

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs cannot take care of without help.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, biliousness, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them. They are removed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla
In liquid form or in choicest tablets—each box 25c, 50c and \$1.

Norcross's New Bird.

When Charles P. Norcross, now a well-known Washington correspondent, began his newspaper career he was sent to "cover" one of the courts. His business was to look at the docket and find the facts about any case that seemed to him to warrant him in writing about it.

One afternoon he discovered an entry that said one William Burns had been arrested and fined \$10 for stealing a martingale from James Jones, a neighbor.

He recited these facts in an introductory paragraph, and then went on: "This criminal was justly punished, for the pretty little martingale he stole was the joy and comfort of the wife of James Jones. She kept it in a cage in her parlor, and when, tired with the work of the day, the martingale began to pour forth those strains of melody for which our Pittsburgh martingales are famous, she found great pleasure. Such miscreants as this man Burns should not be allowed at large, especially when they descend so low as to steal harmless and melodious martingales."—Saturday Evening Post.

Bad, Bad Kitty!

The scientists make out a good case against the house cat, who, with all her charming and lovable qualities, is shown to be an agent of disease, and a wholesale destroyer of bird life. Dr. Caroline A. Osborne, who has been conducting experiments at Clark University, has found that cats have diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis, eczema and ringworm. Even when cats do not actually contract these maladies they may carry the contagion about with them. As untreated cats are responsible for the death of about fifty birds a year, according to E. H. Forbush, State Ornithologist for Massachusetts, not including the suffering they inflict by their mauling of birds, squirrels and rabbits.—Philadelphia Press.

Sargain Day.

The fresh cream puffs in the Italian baker's window looked inviting, and the interested housekeeper stepped inside the shop to take the price.

"Fifteen cents a dozen," replied the smiling proprietor, wiping his hands on his apron, preparatory to wrapping the cakes.

"Why," exclaimed the lady, unable to conceal her astonishment, "that's very cheap for cream puffs! I usually have to pay thirty. I don't see how you can make them at that price."

"Him cheapa all right," confided the baker. "Da heest' office telephone I gotta close da shop right off. My girl, Antonio, gotta da meale."

A Late Edition.

Julius Kahn, representative from San Francisco, was in Washington when the earthquake came and was nearly frantic, because his wife and children, including a baby a few days old, were directly in the path of the fire.

Kahn spent two days trying to telegraph and then took a train and went, and finding his family safe, stayed a week or so in the ruined city.

On his return he found a letter from a constituent, written eight days after the shock, which began:

"Dear Julius: No doubt you will be surprised to learn from me that we have had a terrible earthquake out here."—Saturday Evening Post.

Told by Their Buttons.

The minister's wife was busily engaged one afternoon mending the family clothes when a neighbor called for a friendly chat. After a few moments of news and gossip the caller remarked, as she began to inspect a basket of miscellaneous buttons:

"You seem to be unusually well supplied with buttons of all kinds. Why, there is one like my husband had on his last winter's suit."

"Indeed," said the minister's wife, with a slight smile, "All these buttons were found in the contribution box, and I thought I might as well have some use out of them. Well, must you go? Well, good-by. Come again soon."

Just What We Wanted.

"These eggs aren't fresh, are they?" queried the stranger.

"Well," replied the grocer, cautiously, "these eggs will make a ham omelet or any kind of eating. I've been in at that show at the opera house, and what I want—"

"As I was saying, sir, these eggs will make a ham actor feel like a last year's bird's nest."—Philadelphia Press.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces accumulation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, liver pills. All vegetables.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at
BAIR VIOLETT
AUGUST CURE
CHERRY PECTORAL

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

Patti paid a princely price for a parrot when she traded a \$1,000 check for the bird.

The poets have found it a difficult job to work the name of Dr. Crapsey artistically into a limerick.

Somebody has invented a folding baby carriage. What's the use? They won't have babies in flats, anyway.

Has it occurred to the scientists that the California earthquake may have been caused by the furious digging going on in Panama?

It is said that Henry James "carefully weighs each word before he sets it down." Perhaps that's the reason he always sets it down.

A chorus girl sold a kiss to a Philadelphia man for \$100 for the San Francisco relief fund. Seems like a pretty stiff price to pay for perishable goods.

Grover Cleveland is reported to be thirty pounds lighter than he was six months ago. He may hear of something to his advantage if he will not dress William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.

A public school magazine contains this announcement: "The editor will be very pleased to hear of the deaths of any of the old boys." Perhaps the editor formerly taught some of the old boys.

A Maryland judge thinks that when a man has been divorced three times he should keep out of matrimony. It is a sensible view. If a man can not learn by experience the state should take care of him as it does of the delinquent classes generally. A man of three divorces is either very unfortunate or he is justly unfitted for married life, and in justice to him or to some woman he might be restrained from further plunges into an element for which he is ill adapted.

According to the most reliable figures that can be obtained, the number of accidents by automobiles in 1905 is ten times greater in proportion than the number of accidents caused by horses. Out of one hundred accidents the average taken is eighty-two caused by horses, nine by railways and five by automobiles. But there are seven hundred or eight hundred million horses in the country and only about a hundred thousand automobiles, so that there is about one automobile for about one hundred and seventy horses, which makes the automobile ten times as destructive as a horse. The automobile is supposed to be entirely under the control of the driver, while the horse has a will of his own and the inference is that a horse is more or less difficult to control for this reason. Why is it this theory does not work out in practice?

Several railroad companies have of late undertaken the part of school-teacher. Five years ago the "Good Roads Train" went south from Chicago laden with model apparatus for making roads, and manned by experts who gave practical demonstrations in road-making. A hundred thousand farmers in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and the Dakotas remember the "Seed Corn Special" and other agricultural colleges on wheels which came through a year or so ago, distributing the best information that could be gathered by the State universities and the State and national departments of agriculture. Recently a northern New England railroad company took up this idea, already familiar in the South and West, and sent out a "Better Farming Special." Several other companies have done much to build up and beautify towns on which the prosperity of their business depends. The "peripatetic schools" are supported partly by the railroads, partly by other associations or companies interested in the prosperity of the country. The railway companies do a service to the people to whom they bring knowledge and encouragement, and in turn they profit by the increase of production along their lines.

In the movements of population there is something akin to the drifting of snow. Some spots get more snow than fell on them, because it blows in from spaces which are left half-bare. Many communities contain a great many more people than were born in them; population has "blown in." From other places there is a regular drifting away of native sons and daughters. "Who's Who," a biographical dictionary of notable men and women of the United States, contains brief biographies of more than sixteen thousand persons. It tells where they were born and where they now live. Two only were born in Colorado, but 157 now live in the State. This is an extreme case of a situation that exists in the new parts of the country. Vermont gave birth to four times as many of the subjects of this book as now reside within its limits. Maryland is the most evenly balanced in this respect of all the States. The drift of population toward the large cities is almost as notable as that from the older parts of the country to the newer. The Congressional Directory tells the same story. Minnesota has but one man in either House who is a native of that State, whereas Ohio and Indiana have supplied a multitude of lawmakers for States farther west. Europe furnishes America with more great names than this country sends back in return. But this is only the tribute which the world owes to the westward "course of empire."

Is there "no room in heaven for an old maid," as a prominent minister has declared? Coming with the seriousness and solemnity of a pulpit utterance, the assertion which might serve as a passable, though ancient, joke becomes grotesque. Marriage is broadening in its tendencies and in its effects disciplining; but can it entirely reform or change the nature of either man or

woman? Women certainly do not always stay single from choice. Single-ness is not always a deliberate sin. As society is at present, the meetings which result in marriage are purely accidental, and if the right man does not present himself is a woman to be blamed for not taking one of whom she does not approve and for whom she does not care? When we speak slightly of the "old maid" we allude not so much to the fact that she has passed her youth without marrying as to the characteristics of the narrow life, such as timidity, coldness, loquaciousness or flackiness, which prevent comradeship. But these characteristics also apply to many men and to many married women. By nature woman is much better than man. Angels are likened to her, that heaven may be brought down to the level of man's comprehension. Thousands of old maids who, through devotion to parents, sacrifice for others or application to work, have permitted opportunities for marriage to pass them by, are of spotless souls whose usefulness lives bringing much of heaven down to earth. Only the wings are lacking to carry them to Paradise. The preacher who would shut them out of heaven either knows little about what heaven is, for he knows little about old maids.

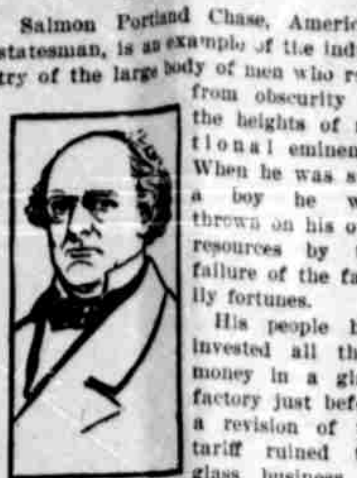
The chaos of the divorce laws is emphasized anew by the Supreme Court decision that many of the divorces granted are not divorces at all. The decision leaves hundreds, probably thousands, of couples who married after one or the other secured easy divorce in the position of living unlawfully. The decision will force upon common sense and decency have long pleaded for in vain—a same uniformity in the divorce laws of the States. The advantage offered by some of the States in the form of cheap and easy divorce is an advantage no longer. For whatever may be the attitude of the law toward those already illegally divorced and illegally remarried, there is left no question that any who may hereafter attempt the same process will be subject to prosecution for bigamy. This decision is the most advanced step ever taken toward a rational solution of the tangle. What a crazy patchwork the divorce laws of the several States may be indicated in the fact that South Carolina allows no divorce, New York permits it for one cause only, Ohio recognizes twelve causes, and in no two of all the States are the laws the same. In Canada divorce seekers from any province must apply to the Dominion parliament. Only by special act of that central governmental body can separation be granted. In Switzerland, where marriage was, in 1874, brought under the national law, divorces granted in the cantons have become uniform. Certainly, the people of the United States, through our own sufferings, have learned much of the evils of easy divorce. It cannot be long before we must consent to look abroad for example in providing order and uniformity in the regulation of a peculiarly vital institution.

One hundred and thirty years ago Burke pointed out that the American people were scattered in law—that in no other country in the world was the law so general a study. To-day, for good and for ill, Americans without legal training have great confidence in their ability to decide legal questions. Their confidence has been largely justified. There are many true stories of country justices who, by combining their good sense with knowledge or ignorance of the law, were able to render just and reasonable decisions. On the other hand, many Americans show a too easy assurance in deciding whether a Judge has given a good legal decision or whether a prosecuting officer is remiss in not prosecuting every one whom the public pronounces a criminal. Courts and district attorneys get an abundance of instruction from the newspapers and the public which the law would not allow them to follow. In the same way the people at home told the generals in the Civil War to capture Richmond or capture Washington immediately, while the generals themselves were busy with problems of which their civilian friends never dreamed. Because the public officers do not fling into jail every one who has offended against moral laws, it does not follow that the officers are not doing their duty, or that justice is fettered by "legal technicalities." In the long run, the processes of court justice are parallel to the processes of the best moral justice. The records of American court proceedings form a history of intelligent interpretation of the law. Only by faith in the courts can legislation determine how to make statutes effective and harmonious with existing laws, and through the courts a law-abiding people finds surest human protection against those who break the laws that men have made.

Lincoln's Orderly Mind.
Lincoln's mind was orderly, though his methods were not. He neglected details because his thought, which was "as direct as flight," passed instantly to the vital spot, and all else seemed unimportant. "If I can free this case from technicalities and get it properly swung to the jury I'll win it," he used to say; and this was his mental attitude toward all legal questions. He had no training in technicalities as long as the firm of Stuart & Lincoln lasted, and it is doubtful if any teaching would have qualified him for attorney work or made him a master of detail. Yet as an office lawyer, such as rules the destinies of our modern corporate interests, he probably would have been invaluable. His mind comprehended large subjects without the slightest effort. Once concentrated on an issue he passed directly to the point, disregarded the thousand and one contingencies, all the academic pros and cons and reduced the problem to its simplest possible form.—Frederick Trevor Hill in Century.

Another funny habit women have: When they look uncomfortable, and you ask them what is the trouble, they say, "Nothing," and burst into tears. Some diseases are as fatal as old age

A LITTLE LESSON IN ADVERSITY.



SALMON P. CHASE

Salmon Portland Chase, American statesman, is an example of the industry of the large body of men who rose from obscurity to the heights of national eminence.

When he was still a boy he was thrown on his own resources by the failure of the family fortunes. His people had invested all their money in a glass factory just before a revision of the tariff ruined the glass business in the United States. Immediately following this catastrophe the father of young Chase died, leaving the family entirely dependent on the efforts of the boy.

Chase set to work at once, and was able to take care of the family until an uncle in Ohio sent to New England for the boy and made arrangements whereby the rest of the family would be provided for. Chase went to Ohio, where he took up the schooling that he had been forced to give up when he went to work in order to provide funds.

The habits of industry that he had learned in this time, however, served him well not only in his school work, but in his later legal career. Although his life as a struggling attorney in the western country was beset with difficulties at first, he managed to overcome them one by one until at last he attained the paths of greatness.

BEAUTIFYING A BAYOU.

Boat Owners Plan Improvement of Waterways Near New Orleans.

The proposition of placing a new steel and electrically operated drawbridge over Bayou St. John at Esplanade avenue has brought the boat owners of the city to the front with a petition to Mayor Behrman that this bridge be manned with a day and a night watchman, so that craft of all kinds may pass through as in the case with the bridge of the New Orleans Terminal Company, about half a mile or more farther toward the lake.

At present Bayou St. John has a great deal of natural beauty, as well as natural ugliness, and it is proposed to improve on the former and eliminate the latter, particularly near the city, where it is desired that ornamental boat landings be erected, especially for yachts, motor boats and canoes. Canoeing, with the last year, has taken a big impetus in New Orleans, and scarcely a night passes but a number of these graceful vessels are to be seen gliding silently over the surface of the bayou. Nearly every week new motor craft are added to the already large fleet in these waters, and some of the handsomest and most costly pleasure craft of this kind are to be found in New Orleans as their home port.

The New Basin is congested with commercial traffic, and the demands of commerce are such as to give the smaller boats little opportunity for navigation. For this reason the owners of such boats have turned naturally to the historic Bayou St. John, and but for the stoppage of headway by all except the very smallest motor boats, by reason of the closing of the bridges, there would be twice as many plying the stream.

Lacking long stretches of roadway for vehicles, New Orleans is superabundantly supplied with navigable streams and big water ways, and a very little encouragement would give a strong impetus to motor boating hereabouts, this being the most available form of outdoor recreation in the matter of locomotion.—New Orleans Picayune.