before a cub reporter when he said:

"'If a dog bites a man it isn't news. But, if a man bites a dog, it is. Whenever you see a dog about to bite a dog, go and bite one yourself.'"

Severely Witty.

"Henry," remarked Mrs. Henry Pack, "we are going to have some company this evening, and I do wish you would brighten up and look less like an honorary undertaker. Say something humorous."

The company came and with a few preliminary coughs and winks, which were intended to announce to his wife that the wittiicism was about to be perpetrated, Henry said timidly:

"Mary."

"Yes, dear, what is it?" asked Mrs. Peck expectantly.

"Have you got all of your hair on this evening?"—Boston Globe.

"NO WORDS WASTED"

A Swift Transformation Briefly Described.

About food, the following brief but emphatic letter from a Georgia woman goes straight to the point and is convincing.

"My frequent attacks of indigestion and palpitation of the heart culminated in a sudden and desperate illness, from which I arose bewildered in mind and body. The doctor advised me to live on cereals, but none of them agreed with me until I tried Grape-Nuts food and Postum.

"The more I used of them the more I felt convinced that they were just what I needed, and in a short time they made a different woman of me. My stomach and heart troubles disappeared as if by magic, and my mind was restored and is as clear as it ever was.

"I gained flesh and strength so rapidly that my friends were astonished. Postum and Grape-Nuts have benefited me so greatly that I am glad to bear this testimony." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in Pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.