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MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

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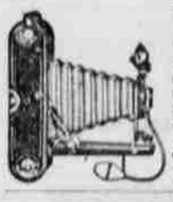

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Can be worn unblocked by women. Blocked in any size, shape or style for men. Brims 3 and 4 inches. Light weight. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Get a durable, stylish hat for the half of what it would cost you elsewhere. Address NEW MODE HAT CO. C. H. Meuseldorffer, Pres. 227 1-2 Washington St. Twenty years in Portland. Portland, Or.

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Being to advise, or reprehend anyone, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, and in what terms to do it; and in reproving show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness.—George Washington.

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"You see a group of girl children, or schoolgirls, or university girls, or factory girls, or ballroom girls—you can pick out, as plainly as if they were branded, the ones whom men will want to marry and the ones whom no man will want to marry.—"A Touch of Fantasy," by A. H. Adams.

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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. Sold by dealers or 6 sent prepaid for $1.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Turn to Motor Vehicles.

The advent of motor vehicles in Madras is of comparatively recent date, but within a very brief interval they have to a great extent supplanted carriages drawn by horses, which formerly constituted the chief means of transportation among the European contingent.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

Happiness and Piety.

Do not forget that even as "to work is to worship," so to be cheery is to worship also; and to be happy is the first step to being pious.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Cleaning Glass Bottles.

A glass water bottle, when constantly used, soon becomes discolored. This may easily be cleaned by pouring a little vinegar into the bottle and adding a pinch of salt. Allow this to stand for several hours; then rinse with clear water. The bottle will be perfectly clear and bright.

Automobile Eye Insurance needed after Exposure to Sun, Winds and Dust. Murine Eye Remedy freely applied Affords Reliable Relief. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort—Try Murine

Key Ring for a Bride.

At a marriage service at Cheltenham parish church recently, it was found that the bridegroom had forgotten the ring. At the suggestion of the clergyman the key of the church door, which had a ring at the end, was commandeered, and the ceremony was completed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

No thoughtful person uses liquid blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue.

Typewriter for Two.

To enable two persons to use the same typewriter a table has been patented in which there is a turntable to hold the machine.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SAVES POULTRY LOSS.

Mrs. N. Warren, Seattle, Wash., writes: "My flock of chickens had Roup and upon advice of a friend I tried Mustang Liniment. I find it a wonderful remedy and my birds are improving fast. Am sure that I shall not lose any. I am very grateful and will tell my friends it is not safe to be without Mexican Mustang Liniment."

25c, 50c, $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores

Relics of an Unknown Race

RUINS OF A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

THE fascination of mystery still hangs heavily upon the prehistoric peoples of the American southwest. While science is busy about them and has been able to read in the ruins left by them much of the pursuits, customs, habits and religious beliefs of the builders, it is silent as to their origin and final destiny.

What is now southwestern Colorado, central and northern New Mexico, northern Arizona and southeastern Utah, comprising a territory of 200,000 square miles, was at one time, hundreds, yes, and perhaps thousands of years ago, the home of a race of people who from the peculiar location of their dwellings are known as the Cliff Dwellers, writes W. C. McBride in the current number of the Pacific Monthly. A better conception of the term Cliff Dweller is obtained by bearing in mind the fact that the country wherein they dwelt is unlike any other on the globe. This territory drained by the San Juan river and its tributaries, and particularly that part known as Four Corners, where Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah form a junction, is without a doubt one of the most rugged, broken, arid and desolate appearing regions in the continent. The zigzag water courses, most of which for the greater part of the year are absolutely dry, flow at the bottom of deep gorges and canyons, shut in by perpendicular sandstone walls, towering at some places to the height of 2,500 feet. From the main canyons others branch off in various directions, and from these still others until one becomes lost in a veritable labyrinth of cracks of Mother Earth; an intricate system of canyons. On the high deserts or mesas the other extreme is met, for here on every hand rise immense cliffs and crags of all colors and at all angles, single and in groups, one upon the other in bewildering confusion. Worn by the action of the elements into every conceivable shape and semblance, a landscape view from a high point is magnificent, gorgeous, sublime. Here is a natural bridge beside which the famous arch of Virginia is a toy; there is a cathedral or temple, many times larger than St. Peter's; just beyond, a baronial castle with towers and turrets, while still beyond, down near the horizon, is a city with its domes and spires twice as high as the Washington monument.

First Known to History.

The first historical accounts of the relics of this interesting people come from the Spaniards and from information collected by them we learn that the ruins of to-day are the same as they were 365 years ago.

Prof. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the first to study the ruins from a truly scientific method, makes the following classification, which has generally been adopted by students. First—Lowland villages in which dwelt the purely agricultural classes, the sites chosen being always in the most fertile valleys and close to rivers.

Second—Cave dwellings, caves artificially enlarged, often closed and strengthened with stone or adobes of kneaded clay dried in the sun, such as are still used by the modern Pueblo Indians for building their huts.

Third—Cliff houses, true fortresses to which the people of the valleys probably retired when danger threatened.

It may be well to state here that it is the opinion of most recent investigators that the lowland cities and villages were inhabited by a different people from those of the cliff dwellings proper.

These valley towns were laid out with great regularity, usually in the form of parallelograms or circles, apparently with the intent of affording the best protection from the invader or the sandstorms peculiar to that region.

That the inhabitants of these ruins were the agricultural classes there seems no doubt, for we find indisputable evidence of their irrigation works as well as of a city water supply. The arid deserts were reclaimed through a system of storage reservoirs by damming the mountain streams and conducting the water to the lower plains in canals in the same manner as the government is now doing in many arid sections of the west. When we consider that they were constructed without the aid of our modern excavating machinery and explosives, or even the common pick and shovel, we are compelled to admit that here is evidence of an intelligence far in advance of that ever shown by any of the Indian tribes.

It is the cliff dwellings proper, or the ruins of the cliffs or canyons, that are by far the most interesting and the source of the greatest speculation and wonder. Maj. Powell, United States geologist, expresses his surprise at "seeing nothing for whole days but perpendicular cliffs, everywhere riddled with human habitations which resemble the cells of a honey comb more than anything else." Unlike the lowland or valley ruins the walls of the cliff dwellings were constructed almost entirely of stone cut to shape, well laid and joints properly broken. Being unacquainted with the use of lime, they replaced it with a mixture of clay and cinders and sometimes charcoal, often colored to match the stone and to-day on this mortar the marks of the tools used and even of the fingers of the workmen are plainly discernible. It is truly wonderful to note how well this peculiar people turned the decaying canyon walls into account. By the natural crumbling and falling away of the softer strata, caves of all shapes and dimensions were formed which, when partitioned off into rooms and the opening walled up, formed an adobe safe from fire, storm or flood; warm in winter, cool in summer; but more than all a fortress behind which the lord and master of this aerial mansion could protect his family against a horde.

A Great Palace.

It is this style of ruin that is most numerous, being scattered promiscuously throughout the region; in caves as above described, in the beds of canyons, sufficiently elevated above high water mark, and on the open mesas; in fact where one would least expect to find human habitations, these mysterious relics confront us. A few contain but a single room, others, 10, 20 and as many as 50, while the great Palace of the Mancos originally embraced not less than 1,000 rooms within its walls. One on the Mesa Verde covered an area of 480,000 square feet and contained 500,000 cubic feet of masonry. Great skill was shown in joined the walls to the cliffs and in imitating the coloring and aspect of the neighboring rocks, indeed, in certain narrow gorges one must needs have a good pair of eyes to detect them amid their rugged surroundings. The windows and doors are small, the latter being very narrow and rarely exceeding four or five feet in height. This has given rise to the opinion held by some that the Cliff Dwellers were a race of pygmies. But their mummified remains show them to have been of the ordinary stature.

The cave or cliff dwellers are found from 200 to 800 feet above the bed of the stream. Holmes mentions some so high and well concealed that with the aid of a telescope they can hardly be distinguished from the surrounding rocks. Imagination is lost in attempting to account for the means employed in conveying their construction material and the every day necessities of life to those lofty homes.

HAD MADE THE TRIP BEFORE

Blinks Was Not the Man to Be Caught Twice, Hence the Seemingly Foolish Cargo.

Blinks' little party was getting ready for its regular 1,000-mile run in the early spring, and as Tompkins, who was going along as an invited guest, stood on the front steps of Blinks' house, he was amazed, if not startled, at the character of the objects which Blinks and his chauffeur were busily engaged in stowing away in the tonneau and on the trunk shelf at the rear.

"Great Scott! Blinksky," said he, as a huge lawn roller was hoisted up on the trunk shelf, "what are you loading up with? A spade, a hoe, a hand plow, six pairs of rubber boots and a lawn roller? What do you think you're doing, giving a garden party?"

"Not on your life, Tompy," said Blinks. "I'm simply getting ready for possible trouble ahead. I took this same trip last year, and I made up my mind then that if I ever did it again I'd take along material to build my own roads when I needed 'em. Jim," he added, turning to the chauffeur, "hoist in those barrels of gravel and cement and we'll be off."—Harper's Weekly.

Modern View.

"What a wonderful artist Rembrandt was." "Yes. And yet, how much more prosperous he would have been if he had quit fooling with paint and invented a moving-picture device."

Midsummer Millinery Copied From Paintings of Beauties of the Past

PAINTINGS of beauties of other days have been looked to, to furnish inspiration for midsummer millinery of today. The Gainsborough and Rembrandt hats follow their models almost exactly as to line and poise, only departing from them in composition and trimming. Even here it is the necessity for variety that brings into use new ornaments and fashionable feathers or flowers. No one can fail to appreciate the beauty of this artistic headwear, and, for the young woman who can carry it off (that is, dress in keeping and look after the carriage of her figure) there is nothing to compare to it for distinction.

Two of the finest examples of these picturesque styles are illustrated here. They are both black hats with white trimming. This combination always is brilliant. The Rembrandt is of fine Milan with double brim, woven so that it rolls under to the head size. Black velvet ribbon and a tuft of black and white plumes afford its trimming. It is to be worn with a decided tilt, never any less than that shown in the picture.

The wide brimmed hat of black lace follows its original model less closely, but is not difficult to recognize. The brim is outlined with white crystal beads and the cockade of white ostrich is mounted with a fringed cabochon made of the same kind of beads. The brim is indented at the left and turns sharply off the face here. It widens toward the back. This hat may be worn with a much more decided tilt by girls who are tall and full of figure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

AN OSTEND BATHING SUIT

The suit in the photograph is very chic and bewitching. It is of white Canton crepe and waterproof. The skirt is made fuller at the bottom so as to enable the wearer to swim with ease. Blue and white silk has been set in the gores.

Corsets for Fall.

The widespread discussion of panier styles is doubtless responsible for the reports regarding a change in corset lines, says the Dry Goods Economist. There is no cause for alarm, however, as the straight line still dominates both in costumes and in corsets. We shall have many paniers, to be sure, but they are modified styles with no fullness to distend the hip line. Belts also will be widely used, but they will not draw in the waists. In fact, they are wholly ornamental and used in quite loose effect.

"Punch Work."

In all lines of embroidery work that is known as "punch work" still leads. For the benefit of the uninitiated it it might be explained that the word "punch" is used for the reason that the open weave which is characteristic of the material employed provides a liberal space for a needle to punch itself between the threads and carry the embroidering material with it.—Fabrics

WAYS OF HOLDING SUNSHADE

Gracefulness in This Respect Adds Much Charm to the General Appearance.

The sunshade seems to be a rock upon which many a woman's good taste hopelessly founders. Not only does one often see uncomfortable color mixtures, but quite as often the sunshade is held so ungracefully that the whole effect is awkward and clumsy. There ought to be classes on "How to Hold the Sunshade," and nine women out of ten would benefit from the lessons, but as no enterprising individual has originated the idea, I can only recommend a little practice before a long mirror. Also take note of the following: (1) See that you do not grasp the handle as if it were an implement of war. (2) Do not hold it too near the center of the handle nor too near the tip—both these faults are very common, and give a most awkward appearance. (3) Don't use it as a walking stick, nor, if it has a crook handle, hang it on your arm. (4) Hold it lightly and easily a little distance from the top of the handle and at a slightly slanting angle.

Lovely Footgear.

Footgear, for those who can afford the most expensive, is more than beautiful, and the fancy now is for kid instead of for suede footgear, and the colors, if they do not match the dress, harmonize with the hat or with the lining of the coat.

Naturally, the beauty of such footgear must be matched by exceedingly lovely hosiery, made of silk inset with lace, and some of it is actually traced with millinery diamonds or colored gems to harmonize with the color of the evening gown. Shoes outlined with jewels are an exquisite resource for full dress wear.

New Hair Bands.

Hair bands are still fashionable and are made of imitation pearls, tinsel, crystal beads, and maline. New ones include a stiff little brush of spun glass, but it did not gain favor, for the feminine eyes look for more than sparkle in an ornament, and these had no other recommendation than their glitter.

Afghan for Baby's Carriage.

A pretty summer afghan for the baby's carriage is made of strips of handkerchief linen held together with inch and a half wide cluny lace, which also edges the cover. This is lined with pink or blue silk and ornamented on the outside with a large satin bow. This makes a dainty protection and is not heating.

Tonic—Alterative

What is a "tonic"? A medicine that increases the strength or the tone of the whole system. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Name the best "tonic and alterative"? Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor about it.

Bilious attacks, sick-headaches, indigestion, constipation, dizzy spells—these are some of the results of an inactive liver. Ask your doctor if he endorses Ayer's Pills in these cases. The dose is small, one pill at bedtime.

Made by the J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Costumes Indicated Conditions.

Peasant girls in parts of Europe declare their unmarried condition by modes of dress and coiffure, and bachelors are sometimes indicated in similar fashion. The zone or girdle had its significance in the Greek world, and the Roman husband wore as such garb of his own.

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort.

Spoons.

Young Man (dining with his own est own)—"Oh, waiter, may we have a spoon here?" Waiter—"No objection, sir, if you don't mind the other guests."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Operation Successful.

Agnes—"Was Emily's operation a success?" Gladys—"Glorious! She got fifteen gifts, a hundred dozen roses and had two hundred calls of inquiry."—Life.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

How Mrs. Reed of Peoria, Ill., Escaped The Surgeon's Knife.

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctor said I had a tumor and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a well and healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. I am glad to tell anyone what your medicines have done for me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Lynch Also Avoided Operation.

Jessup, Pa.—"After the birth of my fourth child, I had severe organic inflammation. I would have such terrible pains that it did not seem as though I could stand it. This kept up for three long months, until two doctors decided that an operation was needed.

"Then one of my friends recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking it for two months I was a well woman."—Mrs. JOSEPH A. LYNCH, Jessup, Pa.

Women who suffer from female ills should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of the most successful remedies the world has ever known, before submitting to a surgical operation.

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