## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Some progress seems to have been made toward the determination of the sums of money to be exacted from China by way of indemnity, but there are still some serious obstructions to the final settlement of the question The cost of the German military and naval expedition is officially estimated at a little less than \$31,000,000, and the disbursements of Great Britain for like purposes are computed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at somewhat less than two-thirds of that amount. No estimates on this score are yet forthcoming from He stood at a roulette table and France, Russia, Japan and the United States, or from any of the other for- dies and their queer looking "daugheign Powers who took minor parts the coercive demonstrations. Should the sums demanded be in every case proportioned to the number of warsnips sent to Chinese waters and to the number of sold'ers engaged in the restoration of order, the total needed to make rood the military and navaí expenditures up to date, will scarcely fall short of \$150,000,000. These figures, moreover, only represent the cutlay up to date, and will, doubtless, receive considerable additions, if punitive expeditions are to be continued and the armed occupation of the Province of Chihli is to be prolonged. Neither does the aggregate mentioned include damages for the loss of life and property on the part of missionaries, merchants and other civilian subjects of foreign Powers. If the amount at which France is understood to assess the in-France is understood to assess the in-juries received by her in the ways last named be accepted as a standard by Germany, Great Britain, the United States and Italy, the aggregate ex-acted in the shape of damages may reach \$50,000,000 more. The claims put forward by Russia and Japan on this account will be relatively small, for the reason that neither of these Pow-ers had any missionaries in China. It is said moreover that many of the is said moreover that many of the Powers question the right upon which ery new male, then looked away. They France insists to exact compensation the lossess suffered by Chine converts to Christianity.

On the whole, it seems probable that, unless exemplary or punitive damages are demanded in addition to pier. That person's dull eyes lighted compensation for actual disburse-up. He looked again at Mr. Schwab's ments and losses by foreign Powers or their subjects, the total indemnity will not much exceed \$200,000,000. The interest and sinking fund required for a loan to cover the aggregate indemnity here estimated could, undoubtedly, be provided by China, partly by an increase of the revenue derivable from customs, and partly by the sub-stitution of a lump sum payable at the port of entry by foreign goods destined for the interior, in lisu of the likin, or inland transit dues. There is reason to believe that the pecuni-ary indemnity demanded by Russia on the score of disbursements and ac-tual losses will be inconsiderable, if she is permitted to maintain a mili-tary counties. tary occupation of Manchuria for an indefinite period. The St. Petersburg Government asserts that the occupation will be but temporary, and it even offers, we are told, to reinquish its claim to exclusive rights in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. The chances indubitably are that Russ's chances indubitably are that Russia, once in possession of Manchuria, will once in possession of Manchuria, will voluntarily surrender it, when England renounces the N.12 Valley, and not earlier. The Czar might, of course, be compel 4 to evacuate Manchuria, but who will undertake the task of compulsion?

In his recent speech to the Reichstag, the Imperial Chancellor made it clear enough that Germany regards the Russian occupation of Manchuria with indifference. Neither is the attack. British Government, however much it may be provoked by the close apand Russian soldiers at Tientsin, in position to dictate to the Czar, unless it enters into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, and defensive alliance with Japan, and such a combination would almost certainly be followed by the interposition of France on Russia's side. That the Mikado's Ministers will attempt, single-handed, to drive Russia from Manchuria is scarcely conceivable, first, because, in the long run, they might have to face France as well as Russia, and, secondly, because they can be conciliated by an offer of Corea.

One cause of delay in the determ ination of indemnities is the demand pressed by Germany and certain other foreign Powers for the condign punishment of a large number of of provincial officials, in addition to the principal offenders who have been already put to death. The Russian Minister at Pekin has set his face against this demand for further bloodshed, and it is satisfactory to know that both the United States and Japan are of the opinion that vindictive measures of the homicidal kind have been carried far enough. We should bear in mind that China may at any time make a counter-demand for compensation in view of the wan-ton massacres and foul atrocities ton massacres and foul atreettes committed by foreign troops in many parts of the Province of Chihli, under the pretext of making punitive de-monstrations. Compared with the Germans, French and Russians, the hands of the English and the Japanese are comparatively clean.

## EXPLAINED.

Barber-Why is it that you and your brothers are so bald? Victim—I'll tell you if you prom ise to say nothing about it.

Barber—Sure.

Victim, whispering—It's because our hair has fallen out.

## Schwab At Monte Carlo

Created a Sensation When He Exposed His Bulky Roll

Charles M. Schwab, millionaire steel king, was the center of a small whirl-wind of excitement at Monte Carlo last spring. Mr. Schwab had been drifting about Europe on a short vacation and finally landed at Monte Carlo and after dining strolled over to the gambling

watched the play. Queer looking old la-



PINNED A ROSE ON HIS COAT. ters" glanced at him, as they did at ev thought that Mr. Schwab looked poor. Presently Mr. Schwab took a seat vacated by one of the players. He reach ed into the inside breast pocket of a long frock coat. His hand reappeared with a 1,000 franc note (\$200). tossed it carelessly toward the crouface, this time more closely. He saw through the boyish, rather firm expression, smiled and passed over the chips

with great graciousness. Schwab tossed them about on many numbers, like a man who knows the roulette table well, but cares little for

hot pocket of that hot coat. Again it reappeared with a 1,000 franc note. In a few minutes his purchases were gone once more. He thrust his hand into the coat. Again it reappeared with a 1,000 franc note. In a few minutes his purchases were gone once more. He thrust his hand into the coat. pocket, and a look of annoyance came over his face. The outside of the coat was agitated. His hand seemed to be fumbling and fumbling in vain. The croupler and the queer looking ladies-'mothers" and "daughters"-watched him anxiously.

Gradually the expression of annoyance faded from his face, and his arm began to reappear from the depths of that mysterious pocket. That side of the coat collapsed; the hand reappeared. In it was a huge bundle of 1,000 franc notes, a small fortune. Mr. Schwab had disentangled his roll and

was ready for business.

The croupier beamed, the "mothers" and "daughters" exchanged glances and began to circle slowly, like vultures, toward young Schwab's chair. He invested 2,000 francs and absorbed himself in the table.

The "mothers" stood as a rear guard. and the "daughters" advanced to the

ders. Then he glanced around. started up in amazement and alarm. The "daughters" in their enthusiasm had so pressed in upon him that he was reposing upon a sea of chiffon and Their faces were close to his. Their hands rested upon his shoul-

As he rose one of them, as if yielding to an uncontrollable impulse of adoration, pinned a great red flower upon the lapel of that now splendid coat, the home of that mighty "roll."

A look of annoyance came into young Schwab's frank, open, sunny face, then vanished, and his beautiful smile returned, the smile of the jayhawker who gratefully accepts a gold brick from a confidence man, the smile of the hayseed with the bagful of "green

bowed like a prince dismissing an embassador. Then he sat down again and paid no more attention to the "daugh-ters," although they caressed his hair, patted his shoulders and poured into each of his ears a flood of compliments in French and broken English.

He played beavily for that time of the year. Soon the stacks of colored ivory began to multiply. He was looking at the croupler over a perfect breastwork of ivory. When excitement in the neighborhood was at its height at least were backing his play

and "mothers" and "daughters" were on the verge of nervous prostration, the young man emitted a mighty yawn and pushed his mass of disks toward the croupier. With a giance of the eye the croupier made the estimate and counted upon the table- Well, it was a good many 1,000 franc notes. Schwab shuffled them together, rolled them up, and the coat engulfed them. He rose and buttoned it carefully, his eyes dancing merrily from one eager face to another of the women who pressed about him. When the last button was secured, he bowed and pushed his way

through the throng. He was apparen ly blind and deaf; but, oh, how child like was his smile! It was impossible for the women to believe that vouldn't invite them to supper if only they could make him see and hear

Young Schwab evidently played as Lord Chesterfield advises young men to play, for amusement. It was perfectly apparent that he had no passion for gambling. But it was also clear that he knew how to win, how to follow up his "luck" and when to stop.

They say that he came out a good many thousands ahead on his two days' play, or was it three? They say that he accepted an invitation to that secluded "inside room" where the play is much higher than in the main room They say that he had no reason to regret going. But this may or may not be true. Certain it is that after that first evening the "mothers" and "daughters" looked longingly and admiringly at him, but kept at a distance. Mr. Schwab's smile is a thing of beauty. He brought it with him from the cradle. It is a valuable asset.

DISTINCTION, NOT DIFFERENCE. A group of small boys, gathered under a big oak, had listened spellbound for an hour to Uncle Enoch's tales of adventure by land and by sea, on the field of battle and in the trackless forest.

At last the hero of all the adventures paused for breath, and one of his listeners ventured a single gasp-

Uncle Enoch, he stammered, I s'pose s'pose you never ran away from ything in all your life? Not from cears nor tigers nor cannons nor wild

bears nor tigers nor cannons nor wild Indians, nor-mor anything?

Uncle Enoch pulled his spectacles well down on his long nose, and gazed benignly over them at the venturesome young person.

Benny, he said, in the tone of one safely arrived at the seat of wisdom, you live long enough an' you'll find out 'tisn't ever best to run away from danger, no matter what; but you'll see danger, no matter what; but you'll see times when you'll change front an' advance in the other direction 'bout advance in the other as fast as you can go.

HINGED ON THE COWS.

The London Outlook speaks of over with an agricultural cast in his which boded ill for his lass. He was a dairyman who owned 30 r 40 cows. He was arranging with bidden to name the Well, sir, be replied, I canna say ows, ye see; but I'll be there as soon as ever I can.

JUST LIKE DICK.

Teacher-Bobby, can you tell me the meaning of the word respect? Bobby-Yes'm. It's the feelin' one kid has for another what kin lick

THE GIRL FRIEND.

Oh, I suppose George sowed his wild eats before I married him, and made time, but he was stupid and went a fool of himself, generally, like other men, but I always trust him!
What a delightfully new sensation it must be to him!

SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY. Askit-I wonder why Grumpeigh's rife deserted him?

Tellit—She had a new going-away gown and wanted an excuse to wear it.

MIGHT BE INCLUDED.

Her Husband—Don't you think Mrs. Brown is in the neighborhood of thirty?
She—Oh, perhaps! It is a thickly-inhabited neighborhood.

The Manufacture of Plate Glass.
The costing table of a plate glass fac-

SYMPATHY. Hicks-I dreamed of my mother-in-

law last night.
Wicks—Is that so? I haven't had
the nightmare now for a long time.

FORCE OF HABIT. live cents for a two-cent stamp? Why, red to the annealing oven, where it remains several days. When taken out, that is outrageous!

THE AWFUL SIGNIFICANCE.

Weary Willie-I dreamt last night dat I died and went ter heaven! W'ot the hayseed with the bagful of "green goods."

"Thank you," he said in English.
"Merci," he said in French. And he bowed like a prince disputation and goes be contraries!

> An Interloper. Old Gentleman-Here, sir, how is it catch you kissing my daughter? The Lover-By sneaking in on us, sir.-Philadelphia Press.

Not at All Stingy.

Irate Citizen-Look here, sir, I just down your confounded coal hole. What are you going to do about it? Landlord-Oh, well, here's a nickel! Go buy a cake of soap.-New York Evening Journal.

A man may enjoy bounding health and know very little about the cause of his happiness, and, alas, a man may suffer all the woes of dyspepsia and have no certain knowledge as to the cause of his misery.

"I'm a confirmed dyspeptic. That a the reason I look so old," said Mr. Col-

lander, gazing almost enviously at the red bronze face of his former chum at

college, who had dropped down from the country into Mr. Collander's city "What you need is simple country

food, man," said his old friend, clap ping him heartily on the shoulder 'Come and visit my wife and me on the farm for awhile, and we'll set you up. It's rich city living that's too much for you. Now, take breakfast, for in-stance. All I have is two good cups of coffee, a couple of fresh doughnuts, a bit of steak with a baked potato, some bats.

confirmation of his idea.

"A cup of hot water and two slices of dry toast," he responded soberly. "But if you think a simple diet like yours would help me I will make one more attempt to be a healthy man."-Youth's Companion.

Joe Manton's Pistols.

Joe Manton, the famous gunmaker, was crossing Hounslow heath when he was stopped by a highwayman. On hearing the summons to "stand and de-liver" Manton recognized a pistol of his own make leveled at his head. confound it, you rascal," cried the indignant gunmaker, "I'm Joe Manton and that's one of my pistols you've got How dare you try to rob me!" you're Joe Manton, are you?" said the highwayman coolly. "Well, you charged me 10 guineas for this brace of pis tols, which I call a confounded swindle, though I admit they're a good pair of barkers. Now I mean to be quits with you. Hand me over 10 guineas, and I'll let you go because you're Joe Manton, though I know you have got £50 at least about you."

Joseph swallowed his wrath and promptly paid the 10 guineas. But he never forgave the highwayman for getand he made himself a special double gun with barrels barely two feet long, which he always carried about with him afterward when traveling and christened "The Highwayman's Mas-ter." With this weapon I have heard that he subsequently shot a highway-man who stopped his chaise and mortally wounded him.—"Kings of the Rod, Rifle and Guns."

He was too modest to be a successful lover, and he had let 40 years of his life go by without ever coming

to an emotional point.

He was in love with a fair being of suitable age, but he would not tell her so, and though she knew it she could not very well give him a hint about the situation.

She was willing because she had arrived at that time of life when a woman is not nearly so hard to please as she might have been at some other

away without a word.

He was gone a long, long time, and when he came back he found her still ready.

"I have come back after many years," he said to her as he took her hand in greeting. She had learned something in the

years since she had seen him last. "Well, for goodness' sake, Henry," she exclaimed fervidly, "why don't you take them? I'm 35 now. How many nore years do you want?"

Then a great light shone upon him,

The casting table of a plate glass factory is about 20 feet long, 15 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Strips of iron on each side afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness of the plate to be cast. The molten glass is poured on the table, and the roller passing from end to end spreads the glass to a uniform thickness. The Customer-What's this? Seventy- glass, after cooling rapidly, is transfermains several days. Druggist—Beg pardon, sir. I it is very rough and uneven and in that thought you had a prescription for it. state is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desire rather than transparency. The greater part of the glass, however, is ground, smoothed and polished.

> Doesn't Count For Much. "Lovely wedding, wasn't it?" asked the maid of honor.

"Onite so," admitted the bride's dearest enemy "Every detail perfect," suggested the

"Oh, I don't know. We might make an exception of the groom, don't you

"Oh, possibly, possibly," admitted the maid of honor "but that's a minor de-tail, anyway."

Heat of the Stars

rized as follows: The apparatus em

Experiments at the Yerkes observato-

ployed was sensitive enough to register the heat received from a candle 15 miles distant. The heat received from Arcturus was equivalent to the beat eccived from a candle at a distance of about six miles.

The Difference.

Lady-1 see you advertise homemade Baker-Yes, ma'am.

Lady-Does it taste like homemade? Baker-No, indeed, ma'am. It's sweet and light.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

Sashes of all kinds and description will be a feature of summer dre

The prettiest, most becoming face veil for mourning wear is made of brussels net with a scalloped edge, a hemstitched border or a crape band. Embroidered batiste of the finest texture and the daintiest biscuit tint is to be very much worn this season for entire gowns, waists and trimmings.

French knots are quite as popular as ever as a means of trimming, with the difference of using heavy very effective.

Spring bats have blossomed out in a very realistic way with flowers in the lead for decoration. Roses are first on the list, but all sorts of exquisite floral designs are in evidence on the new

fresh biscuit or muffins and either griddle cakes or a piece of pie to top off the What do you have?"

The new leather belts are the same straight around bands so long worn, but are covered with rows of stitching a live of with velvet showing a The city man looked at his red cheeked friend, who stood waiting for the narrow line through the center, the leather overlapping and being stitched

> Single faced velvet ribbon is pror ed as one of the trimmings for foulard gowns, and it is to be stitched on at the upper edge. Graduated bands of piece velvet were stitched on to the skirts of the winter models, so it is only the same idea differently express-

The Red Flag. The red button and the red flag have been the emblem of labor and revolution for more than 3,000 years. In the ancient world the favorite colors of the ancient world the favorite colors of the arisiocracy were white and azure blue, while red was plebelan. Minerva and Ceres, the goddesses of labor and agriculture, were always represented as dressed in flaming red, and the banners of the Greek and Roman trade ners of the Greek and Roman trade culture, were always represented as dressed in flaming red, and the ban-ners of the Greek and Roman trade ners of the Greek and Roman trade unions were of the same color. The red flag nowhere in antiquity meant ferocity and slaughter, but rather typified the fact that all men, whether slaves or masters, had in their veins the same hublood and in their nature the same humanity.

Parents half a century ago worked nature for that share of this world's goods which they accumulated in America, and they felt that their children should be spared as much or all of the drudgery of ife, and should live in ease and luxury if possible.

Apropos of the above, the following, taken from the current number of The

blood and in their nature the same humanity.

But in the frequent servile wars of Italy and Greece the red flag gradually became the emblem not of labor, but of revolt. At one time when the rebellious slaves and gladiators under Spartacus defeated three Roman armies the red flag was on the point of supplanting the eagle in the imperial city itself. It is related that the labor soldiers It is related that the labor soldiers out to inquire why a particular set of were so fanatically devoted to their women had had difficulty in obtaining flag that it was the custom of their work. flag that it was the custom of their work. They were women had had difficulty in obtaining certain work. They were women who during a certain three months had called at the not the enemy's ranks and so compel central bureau for the employment of women intending to have their names in it.

to another column, "he must have been a very bad judge of horseflesh."

"Save Me From My Friends."

This saying is commonly attributed to Voltaire, who at Ferney when pes-tered by professions of insincere friendship said, "I pray God to deliver me from my friends; I will defend myself employment.
"In more than a third of the total number of cases under consideration

The thought, however, is attributed by the French to Marshal Villars, while Kant discovers it in an Italian proverb, and a German collection of proverbial wisdom gives it in a modified form. Antigonus, one of the gen-erals of Alexander the Great, offered

marched on Exeter pulled down the throne and divided it into 365 pieces. one for every day of the year. The pieces were safely secured in many hiding places, and when peace was re stored the pieces were put together again without the aid of a single nail. ry have led to certain results on the heat of the stars that may be summa-

The shah of Persia once asked a

group of his courtiers whom they thought the greater man, himself or his father. At first he could get no re ply to so dangerous a question, the an swer to which might cost the courtiers their heads.

At last a wily old courtier said, "Your father, sire, for although you are equal to your father in all other re-"Your father, sire, for atmought your are equal to your father in all other respects in this he is superior to you, that he had a greater son than any you "An how do ve know which way Oi'm goin?"

## WORK FOR WOMEN.

RAINING IS NECESSARY IN MOST OCCUPATIONS NOWADAYS.

eekers For Employment Must Have Special Qualifications - Women's Work Now Isn't What It Was In

Our Grandmothers' Days. In social walks of life one is almost daily confronted with seekers after em ployment. Particularly is the fact noticewomen among women in this On gauze materials they are time, when so many of the gentler sex are forced to earn their own living. On the other hand, statements in print, as well as verbal, call attention to the fact that there are not enough capable people for the positions requiring capability of their respective kinds, and that there is "room at the top." In other words, the latter assertion points to the fact that skilled labor, not to say specialism, in every department of work is one of the ost essential qualifications of success in gainful occupations.

Unfortunately women nearing middle age or older who find themselves suddenly cast adrift upon their own resources have not the training which commands a place and a price in this scientific pe riod. The conditions of their early life in all likelihood did not tend to afford in all likelihood did not tend to afford training along any particular line. Two generations ago, perhaps, there were skilled needlewomen and women who could spin yarn and weave fabrics and knit their own stockings, all of which were feminine accomplishments quite as laudable in their time as a knowledge of stenography and double entry bookkeeping or the acquisition of a degree of B. S. or A. M., by which one may earn her bread and butter.

To account for the changes reasons are

A Bad Judge.

Some years ago King Edward VII, then Frince of Wales, was a guest at a country house in England, and, picking up a sporting paper in the billiard room one morning, was soon deep in its contents. A clergyman, also a guest, noticed this, and, sidling up, asked in a tone that was meant to carry reproof, "Is your royal highness really interested in that paper?"

really interested in that paper?"

The prince glanced around. "I never read anything I do not feel interested in," he remarked.

The clergyman, though, would not be denied. "Do you know, your royal" and ded to 238 of these unregisterable women in all. "The curiosity," says the author, which I always feel about the human story, mingled with the hope of finding some new variant of it, led me to inquire with some eagerness into the causes with the comparison. The clergyman, though, would not be denied. "Do you know, your royal highness, that one of my friends has lost hundreds of pounds by betting on horse racing and has never won anything?" he asked.

"Well," said the prince as he turned to another column, "he must have been to another column, "he must have been to you wish in the matter it was that I might discover some lew variant of it, led me to inquire with some engeness into the causes which had prevented these particular applicants for work from attaining the object of their desire, or, at least, of their ostensible desire. I brought to this investigation, as I have said, an open mind, though if I permitted myself any to another column, "he must have been discover some less hackneyed than want of training for the compara tive failures I was about to analyze Turning to the records of these 238, I found that in several cases there had been more than one reason why an individual had been judged ineligible for applicable.

want of training was quite clearly want of training was quite clearly the real hindrance to employment. That the work sought by these untrained women was in many instances extremely indefi-nite did not help matters, there being at the present time little demand for vague service. Forty-two of the untrained did be present time little demand for vague service. Forty-two of the untrained did not know what they wanted to do or to be. The others stated that they are sentime declaring he could look after his enemies himself. Churchill has something of the idea in the lines:

Greatly his foes he dreads, but most his friends: He hurts the most who lavishly commends.

A Historio Throne.

The biggest episcopal throne in Eutope is at the Exeter cathedral. Composed of the very best oak, with magnificent carving executed by the most expert designers of the day, the throne soars upward in beautiful tapering pinnacles, which rise up to the lofty roof of the sacred edifice. The throne is not only the biggest, but one of the oldest. It was saved from destruction by the Puritans by the ingenuity of the Cavaliers, who when the Roundheads marched on Exeter pulled down the throne and divided it into 365 pieces, cated, have obviously not been prepared in the right way for the occupations which they have wished to follow."

There cannot then be much doubt that want of adequate training is a very grave hindrance to a large number of women in their scarch for employment, since such figures quoted from the records of such figures quoted from the records of a single employment society could cer-trainly be matched or surpassed by many other registries and laborated other registries and labor bureaus-Brooklyn Eagle.

> Premature Criticism. A green Irishman having been ordered by his employer to saddle the horse and ride to town on a mission, was observed by a neighbor putting the saddle on hind part before. Approaching him, he re-

marked:
"You've got that saddle on wrong end

Ladies of Canad The hollow sq tary tactic, was Why? Because ada and Tommy ish possessions s lesson is, that the colonies shou and the ladies o power-can do m that end. Ceyle finest teas. By sister colonies, These teas appe from purity, from they are superi Drinkers of Gree Salada or Blue R A little creat

THE H

gloves will prev off. It also gi Daughter-That's I learned to-day splendid thing for

A Raging Washel down Chas. C. Ellis of I "Standing waist writes, "gave me It grew worse dai tors in Oakland, Cmaha said I had not live. Then I New Discovery as six bottles."

coughs, colds, a

troubles by J. E. I Eastern Farmer me going West. coal nor wood. M ing corn for fuel, is -Wall, yes, it is big we can't git 'en

Drugging Will Doctors say so. ments and tablet Catarrh is a ge excite disease in nasal passages and are hard to get at oure the disease. By carrying the po the air you breath parts. You must medication will Catarrhozone is gua why it has created medical world. Catarrhozone; it heals-in a word, it everything about Ca you can learn by never disappoints, a at druggiets, or Po

Sold by J. E. Ric Small boy, rushir know where I ca sled awful cheap. some money? Ma asked, but I gues nothing, 'cause Mr for it any more. Johnny Nobbs ha where is Johnny? hill on it just nov

killed himself.

Job Couldn't If he'd had itchir

ribly annoying; but will cure the worst It has cured thousan or bodily eruptions is world. Price 25c a b Sold by J. E. Richard

Richfello-What Miss Beauty has the way, she is with Do you know him ? nent importer of de toilet articles.

A big Quar Is always found in a viline, the best house It cures rheumatism, headache, sick stoma everything that a lini Mothers find it on their children for the chest, sprains and without Polson's Ner the pains and aches of

relieve a vast amoun year. For Sale by J.

To clear lead pipes of concentrated lye d cut grease, etc. Nev down a pipe-it colle clogs. Putnam's Cor Doesn't lay a man up f

and surely goes on doin ing is known of the of is shelled. Plenty of Some of them are da with Putnam's except druggists. Sold by J. E. Richa Coroner-What was

mond Jo's death? B disease. Coroner-Are Broncho Pete-Sartin. ace and he had it up hi BIOYCLISTS, young or bottle of Pain-Killer in It cures cuts and woun quickness. Avoid sub

one Pain-Killer, Perry