POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

All Over New Brunswick

CARLETON.

WOODSTOCK.

WOODSTOCK, March 23—The young ladies of Mrs Warberton's class gave a clipping social in the basement of St Paul's church on Tuesday evening last. The room was very prettily decorated and the tables were well filled with good things. After tea a musical programme was rendered as follows: Chorus, by the choir; recitation, Helen Wolverton; solo, by Mrs H P Wetmore with violin obligato by Mr Williams; reading, Mrs H S Dalling; solo, Harry Dunbar; organ solo, Bessie Sanderson; solo, Mrs H P Wetmore with obligato by Mr Williams. Miss M Henderson played the accompaniments. The proceeds, amounting to $30, will go for repairing the basement.

Mr J S Garden, of the firm of Garden Bros, left today for Revelstoke, B C, for the benefit of his health, which has been poor of late.

At a special meeting of the town council Tuesday night it was decided to apply for legislation to put the matter of voting $50,000 for a pulp mill or any other new industry before the people.

School Inspector Meagher has been in town the past week.

CHARLOTTE CO.

ST. ANDREWS.

ST. ANDREWS, March 27—Mr Fred Rigby is home from Windsor College to spend his Easter vacation.

Mr G D Grimmer has the contract to furnish the lumber for Sir William Van Horne's big barn on Ministers Island. Several car loads have already arrived and are being discharged at the Bar Road crossing of the C P R. Mr James Cummings has the job to haul the lumber across the bar and on to the ground and is briskly employed in the work now. Carpenters will begin work just as soon as we get some spring weather.

Mr George Mowatt went to Fredericton this morning to attend the meetings of the Good Roads Association and the convention of the Provincial Farmers' Association, to take place there this week.

Mr and Mrs W A Robertson are visiting friends in St John this week.

Mr G D Grimmer is on a business trip to Boston, where he will spend several days.

Several crews of Nova Scotia clam diggers are working on the Chamcook clam flats, procuring clams for bait.

Dr Alexander and Mr Philo A Hanson of St George, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Mr Geo F Hibbard, registrar of deeds, drove to St George on Saturday evening last to pay a short visit to his friends in the granite town, and returned on Sunday night.

Measles still linger in town. The houses of Mr James Cummings and Capt Harry Stinson are now adorned with "measles" placards.

Turnip shipping from this place for the season is about wound up, all the stock being pretty well cleared out. The total shipment from this section has been 269 cars and nine vessel loads, making a total shipment of 187,000 bushels. This represents for the farmers about $30,000 from turnips shipped to Boston.

ST. STEPHEN.

ST STEPHEN, March 24—The many friends of Hon G F Hill are pleased to learn that he was elected speaker of the house of assembly and feel that it is a worthy tribute to his ability as well as the many years of his service as a member.

The Republicans held their caucus on Thursday evening and nominated Mr O S Tarbox, of Red Beach, as their candidate for mayor of Calais. A Republican nomination means an election, as that party are very strong in that city.

Mr and Mrs C W Young started for New York yesterday, where they will remain until after Easter. Their daughter Vera, who is at school in Providence, will accompany them to New York. Mr Young will visit Nebraska before he returns.

Mr J Fred Collins is a guest at the Windsor, and will return home today. Mr Collins has been making arrangements to present the drama, The Rebel of 98 in Calais some time in the near future.

The municipal elections will be held at Milltown for mayor, councillors, and assessors on Monday next, 27th.

George J Clarke left yesterday morning for the lower end of the county on a professional trip.

The many friends of Mr John Stevens have been greeting him this week on his visit to his home. He will return to Edmunston in a few days.

SEAL COVE.

SEAL COVE, March 23—Mrs John K Foster, an aged and highly respected lady, passed away on Sunday morning, leaving three sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. Rev S A Baker conducted the funeral services

Captain Wm Ingersoll left today for Boston to have an operation performed on his ear.

Mr Kelly, the dominion light house inspector, is making his semi-annual tour of the island.

KINGS CO.

NORTON.

NORTON, March 23—The friends of the Rev. G. F. Currie gathered at the parsonage on Monday evening, the 20th inst., and celebrated the tenth anniversary of the reverend gentleman's marriage. The presents were numerous. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

A very large wildcat was killed by the Armstrong boys about three miles from the village.

Wellsley Campbell, who has been ill for the last six months, was taken much worse on Saturday last. Two doctors from Sussex held a consultation on Sunday, and decided there were no hopes for his recovery.

A summons for violation of the Canada Temperance Act, was served on Gilead Secord, proprietor of the Central Hotel in this village. The cause will be tried before Justices Robertson and Heine this afternoon.

SUSSEX.

SUSSEX, March 23—The Alhambra skating rink will close for the season on Tuesday evening next.

The hockey club benefit on Monday night was well attended, the proceeds amounting to about $30.

The first course in cheese-making began at the Sussex dairy school on Tuesday, with a good attendance which has been considerably increased.

A calico ball will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall on Easter Monday night, by the members of the quadrille assembly.

Rupert Hunter, brakeman on the Sussex express, has sold his house to H E Sinnott. He intends moving to Moncton and will hereafter act as a conductor on specials, having been promoted.

Sussex will in all probability have an up to date driving park before long. The following committee was appointed at a meeting held recently, to solicit subscriptions and make necessary arrangements: J T Prescott, E A Charters, O P King, H R McMonagle, H P Robinson and G H Barnes.

Rev Mr McNeill, of Hampton, will occupy the pulpit at the F C B church here on Sunday next at both services.

William Fagan, an old Sussex boy who has been a resident of the United States for a number of years, is visiting friends here.

NORTHUMBERLAND

CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, March 24—A congregational meeting of St. John's church was called on Wednesday evening to discuss the advisability of repairing and enlarging St John's church, selling the manse and buying the McCurdy property. The meeting was adjourned until next week, Rev A H Foster, of Albert county, will occupy the pulpit next Sabbath.

His worship Mayor Winslow was able to be in his office yesterday, for the first time since his accident.

Mrs Ernest Flieger is receiving callers at the residence of Mrs Thomas Flieger, Queen street.

Mr W H Stevens, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been removed to Campbellton. Mr Stevens has made many friends in Chatham and will be greatly missed.

WESTMORLAND.

SACKVILLE.

SACKVILLE, March 24—Edwin Oulton, of Westmorland Point, died at his home yesterday morning. He had been poorly all winter but nothing serious was anticipated until a few days before his death came. Mr Oulton, through a long life, has been a good citizen in every sense of the term. He was a Conservative in politics and had kept the post office for many years. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. His family was as follows: Alfred, former judge of probate for Westmorland, who died several years ago, Charles of Philadelphia; George of St John; Mrs Samuel Freeman of Joggins Mines; Mrs Clark and Mrs Esty of St John, and Mrs Clarence Knapp of Sackville. The deceased was 84 years old.

The Missiquash Marsh Company, who have been digging a canal up through the bog and poor marsh back of Point de Bute, have nearly completed their work. The distance to a small lake, the extreme end of the canal, is only a matter of 500 or 600 feet farther. By this canal many lakes will be drained and no doubt the tide will soon make what was previously a barren waste a tract of marsh land worth from $50 to $100 per acre. A movement is on foot to form another company for the purpose of running a canal up through the marsh in the parish of Sackville whereby Long Lake will be drained and converted into marsh land.

YORK CO.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, March 27—When the county court closed this evening the Gilks-Armstrong case was still on. This is the assault case that arose out of the Armstrong divorce suit. The afternoon was taken by Mr Gregory for the plaintiff seeking to rebut the evidence of Arthur Staples, who testified to having learned of a conspiracy to beat Armstrong at the conclusion of his evidence before the divorce court in August last.

The Bank of Montreal opened today with S L Ritchey, Manager; W Norton Taylor, accountant; P S Stevenson, teller, and Richard Pinder, messenger. The appearance and fittings of the bank are unsurpassed in the province.

James F McMurray received a telegram informing him of the death of his nephew, Scott McMurray in British Columbia.

The minister of railways is expected in town the first of the week.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

THE FORESTRY PROBLEM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

By Prof. W. [illegible] Long, Read Before the Natural History Society on March 7th, 1899.

The great natural source of wealth of New Brunswick is her forests. These are steadily decreasing. The public is uninformed, hence indifferent as to [illegible] these three facts constitute a forestry problem of the first character, and one vastly important to the future of the province.

Probably there is no other part of the earth's surface that originally bore so noble a forest on a land so richly watered. The most valued timber trees of the Northern Temperate Zone completely clothed New Brunswick's hills and valleys from her farthest inland waters all around to the sea. Every part of the Province is penetrated by streams which have not slope enough to become torrents, and which the melting of the abundant snows of winter makes passable for the lumber which thus may be carried cheaply into the many large rivers and down these to the fine harbors at their mouths. Immense tracts are admirably adapted for tree-growing and are useless for any other known purpose. Thus has Nature provided in New Brunswick the conditions for a great industry, and thus does she point out our most profitable occupation for the future when forestry must come to consist in America, as already it does in Europe, not in the hunting of trees but in their cultivation.

In the meantime, however, New Brunswick forests are being irretrievably damaged. I do not now refer to defects in forest regulations, systems of cutting, stumpage, etc, for I know nothing about this subject. I have inferred, however, from the numerous newspaper writings of the late Edward Jack, who knew these matters so practically and thoroughly, that our general system of forest management is far from provident. But there is one enemy of our forests far deadlier than even the most reckless lumberman, one whose visitations can never be entirely recovered from, and that is, forest fires. It is not the timber they destroy that makes these great fires so bad, for in a generation or two it may be partially restored, but it is the permanent injury they do to the soil whereby its capacity to produce trees for the future is permanently lessened or even utterly destroyed. Where naturally the soil is thin, as it is over much of our forest land, the roots and other organic matter binding it together is utterly burnt out by great fires, and the rain washes the earth off into the streams leaving behind but the naked rocks, hostile to vegetation. That soil was placed there originally by the ice of the glacial period, and has ever since been held in position by its continuous covering of vegetation; once removed there is no agency whatever can restore it. An awful example of this permanent destruction is to be found in an area many miles square on the upper Lepreau river; the still-standing rampikes show how fine a forest once clothed this land, which now is but a stony desert that never again can bear trees. Here is a tract of country that might today be yielding a revenue to the province and supporting a considerable village at the mouth of the river, but it lies waste and useless forever because a fire 20 years ago was not stopped in time. This is an extreme case, but large areas in the province have suffered in but little less degree. The prevention of forest fires is the first problem of forestry in any country, and it has to be solved not only by stringent laws upon railroads, lumbermen, hunters and settlers, but also by a ranger service, a corps of men whose business it is to watch for fires in the dangerous season, and to extinguish them at their beginning. The ranger service may well be combined with that of fish and game wardens, and even with some phases of lumber surveying.

But in addition to loss of timber and permanent injury to the soil, there are yet other losses suffered through the deforesting of a country. Aside from the still unsettled question as to the effect of forests upon the amount and regularity of annual rainfall, (both of which, as many students think, are increased by the presence of forests, to the great advantage of the farmer), it is everywhere known that the removal of forests leads to great fluctuations in the water level of rivers, periods of extreme low water alternating with destructive floods. This not only interferes with navigation upon the smaller rivers, but greatly lessens the value of their waterpowers, a subject sure to become of great practical importance in the near future, when, as the leading authorities agree, the improvements in the conduction of power by electricity are sure to make natural sources of power again of value. Destruction of forests, too, lessens their game-producing power, and the fish-producing power of their streams, and hence destroys their attractions to wealthy sportsmen whom New Brunswick is doing her best to attract. Yet other losses that a people may suffer with loss of their forests will occur to all.

Deforesting may, of course, occur in other ways, and lead to the same losses, though these are far less in degree than fires entail. Land cleared for cultivation, though mostly kept intact by the farmer's crops, suffers slow deterioration, but this loss is unavoidable and slight in proportion to the gain. When reckless lumbering lays an area waste its soil remains bound by roots and a new growth may spring up, but in the meantime there is much loss and such land is more liable to fires. At the present day the forests are threatened by a new danger—the indiscriminate rapacity of pulp-mills, which take small lumber and hence clear the land where they operate. No pulp-mill should be allowed to operate in New Brunswick in a way to deforest any piece of land, for a speedy profit of this kind will be dearly paid for in the future. The only wise method in forestry management is to keep a forest intact, and this can be done only by a system of rotation in cutting, by which only the larger trees are removed, the smaller being left to grow. The prevention of forest fires, and a wise system of cutting would make the annual lumber crop as certain and as continuous as the agricultural crop. This would give permanence to settlements in the lumber districts and increase the prosperity and contentment of our people. What would it not mean to Charlotte county today if her lumber had not been recklessly cut away and her lands badly burnt over?

It will be a long time yet before tree-planting will pay in New Brunswick, though some day it will. There is one respect however in which I think a certain amount of cultivation would pay in the near future. In St. John and Charlotte counties, and in lesser degree in other parts of the province, are many abandoned farms, growing up in trees. Left to themselves these are oftener than not of worthless species and grow so densely as greatly to retard one another in the struggle that ensues. If pine and the best spruce were established on these lands, and kept thinned out, they would in time yield ample returns, return that no individual can afford to wait for, though a government, with its lengthening capacity, can. Care should be taken in future, too, not to grant for settlement land that is better for trees than for agriculture.

Under so purely democratic a government as that of New Brunswick, no legislature can afford to take steps not backed by public opinion. Any movement entailing much present expense for a distant return would undoubtedly be condemned by the people. If, however, the great importance of this subject to the future of the province were generally understood, the people could be trusted to respond as they have for education and other great interests. It is, however, the duty of the government to take the first step, which should be towards the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge upon the subject of forestry in all its aspects and its relations to allied interests, such as game preservation, fishing licenses, water-powers, location of settlement, etc., and, following this, should come the formulation of a broad plan for the economic management of these great public interest. The experience of other countries shows that such wide-reaching investigation must be made independent of the exigencies of local politics, which can be done only by placing the whole subject in the hands of a commission, unpaid except for expenses, composed of the most public-spirited and able citizens. Surely New Brunswick is not so poor that she cannot command this service from her sons.

THE UP-TO-DATE WEDDING.

It Is More Like Theatrical Show Than a Religious Ceremony.

The modern up-to-date thoroughly fashionable wedding is unlike a religious ceremony as can be imagine. The onlookers regard it as a theatrical entertainment arranged for their personal edification; they apparently forget that they are in a sacred edifice, and it is no unusual sight to witness a jostling mob of women doing their best to stand upon the backs of the pews in order to get a good view of the parties before the alter.

To the credit of the men it should be said that they never make such exhibitions of themselves, perhaps for the reason that they are not possessed with that peculiar form of curiosity that causes a woman to look upon a wedding as something to be noted in every detail. If the churches were arranged on the order of an amphitheatre then the great difficulty would be obviated, and perhaps there could be maintained a modicum of manners.

As it is, however, the fight and the scramble will go on until the end of time. Strangers who have no business there at all will monopolize the choicest seats and gamins bursting with rude remarks will crowd under the canopy and among the guests feeling that if finely dressed women can fight for entrance that they are privileged to follow so high an example.

It appears to one who regards a wedding as a solemn event, the serious import of which must necessarily make itself felt in the heart of both bride and groom, that the ceremony should be conducted less publicly. Among close friends only, without the distracting influence of a horde of idle sight-seers, that is where a marriage should take place. The social mobs that, as a rule, convert a wedding into a veritable pandemonium, are not conducive to holy thoughts or calm content in the mind of either of those who are regarded more as a pair of puppets in a Punch and Judy show than two thinking human beings who are assuming the most solemn responsibilities and are repeating the most sacred vows their lips will ever utter.

NO SUFFERING IN CAMP

From Dread Catarrh—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Kills the Disease Germs and Cures the Distressed Parts—Relieves in Ten Minutes.

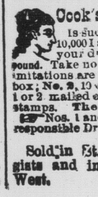
Alf. Leblanc, of St. Jerome, Quebec says he used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for an acute case of catarrh in the head and it cured him. He has 125 men working under him in the lumbering camps, and what it has done for him it has done for many of them. He buys it for camp use and puts his faith to it as the quickest reliever for colds in the head, and surest cure for catarrh.

Sold by H J Dick, Geo W Hoben, E Clinton Brown, and all drug gists.

Railways Blocked With Snow.

QUEBEC, March 29—Yesterday afternoon as an I C R freight train, consisting of an engine and several cars, was passing Hadlow, Levis, about the spot where the great avalanche of last year occurred, an immense snowslide took place and completely buried it in.

Since yesterday at noon no trains have come into or left Levis and none may be able to do so before tonight. On this side the Quebec and Lake St John and Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railways are also blockaded, the C P R being the only line open.



Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West.

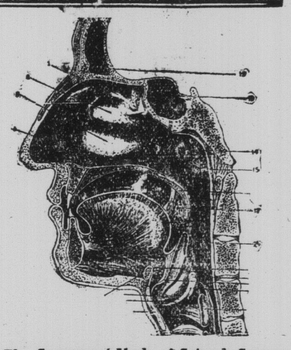
CATARRH

THE

GATEWAY

OF

CONSUMPTION.



The Commonest Abode of Catarrh Germs

There is no disease in America so common as Catarrh. There is no disease so fearfully neglected. As a result it has increased over 200 per cent in the last five years. Its germs fill the air. Luckily they have little effect on healthy tissue. But let a man take cold in the head and at once these germs attach themselves to the lining of the nose and throat. The man wonders why his cold lasts so long. Before it is gone he catches another one. The watery secretions of the ordinary cold change to a thick slimy mucous, streakened with green and yellow. The head and throat become stopped up. The man has to hawk and spit continually. He cannot breathe comfortably unless his mouth is open. His breath grows offensive. He has Catarrh of the Head and Throat. He tries snuffs and washes. They clear his head for an hour or two but do not cure. The catarrh runs on.

Perhaps it travels into the Eustachian tubes and causes strange sounds in the ears and a gradual deafness. More dangerous is its course if it moves down the throat into the bronchial tubes and chest. A slight hacking cough is Nature's first warning of this. The Gateway of Consumption is slowly opening.

Even at this stage the cure, under proper treatment, is easy. But let the disease run into the lungs and the end is inevitable—Catarrh of the Lungs—Consumption—Death. Patent medicines will not succeed. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. The treatment must kill the germs and drive them out of the system.

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

Do you take cold easily?
Is your breathing too quick?
Do you raise frothy material?
Is your voice hoarse and husky?
Have you a dry hacking cough?
Do you feel worn out on rising?
Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
Are you gradually losing strength?
Have you a disgust for fatt food?
Have you a sense of weight on chest?
Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
Do you cough worse night and morning?
Do you get short of breath when walking?
If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds:

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose feel full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?
If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

Dr. Sproule, B. A. (formerly Surgeon British Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, Nos 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 Doane St., Boston.

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Full-Size, for Families.

There is no fake about this; send your address at once. Every person answering this advertisement can get a Handsomely Decorated Set, absolutely free—we mean it. There is no trick, no juggling with words, nothing but what is honest. Our offer is in black & white, no misrepresentation of any sort; everybody can receive & take advantage of it, & we positively will not go back on it no matter what it costs us. We wish to put our paper on top, & will do anything to get it in the lead quickly. It is one of the best & most interesting Fashion, News & Story Papers in existence. You can prove all we say, the absolute TRUTH, if you will send us 1 0c. silver or 15c. stamps to cover expense of postage, mailing, addressing & packing, & we will send you the paper for three months free. Every one can have their choice of Breakfast, Dinner or Tea Set Free. All Sets carefully boxed & packed at our expense.

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MILITIA ORDERS.

HONORS AND SALUTES TO BE GIVEN BY TROOPS ON PARADE.

OTTAWA, March 24—Militia general orders, issued today, has the following in regard to the honors and salutes to be given by troops on parade:—

To a viceroy and to a governor or lieutenant governor of a colony or special royal commissioner, acting on behalf of the sovereign, opening or closing the session of a colonial legislature, royal salute, standards and colors lowered, officers saluting, men presenting arms, bands playing the first six bars of the National Anthem.

Twelve hundred and sixty dollars has been credited to the governor general's fund toward's the Gordon memorial fund.

It is contemplated to create an army medical department from the existing regimental medical service. With a view to framing an organization which shall meet the case the following voluntary committee will be formed:—

St John—Col H MacLean, commanding 62nd battalion or a company selected by the D O C, No 8, president; Surgeon Major J W Daniel, 3rd regiment, C A; Surgeon Major Thos Walker, 62nd batt Fusiliers; Surgeon Lieut Murray MacLaren, 62nd Batt, Fusiliers.

PLUNGED TO HIS DEATH.

Insidious Disease Lurks Everywhere.

A bright young man in Grey County, Ont; thoughtlessly plunged into the lake at a summer resort when the blood was above the normal heat. The shock stopped the kidneys work. Poisons which should have been carried off were circulated through the system. Dropsy was the result, and one bright autumn the mourning badge was on the door, and a promising young life was snuffed out. He trusted himself to skilled physicians, but they failed to do what South American Kidney Cure would have done. It clears, heals and puts and keeps the kidneys in perfect action. A specific for all kidney ailments.

Sold by H. J. Dick, George W. Hoben, E. Clinton Brown, and all druggists.

Provincial Appointments.

R Traven D Aitken to be a notary public.

Queens—Robert W McLellan, barrister, to be judge of probate, pro hac vice, in the estate of Maria Cowperthwaite, late of the parish of Petersville.

St John—John J Wallace to be a justice of the peace.

The resignation of David Grant as sitting police magistrate, of Moncton, is accepted.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

THE FORMER POWER DEMANDS THE WITHDRAWAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS.

LONDON, March 25—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says:—

"I am informed that Germany regards the withdrawal of Chief Justice Chambers, from Samoa an imperative and that a refusal on the part of the United States to withdraw him would be equivalent to the abandonment of negotiations.

But Admiral Dewey is a Widower.

A gold mine on Puget sound has been named after Admiral Dewey, and the directors have forwarded a certificate for 5000 shares of the stock to the "wife of Admiral Dewey, with a letter urging her to accept the same." This may be returned with thanks. Stock in gold mines is not particularly valuable sometimes. About the time a man thinks he has a good investment the managers of the company imagine they want a new stamp mill or a new something and away go the profits, and if there are no profits there comes an assessment. Mrs Dewey may want to dodge this compliment.—(Newburyport News.

Three Bullseyes.

A woman with a headache always believes that if any other woman had it she would be sick in bed.

The stenographer who carries her lunch in a music roll doesn't necessarily spell well.

A coquette answers a man with her eyes before he has asked her anything.—(Chicago Record.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED

by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures.

This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp.

Sold everywhere. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Prop, Boston. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," free.