Montreal Star.

Twins!

SINGULAR INTEREST ATTACHES TO NAMES

BUT MANY OF THEM ARE SADLY MISAPPLIED.

Out of 415 names sent in to some competition the most popular one was Helen. Next stood Mary or its variations, Marie, May, etc. The old-fashioned and sprightly Susan was not found once, nor was Deborah.

Names, whether they be of a family, or Christian or pagan, are of singular interest to the thoughtful, who can well appreciate the consolation and joy that the mere sound of Mesopotamia brought to the old woman listening devoutly to every word of the preacher. There is no science to them more fascinating than that of onomatology. The ear of one is charmed by Rossetti's lines:

"We, two," she said, "will seek the groves
Where the lady Mary is,
With her five handmaidens, whose names
Are five sweet symphonies,
Cecily, Gertrude, Magdalen,
Margaret and Rosalys."

He appreciates the exquisite art with which Claude Debussy found music for this verse from "The Blessed Damozel;" he also remembers the poem made up almost wholly of women's names by the gracelessly graceful Catulle Mendes; and he hears the dying Meleager apostrophizing "Atlanta, the pure among women, whose name is as blessing to speak." Another is delighted with the quaintness of the fact that daughters of a farmer on a New England hillside are called Jemima, Kezia and Keren-happuch. We know a family in which the daughters are named Vashti, Abigail and Clarissa. Another, a lover of the paradoxical, is pleased at the sight of the dark-skinned and beetle-browed Blanche, a painfully clumsy Grace, a reckless Prudence, a coquettish Mercy and a giggling Victoria. It would be wiser not to give a daughter a name before her figure and character are fully developed.

The whimsical Dr. Dove never called any woman Mary, though he thought Mare, the sea, in too many respects emblematical of the sex; he preferred Molly as being soft. Nor would he change Sarah into Sally, for the latter woman reminded him of rovers. Susan was always Sue, because women are to be sued. But the doctor, we fear, was a punster, and a pun is the abomination of desolation. A woman of dignified character or stately carriage should never bear a name that may easily be made flippant by the abbreviating irreverent. Hannah is spoiled forever by the coarse inquiry as to what's the matter with her. Priscilla is still romantic, chiefly through association with the courtship of Miles Stanadish. No mother acquainted with the classics would name her daughter Sappho, Lais, Thais, Phryne, Messalina—yet they are pretty names, and no doubt they were given to pure and radiant women of old before certain bearers of them became too famous.

The New England parents went for years to the Bible or they followed old English precedent. Look over the genealogy of any New England family of long line—say nine generations — and there are names that now, unfortunately, are uncommon; Eunice, Bathsheba, Roxana, Esther, Thomasine — though we prefer the name without the final "e"—Susanna. We would not name a girl Judith, for there is the recollection of a bloody and deceitful woman; or do Apphia, Drusilla, Roccina, Callia, Retire, Lucinda commend themselves.

To name a daughter is an act of great importance, to be undertaken only after fasting and prayer. The daughter will probably change her family name, but the Christian name sticks unless the girl goes on the stage and seeks apt alliteration's artful aid to make herself more conspicuous and fascinating. Yet Sarah is the first name of Mme. Bernhardt, and the handsome Mme. Hading is plain Jane.—Boston Herald.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

Six hundred and thirty-seven million bushels of wheat is the United States average wheat crop, one-fifth the whole world's output—enough wheat, made into bread, to provide one and one-third loaves for every inhabitant of the United States daily for a year; enough wheat, made into loaves a foot long, to girdle the earth.

BISHOP THOMAS KEN'S UNIVERSAL HYMN

"GLORY TO THEE MY GOD"—SUNG IN EVERY LANGUAGE.

Thomas Ken, born in Birkhampstead, England, July, 1637; died Longleat, March 19, 1711; the fearless Bishop of Bath in the days of Charles II., was the earliest of the great English hymn writers. His Evening Hymn and his Morning Hymn are familiar to all Christian congregations, and the former ranks as one of the four greatest hymns, according to an exhaustive test recently conducted. The Evening Hymn is, however, especially interesting, in that it contains the verse which is sung more frequently and by more people than any other single selection; this is the last verse, commonly known as "the long meter doxology." By a majority of the churches in this country this is still used as the opening song, while in other lands church services and all kinds of meetings are closed with the same verse. It is used in churches of every creed except the Unitarian, and in every tongue and has been appropriated by faiths other than Christian. It was the one song in which all religions seemed able to join at the great world's parliament of religions in Chicago in 1893. When sung separately the stately tune, "Old Hundred" is always used with the doxology:

Glory to thee, my God, this night,
For all the blessings of the light;
Keep me, O keep me, King of Kings,
Beneath thine own almighty wings.

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son,
The ill which I this day have done;
That with the world, myself and thee,
I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die, that so I may
Rise glorious at the judgment day.

O let my soul on thee repose,
And let sweet sleep mine eyelids close!
Sleep which shall me more vigorous make
To serve my God when I awake.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow!
Praise him all creatures here below!
Praise him above, ye heavenly host!
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

The telephone industry in the United States represents a capital of more than $450,000,000, covering slightly more than 4,000 systems, with 2,315,297 telephones of all kinds, over which were exchanged during 1902 more than 5,000,000,000 telephone conversations.

Try Gin Pills at our expense

We want every man and woman in Canada who suffers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, to write us for a free sample of Gin Pills.

We want everyone who has sick friends to send us their names and addresses, that we may mail them, free of charge, a sample box of Gin Pills.

100,000 Sample Boxes Given Away.

There are hundreds who are martyrs to Kidney Trouble, having tried everything else without relief. There are dozens in every town who may have Kidney Trouble without knowing it. If you are pale—losing flesh—can't sleep—no appetite—if you constantly desire to urinate—if the urine is scanty, burning or highly colored—if the feet and hands are swollen—if the eyesight is dimmed—if there are frequent pains in the back, through the hips and legs—then you have the most positive symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

These are the people, we hope, who will send in their names that Gin Pills may cure them.

What They Are

Each Gin Pill contains the medicinal properties of one and one-half ounces of best Holland Gin. The harmful substances—and the alcohol—are left out. These medicinal principles are combined with several other remedies of exceptional value—and the whole made up in the form of a small, pleasant pill. These are the famous Gin Pills that have the largest sale—and the greatest number of cures to their credit—of any Kidney and Bladder remedy, ever introduced in Canada.

What They Do

Gin Pills cure "Cold on the Kidneys," Inflammation of the Kidneys, Uric Acid, causing Gout and Rheumatism, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Bladder, Painful and Suppressed Urine, constant desire to urinate, Gravel or Stone in the Bladder, and all other troubles, caused by sick Kidneys and Bladder. They never fail to relieve the sharp, shooting pain, make urination easy, natural and regular, strengthen the organs, and effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Won't you try Gin Pills at our expense? It costs nothing. Simply a post card. Ask us to send a sample box free—say in what paper you saw this advertisement—and sign your name and address. Do it to-day—NOW. BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. x Winnipeg, Man.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Since the divorced Countess Russell, by marrying "en seconde noces" the English groom masquerading as a foreign prince, forfeited her prerogatives and status as a peeress of the realm, there has been no woman of that rank on the English stage. This omission is about to be repaired by the return to the footlights of the wife of Lord Haldon, who spent several years in this country as an actress, part of the time under the name of Miss Miska, and afterwards as Mrs. D. F. Drew, the latter being the name of an American whom she married over here. It was as his widow that she wedded the present Lord Haldon some eight or nine years ago. Formerly she appeared in London at Drury Lane Theater under the management of Sir Augustus Harris, and at the Empire, and likewise was for a time a member of Sarah Bernhardt's company, but she is now to make her debut once more as the only peeress of the realm on the stage in a West End music hall in a comedy interlude by Arthur Branscombe. Lady Haldon is compelled to adopt this means of livlihood for the sake of providing for her own support and for that of her boy, the future Lord Haldon, to which the father contributes nothing.

Lord Haldon is a singularly unfortunate member of the peerage. When he succeeded to his father's honor he was in jail in Pretoria, in South Africa, charged jointly, with two disreputable companions, with endeavoring to defraud a man named Cowie by offering him a parcel of glass crystals, alleging them to be diamonds. Ultimately he was acquitted on the ground that he was a tool rather than a confederate of the gang of swindlers with which he had associated himself. Lord Haldon, when arrested, was acting as checker and conductor on the railroad at Pretoria, a position which he accepted when literally starving. After being mustered out of the imperial yeomanry at the close of the Boer war, he was for a time in a state of complete destitution at Johannesburg and Pretoria, dependent upon small gifts and loans of money.

Some years before succeeding to the title, Lord Haldon placed himself in an unenviable position by raising money in London on a note which he had indorsed with the signature of his mother, who is wealthy in her own right. He wrote to her, informing her that, compelled by dire necessity, he had been obliged to put her name thereto. No prosecution followed. But it was because there was a strong presumption in favor of the belief that the usurer who had discounted the note had been well aware at the time of the fact that the Dowager Lady Haldon's signature was fictitious, and that he only let her son have the money with a view to being subsequently able to blackmail his family.

Lord Haldon is chief of the ancient Devonshire house of Palk, the members of which are portrayed by Thackeray under the name of "Porkers." The present peer is the third of his line. His father, the second Baron, popularly known as "Piggy," spent the greater portion of his life in financial straits, and repeatedly appeared in the bankruptcy court. He possessed one very strange peculiarity that contributed not a little to his insolvency. Although reluctant to pay his own debts, he was always delighted to pay those of his friends. In fact, he was forever borrowing money, not for the settlement of his own liabilities, but for his friends. He used to be the most overdressed man in London, and at no time during his career was his impecuniosity betrayed by the character of his raiment.

It was while staying at his father's house that Lord Beaconsfield, then Benjamin Disraeli, made the acquaintance of the eccentric Mrs. Brydges Williams, who at her death left to the then almost penniless statesman a large legacy—some $400,000—as a token of her admiration. It was in consideration of this, and also in remembrance of a schoolboy promise made by Disraeli to his fellow-pupil Palk that he would make him a peer when he himself became prime minister, that Lord Beaconsfield secured a seat in the House of Lords for the then Sir Lawrence Palk.

It must be confessed that the grandchildren of Victor Hugo, to whom he dedicated his popular work, "L'Art d'Etre Grandpere," are singularly unfortunate in their matrimonial relations. For Jeanne, who was her celebrated grandfather's favorite, is now endeavoring to obtain a divorce from her second husband, Dr. Jean Charcot, at present engaged in antarctic exploration, and who, as the son of the most famous nerve specialist of the nineteenth century, was for a time the medical attendant of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Jeanne's first husband was Leon Daudet, son of the famous novelist, Alphonse Daudet. This union was dissolved by the courts, and then she married Jean Charcot. Her brother, George Hugo, has likewise figured in the divorce court in connection with the dissolution of his union to his wife, who as Mlle. Dorian was a great heiress. George, by the bye, disapproved of his sister's second marriage, and about four years ago he so grossly insulted her during a performance at the Comedie Francaise that her husband, Dr. Charcot, meeting him a few minutes later in the crowded foyer, promptly proceeded to knock him down.

George is a spendthrift, and, not content with squandering his own fortune, was making ruinous inroads into that of his wife until she secured a divorce from him. Eventually, however, he will become rich again through the death of his aunt, Adele Hugo, the only surviving daughter of the great poet. She eloped with an English officer to India from Jersey, when Victor Hugo was living in exile there.

Married without the French legal formalities, and her union therefore invalid in the eyes of French law, her wedded life proved most unhappy, and her mind eventually gave way under the strain. Her husband died many years ago at Singapore, and ever since her return to France, long before her father's death, she has been confined in a private asylum for the insane in the outskirts of Paris, her share in the poet's fortune and in the ownership of the copyright of his works being judiciously administered by trustees, so that she is now possessed of great wealth, which, on her demise, will be divided into equal shares between her nephew, the once divorced George, and her niece, the now twice-divorced Jeanne.

No end of pressure is being brought to bear just at present upon the Speaker of the House of Commons in order to induce him to resign his office during the course of the present session—indeed, the sooner the better. In England, once a speaker is elected he holds office until he loses his seat or chooses to resign. The present Speaker is, like the majority of his immediate predecessors, a Liberal in politics. In fact, the Liberals of late have usually happened to be in office when the Speakership became vacant, and, having a parliamentary majority, have naturally elected one of their own number, though the present Speaker won by a close vote. Now the Conservatives have a majority, which they are afraid of losing at the forthcoming general election, and inasmuch as the Liberals have practically monopolized the Speakership for a quarter of a century, the Tories think that they should be allowed at length to have a turn.

That is why they are so anxious to induce Speaker Gully, grandson of the famous prize fighter, bookmaker and Derby winner, John Gully, to resign, so that they may elect to the post one of their own party—namely, James William Lowther, elder brother of that Gerald Lowther who has just married the daughter of Atherton Blight, of New York.

Every Speaker on his retirement is entitled to a pension for the remainder of his days at $20,000 a year, together with a peerage, which invariably takes the form of a viscounty. Under any circumstances, Speaker Gully will be compelled by failing health to retire ere long. If he can manage to hold out until after the general election, and the probable victory of the Liberals, then the latter will have once more the advantage of selecting his successor. If, on the other hand, he resigns before the defeat of the present administration, then the Conservatives and their Unionist allies will have the appointment of the next Speaker, and James William Lowther will be raised to the chair.

Of course, Speaker Gully would prefer to oblige his friends and to remain on. But the duties of Speaker are terribly exacting and the hours long and fatiguing, and with his impaired health it is doubtful whether he can stay. His salary as Speaker amounts to $25,000 a year—that is to say, only $5,000 more than the sum which he will receive as a life pension. True, he has as Speaker a princely official residence in the Palace of Westminster, and likewise a number of allowances, perquisites and prerogatives which he would be obliged to give up. But it is a question whether these constitute in themselves a sufficient consideration to induce him to run the risk of wrecking his health permanently, possibly even killing himself, by endeavoring to fulfill the duties of Speaker until the end.

So much stress has been laid upon the peasant origin of the now reigning dynasty of Sweden in connection with the engagement of the Crown Prince of Sweden's eldest daughter to Princess Victoria of Great Britain, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, that sight has been lost of the fact that the princess' fiance has a strong strain of the blood of the illustrious and historic sovereign house of Vasa in his veins. In fact, the young prince is a great-great-grandson of King Gustavus IV., the penultimate monarch of the Vasa line. The latter was brought to the throne at the early age of 14 by the assassination of his father, was eventually deposed by means of a military pronunciamento in 1809, and banished, along with his consort and children, his uncle taking his place on the throne as Charles XIII. This king, being childless and an admirer of Napoleon, selected the French Field Marshal Bernadotte as heir to his throne, to which this former Pyrenees peasant eventually succeeded as Charles XIV., King Oscar, now the ruler of Sweden, being his grandson.

Gustavus IV., whose deposition had been attended by a most dramatic hand-to-hand struggle between himself and Gen. Alderkreutz, who headed the conspiracy against him, took up his residence in Austria and Switzerland after having been expelled from Sweden. His only son, banished like himself from Scandinavia, assumed the title of Prince of Vasa, married in 1830 Princess Louise of Baden, and had one child, who, after having, by her father's directions contemptuously declined the offers of marriage of Napoleon III., became the wife of the late King Albert of Saxony, whom she now survives.

King Gustavus IV.'s daughter, Princess Sophia of Vasa, married Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, father of the now reigning grand duke. The latter had two children, a boy and a girl. The former, whose marriage to Princess Hilda of Luxemburg has remained without issue, will eventually succeed to the throne of Baden. The girl is married to the Crown Prince and Regent of Sweden, and is mother of the young Duke of Scandia, the fiance of Princess Victoria of England, and now the chief representative, through the female line, it is true, of the ancient and historic house of Vasa, which occupied the throne of Sweden from 1523 to 1818.

It was founded by Gustavus Vasa, who won for Sweden her national independence and freedom from Danish thraldom, and he was elected king by a diet which he summoned at Strengnes in 1523. He became the principal champion in Scandinavia of the doctrines of Luther and the reformation, and among his most famous successors on the throne were Charles XII., the lifelong rival and foe of Peter the Great, and King Gustavus Adolphus, the most heroic figure of the Seven Years' War.

IT RETAINS OLD AND MAKES NEW FRIENDS.—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil had but a small field of distribution, but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

Since 1892-93 the ratable value of property in England and Wales has risen from £157,500,000 ($766,473,750) to £191,000,000 ($929,501,500) for last year—both round figures—but the average of the taxation in the pound sterling for the relief of the poor has risen in the same 11 years from 2s 1½d (51 cents), to 2s 9¼d (67½ cents).

Lumbago, Sciatica Gout, Neuralgia

All Caused by Rheumatic Poison In the Blood—Cure Guaranteed —Relief Swift and Sure From

Dr. Hamilton's Pills

There is a new life ahead for every sufferer from rheumatic poison who has not yet used Dr. Hamilton's Pills; their prompt cures are the marvel of the medical profession of many nations.

The unspeakable anguish of rheumatic torture need no longer be suffered—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and permanent cure is assured. In so many thousands of cases have Dr. Hamilton's Pills been successful, the manufacturers are willing to guarantee a lasting cure to all that use them.

No one can doubt the efficacy of Dr. Hamilton's Pills after reading the experience of Miss Minnie Saunders, of Halifax, who says:

"Scores of different remedies failed to relieve me. I suffered incessantly from neuralgia and sciatica. Sometimes the pain was unbearable.

"A friend recommended Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In a few days I was relieved. I continued the treatment, using in all five boxes, and was cured.

"I have not felt the slightest pain or ache since taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and consider by cure absolutely perfect."

Why delay any longer? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once. They will restore your health in a short time. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Indigestion

It isn't always the stomach's fault that food is not digested. Torpid liver brings Constipation. Bile gets in the stomach. The kidneys become affected. The whole process of digestion is weakened. No wonder you feel so uncomfortable after eating.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

make digestion complete by making the liver strong and active. They cause more bile to be excreted, thus effectively curing Constipation. They tone up the stomach, regulate the kidneys, build up the whole system. Made from pure fruit juices, their medicinal action is intensified by a secret process of combining them.

In tablet form, 50 cents a box.

At all druggists.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

BLOOD DISEASES

If you inherited or contracted any Blood Disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. At times you see alarming symptoms, but live in hopes no serious results will follow. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body, eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—enlarged glands. Don't trust to luck. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury, potash and patent medicines, which suppress the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure you. OUR GUARANTEES ARE BACKED BY BANK BONDS that the Blood or Skin Disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our NEW METHOD TREATMENT for over 20 years, and no return of the disease. No experiment, no risk—not a "patch up," but a positive cure. The worst cases solicited.

W. H. PATTERSON NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. W. H. PATTERSON

Before Treatment

HAD BLOOD POISON 12 YEARS

The New Method Treatment Cured Him after Drugs, Mercury, Hot Springs, &c. all failed.

Wm. H. Patterson, of Saginaw, Mich., relates his experience: "I do not like notoriety and especially of this kind, but I feel I owe this much to Drs. K. & K. for the great good they have done me. I had a serious blood disease when 24 years of age. The skin and blood symptoms gradually developed. Pimples and ulcers formed, running sores broke out, hair became loose, pains in the bones and joints, dyspeptic stomach, foul breath, itchy skin, etc. It is needless for me to say I tried doctors. I grew to hate the looks of one. I visited Hot Springs twice for four months each time. It helped me temporarily, but in six months after returning home I was as bad as ever. Finally a Doctor friend of mine advised me to see Drs. Kennedy & Kergan. He said he had known of them for over 20 years, and as they made a specialty of these diseases and treated the worst cases by the hundred they ought to be expert in curing them. I was afraid of advertising doctors, but I took his advice. They agreed to treat me under a guarantee or no pay. I investigated their financial standing and found they were perfectly responsible, so I commenced the new method Treatment. The eruptions disappeared in two weeks, the bone pains in four weeks and in four months I was entirely cured. Yes, sir, I can recommend the New Method Treatment for Blood and Skin Diseases."

After Treatment

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

Consultation Free. Books Free. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 SHELBY STREET, - DETROIT, MICH.

SOME STRANGE NAMES OF AMERICAN TOWNS

CAUSE VEXATION TO RESIDENTS WHEN FROM HOME.

The names of some towns in the United States probably cause their inhabitants considerable vexations when away from home. These names have certain peculiar meanings in everyday talk, and as soon as they are mentioned they are apt to prompt troublesome question by funmakers. For example, the man from Alone, Ky., might have to explain to a stranger living in New York how he could do business if he were the only inhabitant, and how the excise laws were enforced if the barkeeper, the toper, the policeman and the magistrate were all one and the same; and, in case there were more than one person in Alone, if all were bachelors and old maids. Citizens of Lonley, N. C., and Lonesome, Ky., would encounter much the same sort of questions, and all of course would finally be asked if they were once Jersey commuters.

If a man hailed from Affinity, N. C., he would naturally be supposed to be married, and his home life an unpunctured chapter of bliss. He would be expected to wear as wide a smile as the citizen of Joy, or Happy, Tex., or Paradise, Cal., with a temper as subdued as the inhabitants of Purity, Minn. What would happen, however, if the man from Affinity should meet a man from Peace, Ala., would indeed be problematical. They might, after the fashion of some westerners, boom the merits of their respective towns with such ardor that at last these representatives of Peace and Affinity would come to blows. They might at last develop as much disrelish for each other as the citizen of Cream, Wis., who should chance to take dinner with a citizen of Cavair, N. J. On the other hand they might become as chummy as the townsmen of those three towns in the States of Colorado, Oregon and West Virginia, which all bear the name of Crook.

Any one coming from Eye, N. C., could hardly expect to join the New York police force and find things congenial. If he was a native of Lax, Ala., or Blind Bay, La., on the contrary, his duties as a metropolitan bluecoat might prove congenial. If he said he was from Sodom, Ohio, he would most likely be told that his own town must need his services more. If he replied that it didn't he might be recommended to try to get a position in Pluto, Miss.

Near the Greene River in Kentucky, and several miles south of Lewiston, there is a town by the name of Pig. It has never been recorded in any history of the United States whether the characteristics of the people of Pig are any different from those of the people of Lamb, Ill., of Chickies, Pa. This is certainly to be regretted. It would certainly be interesting to know if the worthy burghers of Pig are any more happy and contented than other human beings, whether they have such ills as insomnia, nervous prostation or melancholia, whether there is any sale in Pig for appetizers, and what the good people do on Fridays.

Should a woman from Big Foot, Tex., or Antiquity, Ohio, advertise for a husband, it is safe to say she would not get as many answers as a woman from Beauty, W. Va. The man who hailed form Jug, Ala., might have more difficulty in being elected to the White Ribbon Society than his contemporary from Dry Town, Cal. The native of Magic, Ala., would no doubt be welcomed by certain Wall street officers, where a citizens from Fairplay, Wis., would find the door shut. Should the woman from Alamode, Mo., or Fashion, Ga., meet a woman from Jaysville, Ohio, the two might get into such a controversy that at the end they would both be believed to be natives of Looneyville, N. Y. The citizen of Fossil, Ore., unlike the citizen from Quick, Neb., would no doubt feel very much at home in Philadelphia, and for much the same reasons the representative of Fact, Kan., would find a congenial atmosphere in Boston. Vegetarians should go to Grass, S. D.

Any one might think that Ice, Ga., would become a more popular summer resort than Hell Hole, Col. A jury made up of men half of whom were born in Japan, Mo., and the other half in Russia, N. Y., would be pretty sure to disagree. At any rate they would not call in a man from Jingo, Tenn., for a peacemaker. Should the girl from Leapyear, Tenn., become dissatisfied with things at home there is little danger of her settling in Bachelor, Mich. Neither would the man from Langor, Minn., think of moving to Jump, Ohio.

A man may travel from Dan to Beersheba, nowadays, and think it is a very short journey. There is a Dan in Kentucky and a Beersheba over the line in Tennessee. Neither is the trip from London to Peking a long one in the United States. Ohio contains a Peking and a London, and it is not a long journey from Whiskey Buttes, Mont., to Seven Devils, Idaho.—New York Tribune.

The Northeastern Railway Company, England, has arranged for a number of its leading officials to visit the United States to report on the newest method for dealing with passenger and freight traffic.

ANAEMIA

is thin blood. It causes pale faces, white lips, weak nerves and lack of vitality. A blood enriching, fat producing food medicine is needed. Scott's Emulsion goes to the root of the trouble, strengthens and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system. For anaemic girls, thin boys, and enfeebled mothers, it is the standard remedy. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

We'll send you a sample free.

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