

The Woman Who Was So Tired.

The city editor wanted a story with "human interest" in it, so he looked for the Little Reporter.

She came whirling in on the wings of the revolving door, dancing on her toes to keep up a circulation, her fingers wiggling with frozen tear drops.

"My! It's cold!" she pined, "and so glassy, I slipped twice getting here from the elevated."

Throwing her frosted muff and coat on her roll-top desk, she lovingly hugged the radiator, holding in her half-numbed fingers the morning paper, while she scanned the headlines.

They called her "the Little Reporter" because she was no bigger than your thumb, and because she belonged to that particular type of woman which always appeals to the male heart as needing to be taken care of.

"Yes," said the city editor, "it is cold, and the weather has made me think of a story for you. New York must be full of suffering of one kind and another on a day like this. Just go out and spend it looking for the coldest woman in New York, or the saddest woman, or the most over-worked woman in New York, and come back with a story about her."

So the Little Reporter drew on her coat and dried her veil and wrapped it about her face, and skipped blithely out by the circling door into the sleet, and late that night she came back and sat at her desk and wrote a story, and she called it:

"The Woman Who Was So Tired."

While the city editor read the copy, it was noticed that he used his handkerchief freely while swearing at whoever it might be who insisted upon having fresh air from an open window.

"And me coming down with this cold in my head!" muttered the city editor unsteadily.

The story of "The Woman Who Was So Tired" made a hit. It was full of a gay humor and a tender pathos that touched the heart. In it, the Little Reporter seemed to have given her readers of her best, that best which made the smile break through the tears like a sunburst through an April shower. People read, and as they read they laughed with "The Woman Who Was So Tired" at the comedies in her daily life, while as quickly they wept over her tragedies.

"The Woman Who Was So Tired" was described as young and self-supporting, and others supporting as well, for she had a mother who stopped at home and kept the Harlem flat between intervals of pain; two little sisters in the public school, and a young brother.

To earn their several livings "The Woman Who Was So Tired" had chosen a profession which made her a wanderer in New York's streets among the rich, the poor, the moderately well-to-do. Did not one know without telling that she was a book canvasser or a seller of small wares at open doors—doors that so often shut in her face ere she had stated her errand?

All day she wandered among downtown offices, east side tenements, west side apartments.

Often, when in the worst neighborhoods of the east side she would go hungry all day, not always because she lacked the pennies for food, but because her capricious appetite revolted against the fare served in any of the nearby restaurants.

She was ever running to catch cars and trains, for minutes were precious to her, or she would go walking seeking out her patrons, and so she was always weary.

At the newspaper office they knew at once the story had made a hit, because it brought in letters by the dozens. Kind-hearted philanthropists demanded to be given the real name and address of "The Woman Who Was So Tired," for they knew she lived and moved among them every day, and that the author of the story had met her and known her well.

She had gone to their hearts and they wanted to do something for her. One saw that the weary woman was proud, though poor, so the philanthropists declared they would help her without knowing whence help came. Working women wrote, thanking the author for her championship of women who had to work overtime, for the heroine had been described as often working sixteen hours a day.

Before the end of the week the volume of correspondence concerning the story and its heroine so increased that now the Little Reporter had to heap upon her desk in stacks, and presents began to arrive addressed to "The Woman Who Was So Tired" in care of the editor or the writer of the story. Checks came in, and the Little Reporter scratched the palms of her hands with pins that fastened dollar bills to note paper on which was daintily written or ignorantly scrawled a word of sympathy for the heroine of roving feet.

There were presents of warm clothing, dress lengths, toys of various kinds for the little sisters and brother; a thin Coalport cup and saucer for the invalid mother who in the story longed for the dainty surroundings of better days; there were books, some grave, some laughingly, all nicely bound; boxes of chocolates, packages of nuts.

Very frequently the city editor would be called to the telephone to be asked for the address or further information of "The Woman Who Was So Tired," and he grew irritable over the continual interruptions to his work.

"One might think," he said crossly, "that nobody ever was tired before and never would be again. Great Scott! I'm tired myself. Here!" he called to Bobbie, the office boy, "take this batch of

letters and presents over to Miss Sanderson's desk and tell her to call an expressman and forward 'em to the woman who was always tired!"

The Little Reporter looked up with a shrug of annoyance and protestation.

"Haven't ye got her address?" asked the boy, sympathetically, then quickly he added, "Course not! She wouldn't give that, I guess, after all she told ye!"

At the office they began to notice that the Little Reporter over in the corner was losing somewhat of her blithe manner. Her cheeks were paling and her eyes saddened and took on the look that comes of little sleep. In and out of the office, then intermittently at her desk, on which there now was scarce space for the moving of her pen, she worked on, taking an assignment first here, then there, but her cheery laugh was now infrequent, and only occasionally came a flash of wit in her hurried conversations with different members of the staff. They tried to joke her about the heroine of her story, but she failed to respond with her old-time repartee.

"So those cuts have come at last," exclaimed the city editor one afternoon as a messenger boy bore toward him an oblong cardboard box. He stretched out his hand for it.

"For 'The Woman Who Was So Tired.' Please forward." This was the inscription on the attached label, and on the box, in gold letters, "Blank & Co., Florists—Broadway."

"Hang 'The Woman Who Was So Tired!'" he cried out angrily, then pointing to the desk where sat the Little Reporter he added a bit softly, "Take 'em over to that lady."

She drew out from the box a dozen American Beauty roses, and hanging to the wide ribbon which bound their stems was a card. It read, "From a tired man to a tired woman."

She put them in the ice-water pitcher. They were beautiful roses and costly, and they shone out gloriously from among the heaps of parcels and letters addressed "To the Woman Who Was So Tired." The Little Reporter's fingers trembled on her pen and she splashed down upon the yellow copy paper. For a moment her hand pressed her temple, then she dropped her face in her hands. The city editor walked over to her.

"Are you sick, Miss Sanderson?" he asked, kindly.

"No-o," she drawled.

"I hope you haven't had some bad news."

"No," she said again. "It's just 'Tired.' It's on my conscience. I can't rest—I-I—"

Nearly she broke down. Her eyes were growing big and shiny.

"All these letters, these bundles, these roses, oh, I didn't think it would turn out like this—how could I know people would go on so? I had to get a story. I couldn't waste all that time—I hunted and searched till 9 o'clock that night, and I just—"

"Don't say you faked it," interrupted the city editor. "I know it's true: everybody knows it's true!"

"I didn't make it up. It was all true—oh, don't you understand? I was IT."

Her face went down among the roses and parcels.

The city editor gazed about the room, yet seeing none of the rush getting out of next morning's paper, hearing none of the click of typewriters nor the din at the telegraph tables. And this was "The Woman Who Was So Tired!" Their own Little Reporter, who went in and out among them, so unconsciously cheerful, so full of the joy of life and work, calling out sometimes when she had finished two columns "Find something else for me so I can run up a nice space bill this week!"

His mind travelled over the details of the story that had stirred so many hearts. The woman had appeared to be a book canvasser, working on commission—how like a reporter working on space and scouring the town for news! Frail and young, she had a whole family of dependents. In the story she had slipped three times turned her ankle. Instinctively he looked at the Little Reporter's feet, and noticed that she was wearing old shoes, the one shoe much larger than the other, doubtless because of the swelling of her strained ankle. Why, on the night of the day when he had sent her out he had not returned laughing and limping?

He looked out of the window, out over the towering skyscrapers of great New York, where daily he had sent her to bring in news of the city's joys and sorrows, its weddings and its funerals, its prayers and its cursings, its virtues and its vices, its feasting and its fasting. "The Woman Who Was So Tired" was often hungry! Had the Little Reporter ever lacked for food? Involuntarily his eye traveled back to her desk and rested upon the large-printed quotations one of the men reporters had festively hung over it the morning they had published her particularly racy and sparkling account of a banquet at Sherry's:

"Who writes the fine report of the feast?"

She who got none and enjoyed it least!"

For three years now the Little Reporter had been on his staff, the woman among a dozen men. At first on she had hesitated about taking her so irresponsible. She had never spoken of her family, her home. Who would have suspected the burden she

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never boiled or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

carried so lightly upon her shoulders? And on the day he had sent her out to write on the "most anything woman" she could find in New York, surely there must have been some special reason why "good space" was necessary to her that day! Once he had laughingly called her an Oliver Twist, because she was always "asking for more" space. He had always suspected she spent large sums for clothes, for she dressed smartly with stylish gowns and nobby hats, but the woman of her story made her own dresses and hats on Sunday and after midnight. When did the Little Reporter get time to sleep?

From the high window he looked out again over busy, laughing, sorrowing, noisy, seething New York, then again at the head of the Little Reporter still sunk upon her desk, then around upon the men in the room.

"I expect," he said to himself, "we sometimes forget up here in our tower of observation that we too are a part of New York, and perhaps New York also forgets it."

They were wanting him at his own desk and he hurried over, yet turning an instant to look again at the Little Reporter, and say a kindly word to reassure her troubled heart, he saw that her hand had fallen away from her face and that she was fast asleep in the midst of the hubbub of the city room.

And he tripped off softly and motioned away Dobbie, who was hurrying to her with proofs, lest he disturb and awaken the woman who was so tired.—New York Times.

enamel, and forms the principal constituent of the tooth. The cementum is a thin covering over the root of the teeth and extends from the neck to the apex of the latter.

The pulp occupies an elongated canal which runs through the centre of the dentine. It contains the nerves and blood vessels of the tooth, is the vital part of the latter, and sends forth fibres of living matter through the microscopic canals of the dentine to nourish and endow the tooth with sensation.

Diseases of the teeth are brought about in a variety of ways, but they almost always begin with the decay of the enamel, through the medium of which the dentine rapidly disappears under the action of acids produced by the fermentation of morsels of food in the mouth. Then the pulp becomes exposed, which brings about the most common form of toothache. We need hardly remind our readers that this ailment results in the most exquisite suffering.

It will be seen by this, then, that dentists when treating diseased teeth are confronted with three classes of them, these being those in which the enamel and dentine are affected; those where the pulp is dead or dying. It is in the appropriate treatment

of each of these classes that the skill of the dentist is shown and it is by their improper treatment, or their proposed prolongation, that the quick becomes apparent.

An authority on the matter states that 95 p.c. of all dental troubles are the direct outcome of uncleanness; which is the same as saying that there is a neglect to use the tooth-brush, or to wash the mouth after eating, Tartar is the chief enemy of the teeth, this being a deposit of animal and mineral matter precipitated from the fluids of the mouth. We need not describe this tartar, seeing that it is unhappily too common and too obvious in the cases of a great many individuals.

But quite outside of the fact that it eats into the enamel, it makes the gums spongy, forces the gums from the teeth, produces an absorption of the bony sockets, imparts a disagreeable odor to the breath and—most important of all—vitiate the saliva. In view of what has been said in regard to the importance of this fluid in the process of digestion, this same vitiation is one of the most harmful results brought about by tartar.

All of which points to the necessity of absolute cleanliness. Indeed if the mouth were kept perfectly clean and pure, teeth would never decay. But, inasmuch, as particles of food will insist upon clinging to the teeth after meals, it remains for us to remove these particles by such means as are possible.

These means include the tooth-brush which, by the way, should be soft rather than hard; silk thread which is especially woven for teeth-cleaning purposes and can be obtained at any drug store, and such powders and mouth washes as are free from acid. There are by the way, a good many dentifrices which are objectionable by reason of their acidity. Great care should be taken to avoid these because they lead to the rapid destruction of the teeth.

However, an article which has found favor with the public may, as a rule, be accepted. Besides that, it must not be forgotten that reputable manufacturers of dentifrices have reputations to maintain which they cannot afford to ignore by foisting a harmful compound upon their patrons.

The work of the skilled dentist, outside of the removal of tartar, which, by the way, is not nearly so painful a process as many people seem to think it is: consists of filling teeth, extracting those that are useless, the treatment of the mouth in general and the fitting of artificial teeth. It need hardly be said that the latter portion of the work is among the most important.

It is as upon a perfect dental outfit rest the three great functions, beauty, speech and digestion. And here, just a word about the constituents of artificial teeth. Many people still believe that such teeth are taken from dead persons. This belief is on the face of it, absurd, inasmuch as there are infinitely more living people who want artificial teeth than there are dead people who could furnish the supply, even supposing that the friends of the latter were willing that the remains of their loved ones should be mutilated for the purpose in question. As a matter of fact, artificial teeth are composed of silex, felspar and kaolin. From these minerals, together with the needed coloring matter, such teeth are manufactured. There is absolutely no tooth or teeth used by dentists which were originally to be found in the human mouth.

Artificial teeth are kept in place either through the medium of "plates" or by bridge and crown work. In the first instance the "plates" are made either of one of the precious metals, or hard rubber, which accurately fit the hard palate and the fixed, the former being kept in position by two natural forces: adhesion and atmospheric pressure.

Crown work consists of attaching artificial tops to decayed teeth, or to roots. The crowns may consist either of gold, or, for front teeth, porcelain facings. In bridge-work, where there are two or more sound roots or teeth with spaces between, it is impossible to supply the missing teeth by constructing what is in reality, a series of crowns across the vacancy. Let it be again said that, as with the treatment of teeth, so with the work of supplying the artificial articles in place of those lost, the skill of the dentist is a factor in the total result. Now in dentistry as in some other of the professions, the clientele of an operator rests upon his skill and honesty. It follows then that the dentist who has a reputation, as a rule, deserves it because he has satisfied his patients and earned his fee. On the other hand, the quack who entices victims into his office through the medium of absurdly small fees and impossible promises to return, and relies for his livelihood upon a casual trade, the moral of all of which is so clear that it is unnecessary to point it clearer.

The care of the teeth should, if possible, begin in childhood. Also, any trouble with the dental equipment should not be neglected, inasmuch as it is liable to have painful, and even serious results. Do not forget that legitimate dental science has reached that state in which practically all of the evils which civilization has imposed on the mouth can be removed. Cleanliness is an essential after the work of the dentist has been completed. And, most important of all, do not forget that your health depends, to a very great extent, upon the perfection of your masticatory process.

In and conclusion, I can hardly emphasize too strongly the necessity of the particular cleanliness referred to. Some prefer to use the tooth-brush after each meal. This is by

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Is A Canadian Company For Canadians

This company does not accept foreign business.

Of the \$5,555,639.00 of new insurance issued during 1906, all of this, except \$46,000 written in Newfoundland, was obtained right here in Canada.

This company does not invest in foreign stocks or securities. There are plenty of profitable, conservative securities right here at home.

Being a Mutual Company, every policy-holder is an owner, and shares equitably in the profits.

Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Shops Last of Winnipeg.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Shops," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 10th day of March, 1909, for the construction and erection, complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of shops east of Winnipeg.

Plans, details and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, District Engineer, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00).

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Dated at Ottawa, 30th January, 1909.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

No. 2708.

Dame Marie Catherine Oulmet, wife of Adrien Paquette, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff,

vs.
Said Adrien Paquette, defendant.

An action of separation as to bed and board has been instituted on 21st January, 1909.

Montreal, 19th February, 1909.

LEBLANC, BROSSARD & FOREST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

far the better way, if the habit can be formed and it is convenient. If this is found difficult, however, it can be used every night and morning. Lemon juice may be used with the lute instead of the powder. Dilute the lemon juice with water just as you would with any other tooth wash.

If you will press the gums slightly between the thumb and forefinger against the teeth each time after washing, you will find it will assist in hardening them and will help materially to keep the teeth clean and healthy. The gums should be taken firmly between the thumb and forefinger and every part should be pressed slightly against the teeth. After this, it is well to rinse out the mouth with whatever tooth-wash you may be using.

I have previously referred to the use of silk floss, and would especially emphasize the necessity of this at frequent intervals, if one wants to be sure that the teeth are thoroughly cleaned. The silk floss should be run in between the teeth and brought back and forth with a view of cleaning out all the particles of food that may have lodged there. The teeth will rarely decay if the suggestions made in this article are followed in every particular.

THE NATURAL LIFE OF CANADA

Is A Canadian Company For Canadians

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