OFTEN NEAR DEATH

F. C. Selous, king of big-game hunters, has survived a hundred close brushes with death.

He spent one thrilling night with five lions prowling round his frail shelter of saplings. Three of the lions he shot, with the blast of their hot breath in his very face, in a crowded and glorious five minutes. But he has never had a narrower escape than when a wounded elephant charged him near the Umtali river.

In vain he spurred his horse; the poor beast was too worn out to gallop. Mr. Selous heard two blood-curdling screams over his head. "All's up!" he thought, and then the tusk of the elephant crashed with terrific force into his horse's rear, and he was dashed to the ground.

"Although stunned by the fall," he says, "I felt that I was unhurt; but the smell of the elephant was very strong. And no wonder, for the huge animal was kneeling on me!

"Fortunately, I was thrown under its body, had I been in front of the forelegs I should never have lived to tell the tale. I wrenched myself loose, wriggled out from underneath, and escaped into the bush, with no more damage than a bruised eye and a stiff neck."

A still more thrilling experience was that of Mr. Greenfield, in Somaliland, just a score of years ago, when he was charged by a wounded lion. A couple of barrels fired in his face failed to check the lion; and Mr. Greenfield says, "over we went together. He had seized my left hand, and, pinning me down with a paw on my chest, began to chew at my arm. Then he made a grab at my stomach, and when I managed to turn over on my face I felt his claws go into my back."

Although Mr. Greenfield's arm was broken in two places he never felt the slightest pain. And that he felt, he tells us, was the lion's hot breath on his face, and the blood pouring from his arm on to his thigh. Fortunately at this critical moment, a well-aimed shot from one of his men killed the monster.

Lord Hindlip never looked death more closely in the face than one day in 1904, when hunting in British East Africa. A wounded lioness was charging through the long grass.

"Waiting until she was within a few feet," he says, "I fired and jumped aside. As I did so, her body hit me, and I found myself, stunned and dazed, sitting up several yards away, wondering if my last shot had been successful. It had; for, several yards behind where I had stood, I saw the lioness biting the grass in her last death-struggle."

When hunting in Somaliland, Captain George Campbell was similarly bowled over by a wounded and charging lion; and the next thing he knew was that the lion was lying across his legs, pinning him down, his huge head resting on his lap. An instant later the captain's head boy, Kalindleh, rushed up, seated himself astride on the animal's back, and flung his arms tightly round his neck.

Luckily for both the lion was already dying, and while Kalindleh was imploring his master not to fire lest he should be hit, "his majesty gave in, lowered his head, and passed peacefully away."

Major F. G. Jackson, the celebrated arctic explorer, still recalls, with a reminiscent shudder, his encounter with a wounded bear in Franz-Josefland. "With a fearful roar," he says, "the bear rushed on me, his huge jaws gaping wide; his warm breath was on my face, his cruel fangs glinted in the dim light.

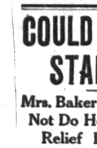
"Half-blinded by the flash of the rifle in the darkness, I thrust the barrel with all my force down the animal's throat."

He plunged his left hand into the bear's mouth up to the wrist, the sharp teeth deeply bit into it; he reeled under the shock of the collision. Drawing back his rifle, he was about to make a second thrust when, to his amazement and delight, the bear, who had clearly had enough, turned sharply round, and made his way swiftly to the water, crashing his way through the ice, and swimming to the safety of a distant floe.—Answers.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich. — "I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and get well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.



Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA

Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask Your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. WORTHROP & LYMAN CO., Ltd., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations, Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation, and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WHY NOT FUTURE GREATNESS

Two Qualifications Surely Entitled Young Mother to Fondest Hopes for Her Son.

Occasionally these days one finds a servant with a servile attitude of mind and an adoring, unselfish heart. Such a nurse maid was Pansy, and she lavished all the devotion of her simple heart on her young charge, Bobby. On his first birthday anniversary she sat looking at him in admiration and after a long silence she turned to her mistress:

"Mrs. Blank, do you think Bobby will ever be president of the United States?"

The young mother would not altogether pooh-pooh the idea of such glowing possibilities for her son's future, so she smiled and said: "Well, you never can tell, Pansy. He might. But why did you ask that?"

"Oh," came the ready reply, "I was just sitting looking at him, and he's so smart and bright already; and besides, I thought he'd make such a pretty president!"—Kansas City Star.

ECZEMA ON HANDS AND ARMS

1321 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.—"My trouble began from a bad form of eczema all over my hands, neck and arms. I could get no sleep for the itching and burning. The small pimples looked red and watery and my skin and scalp became dry and itching. The pimples irritated me so that I would scratch until they bled. I could not put my hands in water and if I once tried it they burned so that I could not stand it. I had to have my hands tied up and gloves on all the time for nearly two months. Sometimes I would scratch the skin off it irritated so and I could do no work at all.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did any good. Then I saw in the newspaper about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and got some. I was completely healed in five or six weeks. They have not troubled me since." (Signed) Joe Uhl, Jan. 31, '14.

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

Tending That Way.

"Where will these low waists and tight skirts end?"

"I give it up. I'm afraid we'll see mermaids on the streets before long, my boy."—Kansas City Journal.

A Remedy.

"My neighbor's dog is a great annoyance with his noise, and I don't see what I can do about it."

"Why, isn't there a law for the suppression of barkers?"

Make the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

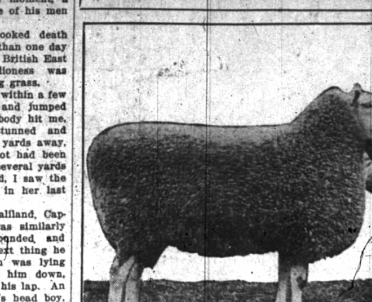
Quite Similar Origin.

"A lyric of ancient times was a story sung by a lyre."

"Like the modern fish story."

Some bill collectors are as hard to shake as a guilty conscience.

MAKING A PROFIT FROM THE SHEEP FARM



Good for Wool and Mutton.

(By ELMER HENDERSON.)

Much has been written and said of the enormous profits to be made from the keeping of a few sheep on the corn-belt farm. Some have figured that it costs from $2 to $3 per year to keep a sheep and that the fleece would just about pay that. Others, pessimists, say, that the losses from keeping sheep are so heavy that there is absolutely no profit, due to the ravages of disease, vermin and internal parasites. Between these two will be found the middle way that seems to catch the bulk of the sheep raisers.

As a working basis let us take pasture. Pasture is at once the best and the most economical sheep feed known. An acre of grass according to the country standard will support one cow or its equal in weight of other grazing animals. In other words an acre of good pasture land will maintain 1,000 pounds of cow, sheep or horse flesh. The average corn-belt ewe will weigh, say 125 pounds. This means that an acre of land will furnish nourishment for eight ewes during the entire pasture period of six months. If the land rents at $8 per acre, as it does in this part of Illinois, we have the cost of maintaining one ewe as $1 per summer.

We may count clover hay as a standard winter feed, and given plenty of nice clean clover hay, no other feed is needed. Our field of clover hay in the corn belt for two cuttings is about three tons per acre. On good farms the yield is more, but we may take this as representative. Three tons of hay per acre, means 6,000 pounds of clover, counting that each sheep will eat three pounds of hay daily, which is a big allowance; eight sheep fed 180 days, three pounds per day, will eat considerably less than what one acre will yield. In fact an acre of land worth $8 per acre will furnish enough hay to feed at least 10 head of sheep. Cost per head 80 cents.

If we allow one-half of oats daily during the months of February, March and April, before the ewes are on pasture, while suckling lambs, the cost will be 45 cents at the price of oats at present. In conclusion it may be safely said that the cost of maintaining a herding ewe in the corn-belt farm would be about $2.25, exclusive of the labor involved, which the good farmer is glad to give in exchange for the manure he secures.

If the flock gives a 10-pound clip which any well-managed flock should do, it is readily apparent that the fleece will pay for the sheep's keep.

In good Shropshire flocks the ewes raise an average of from one and one-quarter to one and one-half lambs per ewe. Place it conservatively at one lamb per ewe, worth at weaning time from $6 to $8, which may be said to be the profit for one ewe. Of course, there are losses in the ewe flock, that will cut down the profits, ewes die and must be replaced by younger ewes. Some sale and lambs must be supplied in their place, but even then the good shepherd can count on a profit of from $4 to $5 for every ewe kept.

Since it requires two acres of land for eight sheep, the income per acre from the sheep would be about $20 net. A very fair income compared with that even to be made from the cultivation of corn.

Sheep raising has the additional advantage of involving less labor than does the cultivation of soil. Then, too, the land used for the sheep becomes daily more productive, while that given over to corn growing becomes poorer and poorer each year.

EXCELLENT HINTS DURING HAY TIME

Make All Necessary Preparations Before Work Actually Starts—Take Care of Tools.

(By M. COVERDELL.)

Don't begin haying and make preparations afterward.

See that every hay tool is in prime working order and good repair.

Fill every oil cup and bearing and wipe off before attempting to turn a wheel.

It is only fair that the household help be as plentiful and efficient as is the help in the fields.

A sunshade for the driver while mowing may cause some unkind remarks, but it was never known to cause a sunstroke.

Lay in a full supply of repairs now; don't wait until the breakage occurs and stops a dollar-a-minute haying crew while you drive to town for repairs.

Don't buy repair rake-teeth already shaped up when you can saw out two of them yourself from a 2 by 6, and save at least one-half what you would be charged for the shaped teeth.

Good, keen sickles leave a smooth mown meadow; save all the grass; wear the machine out less than dull sickles, and greatly lighten the load of the teams.

A water jug with the juice of a lemon or two squeezed into it, beats any of the so-called stimulants many farmers are coming to make use of every year during the hay harvest.

The lemon juice diminishes the thirst, while the stimulants increase it.

A damp handkerchief worn in the crown of the hat adds to one's comfort and guards against sunstroke.

Rushing the team and the men is a most successful plan for running up a big repair bill or a dangerous sunstroke.

Make a clean finish of the business while you are about it. See that all the stacks are well topped and standing up straight when the work is done, then run three good wires around every stack-yard and save doing it when you turn in on the meadow for fall pasturage.

This is also the best time you'll ever have for putting away the hay tools. The intense hot weather following the hay harvest knocks out as much machinery as the work just finished; then the damp fall weather puts a rusty coat on it which about ruins it.

Keep Chickens Growing.

Now that you have the chickens well started keep them growing. Because you have a large number now is no sign that you may have a month from this time. Feed them well; it is a difficult thing to overfeed the growing youngsters on range.

Cultivate the Orchard.

Stir the soil frequently in the orchard not deeply. This breaks up the capillary tubes of the soil and thus prevents evaporation.

PARIS GREEN USED IN SUMMER GARDEN

Much Can Be Saved by the Judicious Use of the Poison for Killing Insects.

(By M. COVERDELL.)

At this time of the year summer garden crops are growing and much can be saved by the judicious use of paris green for killing noxious insects. Paris green is a strong poison and insects are killed with it. Sucking insects such as the true bugs and plant lice are not killed by poisons but by sprays that blister their bodies or by substances that stop up their breathing pores.

When used as a spray the paris green should first be made into a thick paste by adding a little water and then adding the proper quantity of water. It is always advisable to add also twice the weight of poison of fresh slacked lime in order to render insoluble any free arsenic that may be present and so prevent burning of foliage. The poison is used in an insoluble form, or as nearly so as it is possible to render it, hence the water must be kept thoroughly agitated in order that the power may remain perfectly suspended in the liquid. If the powder is allowed to settle at the bottom of the vessel that portion will be much concentrated and likely to burn the plants, while the top liquid will have very little value as an insecticide.

In making the spraying mixture use about one-half pound of paris green and one pound of lime to 50 gallons of water. In spraying potatoes, for instance, which are frequently affected with blight or fungous disease, one pound of paris green is added to 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving four pounds of copper sulphate and five pounds of water. These two mixtures work well together, killing insects and fungous diseases at the same time and hence a saving of labor in spraying.

Paris green may be dusted on plants with cheesecloth bags or ordinary powder bellows. It may be applied either pure or diluted, but it is best to dilute with twenty to one hundred parts of lime, air slacked or land plaster, before applying, according to the nature of the plants treated. Even weaker solutions should be used where the parts dusted are to be used for food. In the treatment of cabbages use but one ounce of the poison to ten pounds of lime or plaster.

Encourage the Birds.

Plant evergreens to induce the birds to come early and stay late. Trees of this class form the best protection from the storm.

Colt's First Lesson.

A colt's education should begin in infancy and the first lesson should be in getting acquainted.

Profitable Field Crop.

The sunflower as a profitable field crop is among the late possibilities of the not distant future.

BALANCING THE FOOD

BILL OF FARE SHOULD BE APPETIZING AND VARIED.

Very Much More a Case of Judicious Selection and Serving Than of Expense—Suitable Combinations of Food Materials.

To say that a family bill of fare must be appetizing and varied does not necessarily mean that it must be costly as well. At first sight, it might seem difficult to secure these qualities without buying rather expensive materials or serving very fancy dishes, but the theory does not hold in the case of food any more than in that of clothing and house furnishings.

Just as the test of a woman's ability in dress is to produce suitable and attractive effects with relatively low expense, so the test of her catering ability is to give her family an ample supply of wholesome and pleasantly varied meals with an outlay of money and time proportionate to her income and circumstances.

Variety in the diet can be secured both by providing different kinds of food and by preparing staple foods in different ways, and the best results are obtained by combining both methods, says the United States department of agriculture year book. When the housekeeper studies the list of common foods and the combinations made from them, she will probably find that as regards their place in the menu they fall into general groups—those which, like bread, potatoes, milk, eggs, etc., which have little distinctive taste, and those like cheese, seasoning vegetables, some sweets, cooked meats, etc., which have marked the individual flavor. She will further find that the mild-flavored materials are the ones which are used in the greatest quantities, meal after meal, while those of pronounced taste appear in smaller amounts, or some of them only occasionally. To put it in another way, she will depend largely on the first group to make up the bulk of her dietary, and on the second to vary it.

In cookery, some foods require only simple methods to make them very palatable. Tender steaks, or chops, in cooking, develop delicious meat flavors and require no highly flavored vegetable seasoning or condiments to make them palatable, in themselves they furnish flavor sufficient to accompany potatoes, rice or other foods of mild flavor. On the other hand, in stews and other dishes made from the cheaper cuts of meat, carrots, onions or other distinctive flavors are usually added to supplement that of the meat flavor. The cheaper cuts are not usually of such a texture that the best results can be secured by such simple methods as broiling or roasting.

The housekeeper who makes a dish composed of cheese and macaroni, or of meat and rice or potato, etc., applies the same principle. The great variety of pickles, preserves and elaborate pastry which American housekeepers used to consider necessary represented another instinctive effort to vary, by adding flavor, the monotony which was inevitable, particularly in winter fare, before the days of easy transportation and cold storage brought fresh fruits and vegetables the year round.

If the good housekeeper analyzes the make-up of her meals a little further, she will probably find that she arranges them, perhaps unconsciously, according to more or less definite principles. In most American families the chief daily features of breakfast are bread of some sort with butter, very often fruit, and some kind of breakfast cereal, and coffee, tea or cocoa, with their usual accompaniments of sugar and milk or cream. This combination is varied by omitting either the bread or the cereal (which is logical, if one wishes to do it, since they provide the same sort of nutrients, though in different form), by changing the kind of bread or cereal, or by combining with them some other materials. If the members of the family are engaged in much muscular work, the meal will be made more hearty by the addition of some hot dish, as eggs, meat hash, creamed fish, bacon and possibly honey or syrup. If their work is light, however, less variety or smaller portions will probably be preferred.

The custom of serving fruit at breakfast is undoubtedly healthful and not extravagant if low-priced fruit is chosen. Of course, it may be cooked or canned fruit, if this is more convenient. It does not increase the housekeeper's work so much if it is served with the other breakfast dishes as it does if made a separate course, for each course means extra time and service. This is a commonplace illustration of the principle that the housekeeper who has many demands on her time or who has limited help should select ways of service which are simple and time-saving rather than those suitable for families where other conditions prevail. Well carried out, the result is pleasing in either case.

Canadian Pudding.

Make sauce of one quart sliced apples, one-third cup sugar, one-third cup water, a little nutmeg; stew gently, then pour into buttered pudding dish and pour over it the following batter: One pint flour, one egg, salt, one cup milk, two level teaspoons sugar, one-half tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon soda; bake in a moderate oven; serve with the following sauce: One-half pint boiling water, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon cornstarch, teaspoon of butter; soak this till it thickens, then cool before adding one cup sugar beaten with yolks of two eggs. Lastly, whip in stiffly beaten whites of eggs.

Chocolate Potato Candy.

Bake one medium sized potato, when well done scoop out the inside and put in a basin. Work in confectioner's sugar until creamy, then flatten and cut into squares and dip into unsweetened chocolate which has been melted in a saucepan. Garnish each square with half an English walnut, place on wax paper and allow to cool. This dainty sweet is inexpensive to make and is very relishable.

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nickelnames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TRIALS OF ELDEST DAUGHTER

Her Position in the Family Sometimes Results in Making Her More or Less of a Drudge.

"I'm glad I'm not the oldest," remarked a pretty girl to her chum. "Why, Susan has to do almost everything at home; father thinks she ought to take the burden of housekeeping off mother's hands, and my brother wants her to wait on him as if she were a servant—he knows better than to ask me to do something for him—says I'm spoiled—and you just bet I'm glad I'm the youngest girl!"

Too often the oldest daughter is made a drudge, and there is not the proper amount of respect and regard for the girl whose labors take the place of a maid. She is expected to run errands, help with the care and amusement of the children, teach them lessons. What wonder that such a girl will take the first opportunity for work as a means to escape from these unpaid labors, or accept an offer of marriage in order to live apart from a family who do not even try to make her home life comfortable and pleasant.

But I am glad to say that not always is the position of "elder daughter" such an unappreciated one; in some households she is beloved and respected, at the same time expected to fulfil whatever duties may fall to her lot. Her sisters and brothers are taught that they must return any service she may perform for them with due appreciation, if nothing more, and they soon learn that her place is an honored one, instead of being unenviable.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

Infected Rabbits Stolen.

Disease-infected rabbits, inoculated with the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases of a most dangerous nature, have been stolen from the laboratory of Doctor Bonnefoy at Allauch, near Marseilles. It is feared that the thieves may have already disposed of the stolen rabbits to provision dealers. Doctor Bonnefoy as soon as he discovered that the rabbits were missing, informed the police and asked that the widest publicity should be given to the fact in the local newspapers so that persons should beware of eating rabbits coming from a doubtful source. It is probable that for some time the consumption of rabbits in Marseilles and neighborhood will drop considerably.

Improvement Over Netting.

Miss Audrey has come to spend the week-end with friends in a little New Jersey town and exhibited a keen interest in the much talked of "Jersey skeeter."

When the greetings were over and the party settled down the guest remarked to her host, after a careful survey of the porch:

"I don't see any mosquito netting around, William."

"No," answered he, "we're using mouse traps."—Everybody's Magazine.

Natural Affinity.

"How did that couple ever come together?"

"You see, he is a man of iron."

"Yes, I know."

"And she is very magnetic."

WRONG BREAKFAST. Change Gave Rugged Health.

Many persons think that for strength, they must begin the day with a breakfast of meat and other heavy foods. This is a mistake as anyone can easily discover for himself.

A W. Va. carpenter's experience may benefit others. He writes:

"I used to be a very heavy breakfast eater but finally indigestion caused me such distress, I became afraid to eat anything.

"My wife suggested a trial of Grape-Nuts and as I had to eat something or starve, I concluded to take her advice. She fixed me up a dish and I remarked at the time that the quality was all right, but the quantity was too small—I wanted a saucerful.

"But she said a small amount of Grape-Nuts went a long way and that I must eat it according to directions. So I started in with Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs and some crisp toast for breakfast.

"I cut out meats and a lot of other stuff I had been used to eating all my life and was gratified to see that I was getting better right along. I concluded I had struck the right thing and stuck to it. I had not only been eating improper food, but too much.

"I was working at the carpenter's trade at that time and thought that unless I had a hearty breakfast with plenty of meat, I would play out before dinner. But after a few days of my "new breakfast" I found I could do more work, felt better in every way, and now I am not bothered with indigestion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

In Order to Escape.

One day a young man entered a studio to be photographed. In posing he hunched his back, as if it were broken and twisted his face into a dreadful mask.

"Here," said the photographer, "what's the matter with you? Are you crazy?"

"Go on," he said. "Take me just as I am. You see, I'm trying to get out of an engagement with a girl, and I've written her that I've been disfigured in a motor accident, and I want to send her this photo to show how I look."

No Chance for an Argument.

"Walter, there's a green hair in this soup," said the diner.

"Yes, sir. Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "It's the very latest thing, sir."

Adequate Provocation.

"Why did you beat Dobson so terribly?" said the judge, indicating the bedamaged figure of the plaintiff.

"I asked him why a horse had run away, your honor," explained the prisoner, "and he told me that it was because the animal had lost its equinimity."

"H'm," said the judge. "Discharged."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A la Mode.

Grimsby—I see those ladies' gowns in the show window are marked "one-third off."

Quimsby—Yes, and when they are worn they'll be one-half off.

Natural History.

"My husband does nothing but read,"

"And mine is always going fishing. If a man isn't a bookworm, he is an angleworm."

Vocational Training.

Knicker—"Why did he propose to her?" Bocker—"He wanted to get points on how to refuse an office and yet be sure of having it offered again."

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Just the thing for dancing. Refuse substitutes. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Amateur Workmanship.

"He's a self-made man."

"I know. He surely made a mistake in not consulting an expert."

TOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Dr Mariine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye, by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Indifference is the one thing capable of freezing the milk of human kindness.

There's always room at the top for those who prefer an attic.

Picture Yourself in Colorado

YOU feel the thrill of new life the minute you get there. There's a bracing tonic in the very air.

—matchless mountains
—dashing, sparkling streams
—deep canyons and gorges
—dizzy heights, cragged peaks
—azure blue skies

Some new enchantment greets you with every turn.

You have dreamed Colorado—realize your dream this Summer.

Low round trip fares via the Missouri Pacific

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

Write for our Colorado Book—handsomely illustrated.

J. C. HOLLENBECK, General Pass'r Agent, ST. LOUIS

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or sent express paid for $1.00. HARMON SCHERR, 200 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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