

## About the House.

### TO MAKE JELLY.

Every good housewife should at this season make a great quantity of jelly. It will be delicious as a relish with meats, or it will serve as a dessert for luncheon or for supper in winter. The recipe given for grape jelly can be used also for blackberries, huckleberries, or currant jelly.

Grape Jelly.—Wash the grapes in clear, cold water, removing leaves and stems. To ten pounds of grapes take one pint of water and put over the fire in a preserving kettle. Stir until they are heated through, breaking the skins and partially mashing them. Take from the fire, put through the press and strain the expressed juice through a jelly bag. For every pint of juice take a pound of the best granulated sugar; add to the cold juice and put over the fire. Stir only until the sugar dissolves, for it stirred after it begins to boil it toughens the jelly. Boil twenty minutes, skimming carefully when necessary. Stand the tumbler on cloths wet in hot water, fill to the brim with the hot jelly, and let them stand from 36 to 48 hours before covering.

Gelatin Jelly.—In making gelatin jellies a blending of flavors is usually more acceptable than to use a single one. A wine jelly should have orange and lemon juice in its composition, the flavor of the wine predominating. In orange jelly, the orange flavor should be strongest, and so on. Strawberry, raspberry, cherry, pineapple and quince jelly all can be made from the above recipe, modifying the amount of ingredients accordingly. Cherry and pineapple will take more gelatin and no lemon juice, or the jelly will be too acid. Strawberries need a teaspoonful of lemon juice only, while raspberries and quinces require two. Blend the flavors and sweeten to taste, using the proportions of liquid gelatin given for lemon jelly.

Lemon Jelly.—One half box of gelatin, two cupsful of boiling water, one half cupful of lemon juice, one half cup of cold water, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of sherry, one fourth of a cupful of orange juice. Cover the gelatin with cold water and let it stand for half an hour. Pour over it the boiling water, add the sugar and stir until the gelatin and sugar are dissolved. Add the lemon and orange juice and the wine; strain through a cloth or filter paper if necessary. Turn into a mold previously wet with cold water, and put away to harden.

Quince Jelly.—Quince jelly and crab apple jelly are made thus: "Wipe the fruit and remove the stems. Cut out any unsound parts and cut the fruit in pieces. It is not necessary to core or peel when the fruit press is used, as this expels the coarse portion at the same time it extracts the juice. Both the seeds and skin contain a large amount of gelatinous matter which aids in making the jelly. Strain the juice, measure, and to every pint take a pound of the best granulated sugar. Boil the juice twenty minutes, skimming when necessary. Add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved, and boil until the juice jellies.

### TO REMOVE THE ODOR.

Ground mustard, mixed with a little water is an excellent agent for cleansing the hands after handling disagreeable or strongly odorous substances, such as onions, cod-liver oil, musk, valerian, acid, and its salts. Pans and vessels may also be readily freed from odor by the same method. All oily seeds when powdered answer for this purpose. Flax seed meal, for instance, removes odors as well as mustard. The use of ground almond cake as a detergent is well known. The explanation of this action is somewhat doubtful but is not improbable that the odorous bodies are dissolved by the fatty oil of the seed, and emulsified by the contact with water. In the case of bitter almonds and mustard, the development of ethereal oil, under the influence of water, may perhaps be an additional help to destroy foreign odors.

### HOW TO MAKE TEA.

The facts to be borne in mind in the preparation of a cup of tea are, first to develop the aroma; second, to obtain the maximum percentage of tannic acid. In order to do this to perfection it is necessary to have two hot dry earthenware teapots, and as soft water is hard it should be used directly it has started to boil, otherwise the precipitation of the hardening salts will interfere with the solution of the constituents. Last, but not least, good tea must be used. The teapots should be placed in front of the fire or on the hob, to get them warm. Good tea can seldom be made in a cold or wet teapot. When the water has come to the boil the tea should be placed in one of the hot pots, and allowed to remain with the cover on for half a minute; boiling water should then be poured in quickly to the

amount required, and the pot allowed to stand under a cozy for four minutes, or from three to five minutes, according to the kind of tea used. After this period has elapsed, the infusion should be used at once, or if required to stand for a little while, should be poured off into the second hot pot.

On no account is a second brew permissible if the tea prepared is to be non-injurious, and although this method may appear wasteful, yet it is not so when conducted in a proper manner. Usually an excess of tea leaves is placed in the pot, in the first instance, for the purpose of obtaining the second brew, by the addition of hot water, but the same result in quantity would be obtained if the original tea were divided into two portions, and two separate infusions made, with the additional advantage of a smaller quantity of the astringent tannic acid. When the leaves are allowed to stand for a time in the hot water, notable quantities of the tannic acid are dissolved out. When, therefore, hot water is added to the leaves that have been standing in the pot, the result is a solution of tannic acid, which, being astringent and biting in taste, the properties are looked upon as the strong tea of the brew, but as the stimulating properties of tea depend upon the tannic acid, it is obvious that special tea does not produce the refreshing effect for which tea is taken.

### BAKED BANANAS.

South Americans say baked bananas are an excellent substitute for meat. They travel, fish and hunt solely upon a banana diet. For those weary of meat or unable to eat it, it is well to try the baked banana. It is easily procured, being far cheaper than meat, and requiring no work to prepare it for the table. Each end should be cut off, the jackets being left on, after the fruit is washed. From twenty to thirty minutes are needed for baking. They are placed upon the table and one served to each person instead of his usual piece of roast or fowl. They should then be slit lengthwise and buttered; the butter greatly improves the flavor.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In making gelatin jellies it is well to remember that to one fourth of a box of gelatin take one fourth of a cup of water; to one half a box, one half of a cup, and to one box one cup. Let it soak fully one half of an hour, and with large quantities one hour. In summer more gelatin will be required to solidify a given amount of liquid than in winter, and some fruit juices take more than others. Experience is the best recipe for perfect jellies.

Sieves should not be washed with soap, but cleaned with a brush and clear water, using soda, if necessary. The outside of all pans, saucepans, in fact, all utensils, should be cleaned with as much care as the inside. Keep things clean—do not get them so once a week.

Use clean hot soapy water, changing as soon as it becomes greasy; wash and rinse the dish towels after each using; use strong linen cloths for dish washing, and keep the drain pipe clean, flushing it often with hot suds and soda water.

Do not put pans and kettles partly filled with water on the stove to soak, as it only makes them more difficult to clean. Fill them with cold water and soak away from the heat. Never place kitchen knives and forks in water. Wash them thoroughly with the dish cloth in hot suds, then polish and rub them dry.

### SOME FAIL AS LOVERS.

"There are few girls who do not cherish the idea that they could manage the minor points of courting far better than the majority of men," states an authority in the Woman's Home Companion, discussing the man's and woman's side of a romance. "In an engagement the feminine genius for detail comes out at its strongest. Perhaps the girl does not appreciate the man's lack in this regard during the weeks and days preceding the momentous hour when the great question is asked and answered. Possibly the flutter of uncertainty, the glamour of expectancy, render her oblivious to minor matters. But when the affair is settled, when the agreeable amble of engagement that prefigures the joy of matrimony is fairly under way, she has time to observe trifles. It is at this point of the proceedings that one man in one thousand scores the success of his life. The other nine hundred and ninety-nine put in their time, all unconsciously, in teaching their fiancées to get the better of their ideals; for an ideal of this period of life is an essential part of every young woman's equipment."

### HER EXPLANATION.

Your Honor, said the lawyer, my client acknowledges that she struck the book agent with a piece of gas-pipe, but she pleads that it was a case of mistaken identity. How's that? asked the Judge. Well, she thought it was her husband.

## UNEXAMPLED COURAGE.

### DEEDS OF DARING AND DEVOTION IN THE WAR.

#### A Record of Some of the Most Striking Acts of Bravery in British Annals.

It is, of course, a truism that there is nothing like difficulty and danger for bringing out men's true characters and for developing all the grit and go there is in them. It may be added that when the crisis is a national one the splendor of the heroism brought into prominence is all the more striking. We cannot go back to any campaign in British history without coming across not only acts of the most signal daring, oftentimes of almost transcendent courage, but, what is still finer, deeds of devotion so unselfish that they touch the deepest chords of the human heart. Our military biography is full of such, and one can hardly read of them without being thrilled as by a line of heroic verse. And how many tingling heart-throbs of the kind have we not received during the present war? To read the daily papers is like being at a school of heroism; and no doubt the deeds of daring and doing performed on the battlefield for the Motherland did much to stimulate the splendid rush of volunteers to the flag when the Queen called. That sent thousands of the best of Britain's sons to emulate the traditional hardihood and the traditional devotion.

Whilst the New South Wales Lancers were at Aldershot some of them practised picking up and carrying off

#### A DISABLED COMRADE.

It was a happy thought to do so and one can only hope if the chance should come in their way that they will be able to turn their dexterity to good account and so win the soldier's highest honour, the V.C.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross as most people are aware, was instituted as a reward to members of the British naval and military services for the performance, in presence of the enemy, of some signal act of valour or devotion to their country. Non-military persons, who are serving as volunteers against the enemy are also eligible. But there is one condition attached to the distinction which is not perhaps generally known; it is that the act for which the Cross is given must be a voluntary one.

There has probably never been a war since the institution of the V.C. when so many have gone to the front with the resolution to win the coveted distinction, if it by any means lay in their path, as in the present one. Nor can we wonder when both the leading commanders—that is, Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller, besides several of the generals of divisions are V.C. heroes. Such examples fire men with a lofty spirit of emulation, and who can doubt but the many self-sacrificing deeds of which we read were in part stimulated by what their generals had done? Even where there has been no question of the Victoria Cross, the V.C. spirit has proved contagious; so much so that one could almost wish all those who have shown a spirit of sturdy devotion or brave self-forgetfulness might come in for some sort of recognition.

#### TAKE FOR INSTANCE

the act of the postmistress of Lady Grey, the chief town of the native reserve of the Free State border, who, when the Boers proclaimed the district Orange Free State territory, and sent rebels to post up President Steyn's proclamation at Lady Grey, which they did, quietly removed the objectionable document and put up in its place Sir Alfred Milner's proclamation, telling the rebels at the same time that that was the proclamation for them. It has been stated in order to adorn the story that the lady pulled down the Boer flag which had been hoisted and ran up the Union Jack in its place; but I have it on the best authority that there was no flag either British or Boer in the question. Even without the bravado of the flag however, the deed was one of conspicuous courage.

Such deeds as this as well as some that are still less, as it were, before the public eye, like that of Private Rogers, of the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, who wrapped his wounded captain in his great-coat and lay beside him all night to keep him warm, are a little liable to be forgotten, which is a pity. This act of the man Rogers I have heard doubts thrown upon. But permission has been given to me to print an extract from a letter of Captain D. R. Patton, the officer referred to, which puts the matter beyond dispute.

Writing to his father, the famous painter, Sir Noel Patton, from the temporary hospital at Ladysmith, October, 24th, he says:—"A private of mine and a sergeant of the Gordons dressed my wound roughly to stop the bleeding, and my Tommy and I lay down to wait for the ambulance. . . . I prefer to say no more of that night in the field—it is best forgotten; and you may be sure that I never welcomed the daylight as I did on Sunday morning. I knew that help would come with the light. . . . I am glad my Tommy—a private in my own company, stayed with me, for he wrapped

me in his great-coat and lay with his arms round me all night to try and keep me warm. If he hadn't I am afraid I should have pegged out, for it

#### WAS BITTERLY COLD

and I couldn't move at all."

Another deed which deserves to stand beside the above is that of Captain-Surgeon Buntine, of the Natal Carbineers. Dr. Buntine is an Australian, and was in practice at Pietermaritzburg, when the war broke out. He at once set out for the front and joined the Carbineers. He was, however, almost immediately sent for to help the Royal Army Medical Corps at headquarters at Ladysmith. The Carbineers were given the honourable and onerous duty of patrolling the Free State border, and Dr. Buntine was out with them when they had a brush with the enemy at Bester's, just under the Drakensberg, towering 10,000 ft. above them. The Carbineers were compelled to retire, and a trooper who was wounded had to be left where he fell. Dr. Buntine, however, rode back, accompanied by his trooper servant, Duke, placed the severely wounded man on his own horse, and then, holding the stirrup-leather of his servant's horse, ran all the way into camp. A non-commissioned officer of the same corps, Sergeant J. Todd, greatly distinguished himself by saving the life of a wounded officer at Chieveley, under a hot fire.

Many such plucky acts have been recorded during the war. At the Battle of Relifontaine, for instance, a Carbineer named Cleaver was shot through the body while the men were retiring from an exposed position, whereupon Lieutenant Compton ran back and

#### OFFERED TO CARRY

him under cover. Cleaver asked to be left where he was as he was in great pain. Compton went away, but returned and again offered to take him to the ambulance. The man still declined, and the lieutenant retired under cover, being at the time much exposed. The wounded man was shortly afterwards taken up by the ambulance.

Still more worthy of note is the act of Lieutenant the Hon. Ralph Legge Pomeroy, second son of Viscount Harberton, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, who on the 5th of November, during a brush with the enemy near Ladysmith, went to the assistance of a wounded trooper, regardless of the bullets that were viciously "spitting" through the air, and carried him out of the fire zone. A similar act of heroism was performed at Ladysmith by an officer of the same regiment, Lieutenant J. Norwood, who also at great peril to himself saved the life of a trooper.

It speaks volumes for the "initiative" of

#### THE IRREGULAR TROOPS

to find so many acts of devotion and daring being performed by members of those contingents. Sir Redvers Buller, it will be remembered, looks upon initiative as the soul of the V.C. Perhaps the fact that the irregular troops are less drilled, less of the nature of machines, and possibly in consequence, like the Boers, more mobile, has its advantage in allowing their members to act more from personal volition. Certain it is that the various corps of irregular and volunteer troops have greatly excelled in acts where personal initiative has come in. Such acts have been so numerous that one cannot hope to give more than a brief selection of them.

The story of Trooper Clifford Turpin, of the Imperial Light Horse, at the Battle of Elands-laagte is an instance in point. His colonel was shot in the body and Turpin caught him in his arms and was carrying him away to a place of safety when the poor officer received a bullet through the brain while in the trooper's arms. He put the body down and rushed on in the field, and he and one of the Gordon Highlanders were the first to get into the Boer laager and take it.

#### FOR HIS GALLANTRY

Turpin was promoted to the rank of sergeant and his name was mentioned in despatches.

Another trooper of one of the irregular corps, namely, A. W. Evans, of the Natal Mounted Rifles, did an act for which he was recommended for the V.C. He fell into an ambush with a patrol. The patrol was retreating when the horse of a fellow-trooper named Golding, who was on foot, broke away. Evans dashed after Golding's mount and brought it back in spite of a heavy fire from the enemy. Trooper Evans, who is nineteen years of age, had not long left St. George's School, Harpenden.

Not less worthy of note is the brave deed of Trooper Martin, of the Natal Mounted Police, who conducted Lieutenant Hooper, of the 5th Lancers, through the Boer lines to Ladysmith, and returned with a message from Sir George White for General Wolffe-Murray. Martin was recommended for promotion by General Murray, and was immediately afterwards raised to the rank of sergeant. Martin, who is a son of Captain Martin, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, only completed his twentieth year last July.

As the instances of bravery here

given are more particularly concerned with those whose efforts was rather to save life than to kill—to include the latter would necessitate a reproduction of nearly the whole list of those who have gone to South Africa—one need only mention the name of Bugler Shurlock, who, metaphorically, took the scalps of three Boers at Elands-laagte, in order to point out how, under the stress of the Empire's danger, the

#### VERY BOYS AND WOMEN

became heroic. Hence it should not be forgotten that it was to a boy-bugler's presence of mind in blowing a resonant "Charge!" in reply to the "Cease fire!" given by the Boer trumpeters in order to mislead, that the victory of Elands-laagte was largely due. The incident was referred to by Mr. Pearce, of the Daily News. "The Devons," he wrote, "had gained the crest on its steepest side, and the Gordons, with the Manchester and the Light Horse, were sweeping over its nearer ridge, when, to our astonishment, we heard the 'Cease fire!' and 'Retire!' sounded by buglers. It was difficult to account for them, but not so now, when we know that the Boers had learned our bugle-calls. In obedience to that sound the Gordons were beginning to fall back, when their boy-bugler saying, 'Retire be hanged!' rushed forward and blew a hasty charge. Whereupon ranks closed up and the victory of Elands-laagte was won."

And, speaking of boy-emulators of their commanders for the V.C., need one do more than refer to the splendid act of the little bugler, Dunne, of the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who so distinguished himself in the fighting line in the Battle of Tugela River; refusing, after having his right arm disabled by a shot, to go to the rear, but, taking his bugle in his left hand, continued to advance with his company, sounding the charge and heartening the men while his wound necessitated his being brought home; but he was from the first eager to be allowed to go again to the front. The bugle presented to him

#### BY THE QUEEN

in place of the one he lost will doubtless long remain in his family and be treasured almost as a patent of nobility. The bugle is made of copper, with silver mountings, and bears the inscription: "Presented to John Francis Dunne, First Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, by Queen Victoria, to replace the bugle lost by him on the field of battle at Colenso, 15th December, 1899, when he was wounded."

A good many other youngsters—yes, and women too—besides Bugler Dunne—whose photograph should be in all the schools—deserve memorials in commemoration of their courage and devotion. Take the little heroes of Mafeking—Mafeking which henceforth in British annals will stand as a synonym for

#### ALL THAT IS "GAME"

—of whom it was written on the forty-eighth day of the siege that many of those helping in the defence were tender women and boys, some of the latter being mere children. "One boy named Chiddy," the account says, "at the summoning of the garrison to arms by church-bell on Sunday morning, arrived, bringing a rifle and a bandolier. He occupies a man's loophole, and carefully records the number of shells passing over another fort." The writer goes on to say that in one house, while the breastwork was being built, three ladies remained during the Monday's shelling, with the utmost pluck. "One played the National Anthem while the shells were whistling overhead. The men outside heard the music and cheered in response." Throughout the siege, too, the calm bravery of the nuns was excellent by none.

And while one is writing of Mafeking, one cannot but make reference to the first of its heroes, who not only inspired and sustained all by his courage and resourcefulness, but when he saw any of the little ones who seemed to want comforting, would take it up in his arms, and show that he had something of the

#### GENTLENESS OF A WOMAN

in addition to his splendid soldierly qualities; reminding one of the lines in Wordsworth's "Character of the Happy Warrior"—

who, though thus endued as with a sense  
And faculty for storm and turbulence,  
Is yet a soul whose master bias leans  
To homely pleasures and to gentle scenes.

#### BONE-CUTTING TOOL.

New surgical instruments operated by electric motors are coming into use. The most wonderful is an electric saw, which cuts through bone and tissue with lightning speed. This machine has already found an extensive use in large hospitals, and has proved of value in severe operations, where the shock attending the use of the slower acting hand saw would have frequently proved fatal to the patient.

#### THEIR IDENTITY REVEALED.

"Mamma, who are the powers?" "The cook and the ice man, of course."

## EMINENT JACKASSES.

### Lord Kitchener's Great White Donkey and the Asses of the Alcazar d'Ete.

Probably the most famous donkey in the world at the present day is Ned, the well-known animal which acts in the capacity of water-raiser at the celebrated old well at Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. How many thousands of people, rich and poor, old and young, have fed and petted Ned during the past twenty-three years it would be quite impossible to tell. But it may be regarded as certain that no other donkey in our age has had so much favor and petting from all sorts and conditions of men. Americans who come to see the old castle are always among Ned's greatest admirers, and more than one would gladly have taken the celebrated ass back with him to the States had it been possible. Ned has lived at Carisbrooke nearly all his life, though he was born at Sandown. Every one who has watched him set to work to tread the wheel—that great wheel which draws up the water from the well—knows how sagaciously he carries out his task. The well is 100 feet deep and has a history of over 750 years.

Fame has suddenly come to a white Arabian ass which, two years ago, despite his then renown, did not anticipate such. He was, in his earlier days, the property of an Arabian sheik, and was at that time noted, not only for his color, being nearly white, but also for his unusual size. Now he has grown, with advancing age, until he has attained the notable height of about 12 hands, almost an unknown height hitherto for a donkey. The Arab sheik took part against the English and Egyptian troops at the battle of Atbara, two years ago, and his donkey was captured. But he was well treated, and was brought by his captors under the notice of Lord Kitchener. His Lordship was much struck by the color and size of the animal, just as the creature's former Arab friends had been, and at once ordered the ass to be well attended to, so that it might be offered as a present to her majesty the queen.

White donkeys have been quite the rage in Paris for the past few months, ever since the famous performances at the Alcazar d'Ete. This café chantant has distinctly made a mark during the past season by its relays of donkey surprises. The players would sit in the stalls in their cloaks, and would then suddenly and often unexpectedly pass right through the large and cheering audience as they made their way to the stage. The greatest scene of enthusiasm, however, occurred when about a dozen of them conceived the idea of riding up the aisles of the celebrated café chantant with dazzling jewels and ornaments, in short skirts, with large picture hats, and seated on donkeys. The sensation this scene created in Paris had not died away when the city was still more agitated by seeing Mlle. Lise Fleuron singing her song on the stage as she sat on the back of a donkey, which had been her pet for some time, and which was in glittering harness and flower bedecked for the great event. Thus this white pet donkey of "la belle Fleuron" within a short time became the talk of Paris, and is now almost as celebrated among the frequenters of the French café chantants as its well-known mistress. Indeed, it is questionable which of the pair get the greatest reception before and after the performances, the pet donkey or its mistress.

The four donkeys which have been employed for some years by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts as a team to draw her smaller carriage are fairly well known to Londoners who live out Highgate way. This is probably the only case in this country where a lady of high rank has driven with such a team regularly, and so the animals have gained unique notoriety. They are finely sustained, both in height, age and breeding.

#### SUBTLENESS OF RHEUMATISM.

It has been known for many years that the most fertile cause of heart disease is rheumatism. Only recently has it been realized, however, that many cases of rheumatism which give rise to heart complication really run so mild a course that they are not suspected of being serious and are neglected. This is especially true in cases which attack the very young. In children rheumatism often masquerades under the name of "growing pains." In infants it often fails completely of recognition. It has become the custom to a lamentable degree to give for the colic-tar derivatives, the various antipyretic drugs, anti-pyrene, phenacetin, and the like, besides various derivatives of salicylic acid. These drugs alleviate the rheumatic pain by benumbing the nerves; they also lessen fever. The result of their use is that patients are enabled to move about much sooner than they otherwise would, and this throws extra work on the heart, and leads to post-rheumatic heart complications which may cripple the organs for life. The recent increase in the number of refusals of risks by life-insurance companies is thought to be due to this cause. Doctors have from many parts of the world deprecate the present excessive use of these drugs. Pain is nature's demand for rest. To abate it without reaching its cause is to drug the sentinel who watches over the citadel of health because his footsteps disturb our sleep.

## BE WISE

### 'TIS MADNESS

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### PRESCRIBED EVERY ABLEST PH

The popularity of Paine's Celery Compound is wide and extends in every class of society. The life-giving power of Paine's Celery Compound, the noble, the wise, the humble sons and daughters of all have saved lives of physicians.

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At this time when there has been a dangerous change, the if such troubles as the Midway and liver derangements and neglected. The use of Compound will quickly cleanse the blood, the neuralgia and rheumatism and kidneys in perfect Paine's Celery Compound; it is a great tonic fully recognized by doctors in the treatment of one bottle of suffer.

The Finances—Poor that I was not the one The Confidante—Oh, make any difference, course not; he seemed

### A THOUSAND

Could not express E. Springer, of Phil Dr. King's New Disco healing cough that I made life a burden; other remedies and removed the pain in my sleep soundly, some remember doing before ing its praises through Dr. King's New Disco cure all troubles of Lungs. Price 50c and free at J. E. Richards

Catarrh for cured in a few James, of Scranton, Pa. a martyr to Catarrh for bawling, dropping in the head, very offensive Agnew's Catarrhal Powtion gave instant relief. I was cured. 50c and free at J. E. Richards

Her marriage seems the majority of that owing to the wisdom of settling a fortune in his titled son in law as case if they ever separated of buying a husband secured one on a salary

### ASTOUNDED

Editor S. A. Brown C., was once immensely long suffering from D "my wife was greatly no strength or vigor distress from her Electric Bitters which well, can eat anything and its gentle laxative for torpid liver." Fo Appetite, Stomach positive, guaranteed E. Richards' drug store

Mr. De Fashion—I has been fined for leaving the baby carriage. A ought to be, the arm she make the baby pr

### HEAT A

Are never-failing cause of the year net a host of similar diseases question, then, is to cure, and most economic's Nervine exclaims. It is economical, for it c known remedy, and articles. A 10 cent every person a chance bottles only 25 cents

Said by J. E. Rict I'm going to marry million dollars, said suit. I'm glad to be that. Who is he? C what. He hasn't got

A Certain Meth diarrhoea, and dysentery. This medicinal highest reputation for substitutes, there is Perry Davis'. 25c.