

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Max Nordau, in his recent novel entitled "Morganatic," has evidently sought inspiration in the extraordinary story of themorganatic wife of an emperor. The baroness, sometimes when in Paris has been styled "Princess Francis of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha," and there are many who insist that he is entitled to the designation. Nordau's novel is almost identical to the story of the baroness's life. Her name was the Countess Geiger, and she was the only child of a Viennese Hebrew professor of music, a man who considered that he had attained the highest pinnacle of fame and fortune when he was selected to install the rudiments of the pianoforte into the dull brain and unmusical ears of certain of the arch-dukes and arch-duchesses of the imperial family. Constance, at an early age developed signs of extraordinary talent for the piano, and soon came to be regarded in the light of a musical phenomenon, and as such was occasionally asked to play in the presence of the court.

On the death of the professor, his widow opened a dressmaker's shop, her talented daughter occupying the post of head saleswoman of the establishment. One of the widow's principal customers was the wife of old Haupt, then proprietor of the Goldenes Lamm Hotel, at that time noted for the excellence of its cuisine. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, an enthusiast on the subject of music, used frequently to dine there, and would enter into conversation with the lovely landlady concerning his favorite theme. It was during one of these discussions that Herr Haupt found occasion to mention the name of Countess Geiger, and to interest the prince in her welfare.

Notwithstanding the difference in their rank and social status, the prince became a frequent visitor at the Geiger house and shop, and finally in the autumn of 1881 all Viennese society was startled out of its senses by the announcement that the popular and chivalrous Prince Leopold had contracted a marriage with the dressmaker's daughter and saleswoman. The dismay of his royal and imperial relatives was increased by the discovery that instead of marrying her morganatically (as his brother, Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, wedded a few years later the American born danseuse, Elise Hensler, of Boston, now Countess Edla), the American widow, right hand before the altar of the famous old Schottenkirche, where the ceremony was performed by the Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna himself, Prince Leopold's explanation of this was to the effect that he had no right or power to form a morganatic alliance, since his mother, the Duchess of Prince Kohary, was merely a Hungarian noblewoman, and therefore not entitled to mate on a footing of equality with the reigning houses. While strictly speaking, this theory was logical and valid in the eyes of the law, it was of course bitterly contested by his relatives, especially by his brother, Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, grandfather of the present King; by his other brother, Augustus, married to Princess Clementine of Orleans, father of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; by his brother-in-law, the Duke of Nemours, as well as by his first cousin, the late Prince Consort of Great Britain, and the latter's wife, Queen Victoria.

In deference to the wishes of the family, Prince Leopold's bride refrained during the lifetime of her husband from making public use of the title of "princess," and contented herself with that of Baroness Rutenstein, conferred upon her by the ill-fated King Louis of Bavaria, although those who frequented her salons in Paris were accustomed to address her as princess. She lived with the prince happily, first in the Rue Spontini, and later on in the Rue Pergolese, in a lovely little palazzo, to which the prince gave the name of Villa Constance, and where they entertained King Ferdinand and many other relatives of Prince Leopold visiting Paris.

The prince died suddenly some years ago, while on a visit to Vienna without his wife, without making any testamentary provision for his widow and only son, Francis, being convinced that no one would venture to contest her marital rights to his large fortune. In this he was mistaken. For the last breath he scarcely left his body when he was seized in behalf of his sister-in-law, Princess Clementine, and his nephews, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Prince Philip of Coburg, son-in-law of King Leopold. The validity of the marriage was contested, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the widow was able to compel the family to make a small provision for her son. The family expressly stipulated that the annuity should be made in favor of the son, and not of the widow, whose claims to her consideration they declined to admit. Although she had in her possession quantities of letters addressed to her during the lifetime of her husband, couched in familiar and affectionate terms, and written by Princess Clementine, by Queen Victoria, and by members of the reigning families of Belgium, Portugal, Brazil and Saxe-Coburg, the only offer which they made to her was one of \$10,000 down if she would leave Vienna and abstain from all further attempts to secure by legal process her husband's fortune.

The last years of poor Constance were passed in relatively straitened circumstances in Paris, for she had no idea of the value of money, and was unable to realize that she could no longer be as manifest in her charities and in her gifts as in days of yore. Indeed, had it not been for the generosity of her actress sister-in-law, Countess Edla, the American widow of King Ferdinand of Portugal, she would have literally starved. She died suddenly at Dieppe, and her funeral in Paris was attended by a number of prominent people, including Prince Hohenzollern, then German ambassador in Paris; the late Duke of Valombrosa, father of the ill-fated Margherita of Moers, and by Alexander Dumas, the younger. Her son continues to receive an annuity from his father's relatives at Vienna, conditional on his refraining from assuming the title of "Prince Francis of Saxe-Coburg," which he could bear with every legal right in the event of an American bride rendering him financially independent of Princess Clementine and of his cousins.

Some weeks ago in denying in these letters the statement that the widowed infant Carlos of Spain was about to marry his dead wife's younger sister—falso—I intimated that she was far more likely to become the bride of Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. This prediction has now come true, and Ferdinand, who has arrived in Spain in process of transformation from a Bavarian prince of the blood into a Spaniard.

The marriage is not a fortunate one. The prince and his fiancée are first cousins, and experience has shown, especially in the case of reigning houses, that unions of this kind between first cousins are of a nature to develop and foster the hereditary physical and mental weaknesses of both dynasties. The

prince's mother is the Infanta Paz, the artist and first cousin of King Alfonso. His father, and namesake, Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, is one of the leading accoucheurs in Germany, and has brought up a very large number of Bavarian subjects into the world.

Lord Dunboyne, who has announced his resignation of the office of King's Remembrancer, is one of the few peers of the realm who are members of the bar. He is now in his sixtieth year, the twenty-fifth lord of his line, possessing one of the oldest titles of Europe. The first of his ancestors was summoned to parliament as a peer under the title of Lord Dunboyne as far back as 1274, in the reign of King Edward II., but the patent of the barony was only issued 300 years later by King Henry VIII.

There is an extraordinary romance in connection with this Dunboyne peerage. The twenty-fifth holder thereof was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, when the peerage suddenly devolved upon his nephew, a younger son, a nephew. Wishing to perpetuate his branch of the family, and to prevent the honors and estates passing to a cousin with whom he had no sympathy on bad terms, he applied to Pope Pius VI. for a dispensation to retire from the episcopacy and to marry. The reply which he received was that he can be couched in such severe terms of censure that the hot-tempered Irish prelate publicly fessed from the Roman Catholic Church, joined the State Reformed Church of Ireland, and then married a Protestant lady very much his junior. Thereafter, on the issue, to this marriage, a circumstance which exercised a considerable influence on the mind of the ex-bishop, and just before his death, which took place at Dunboyne Castle, on May 7, 1890, he was received back into the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Dr. Gahan. Wishing to divert as much property as possible from the cousin who was heir to the peerage and to the entail, he, after munificently providing for the welfare of his wife, bequeathed the remainder of the property of which he could dispose, to the Marquis of Eglar, the education of youths intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood. Naturally, litigation ensued, and in the course of it, the Rev. Dr. Gahan was sent to prison for several months on a charge of contempt of court in disobeying the order of the president judge that he should reveal the death-bed confession of Lord Dunboyne. The widow of the ex-bishop survived him sixty years, dying in 1890, at the age of ninety-six.

Curiously enough, no mention is made in the current "Who's Who" of the Peerage, and of other similar works of reference, of this marriage of the twenty-first Lord Dunboyne. The "Peers" are not obliged to state the name of his wife. Yet that she was in the eyes of the law his legal consort is abundantly shown by the records of the litigation between the twenty-second Lord Dunboyne and the Catholic College of Maynooth. The original father of the present Lord Dunboyne, the first of the name, was a miller, scions of which played a prominent role in English history, as far back as in the reign of King Richard Coeur de Lion. The name was afterwards corrupted into Butler. Lord Dunboyne's country seat ancestral home in Knopogue castle, in County Clare, was one of the feudal castles still habitable, and with its fine old stone staircases, dungeons, and secret passages, has a most interesting place of residence. The meaning of the name is "Kiss on the Hill."

Some months ago Col. Morgan, director of supplies at Woolwich and brought a libel suit against the London Times in consequence of charges made against him in the cable dispatches from Africa to that paper, to the effect that he had been guilty of gross incompetence and maladministration, resulting in the loss of millions of dollars. During the course of the trial it appeared that, although Col. Morgan had been cleared by a court of inquiry of the charges, the Times refused to make any correction, and Moberly Bell, the manager of the Times, had refused to explain that, during the hundred years or more of its existence, the Times had steadfastly adhered to the policy of never correcting or retracting, preferring to pay whatever damages might be awarded by courts in proceedings for libel rather than to retract, rather than take back a single one of its utterances in print. This policy was condemned from the bench. But yet the Times has now, as in many other instances of the same nature, been justified by the course of events. For Col. Morgan, who had refused any reparation except such as he might obtain through a court of law, has been suspended by the war department in consequence of the extraordinary disclosures made concerning his administration—first of all by Gen. Sir William Butler's committee, and now by the Justice Purcell commission, which has not yet completed its labors. Had the Times made the retraction demanded by the public part of the year, it would, in view of subsequent developments, have found that it had needlessly humiliated itself.

Of course this policy on the part of the London Times, unique among the newspapers of the world, is an estimable advantage, that its writers, knowing that it cannot and will not retract, anything, are exceedingly careful and conservative in all their statements, which endows the paper with a degree of reliability in the eyes of the public, not only at home, but abroad, which probably no other journal, English or foreign, enjoys. For this reason, a French, as well as German and Russian statesman have on several notable occasions made use of the means of communication to the public of things which they wish to be known and of opinion which they desire to proclaim rather than through the channels of the newspapers of their own country, the most notable instances being those of the late Prince Bismarck, of the Duc Dezazes when French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Thiers when President of the French Republic, and of the late Prince Lobanoff when Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czar.

Although there is a manifest injustice on the part of a newspaper in declining to repair a wrong, the course adopted by the Times for more than a century past has contributed to its prestige and authority. It takes the ground that it is up to the injured party to secure redress, and that it is not the business of the newspaper to be law by disproving in a libel suit the charges made against him. It has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, possibly millions, in damages and costs rather than retract statements made editorially or by correspondents in its columns. No one will ever, indeed, know exactly how colossal was the sum of money which the Times spent in connection with the great libel suit known as the Parnell commission, where its principal witness, a man of the name of Pigott, was shown to have perjured and forged the evidence upon which the paper believed it to be authentic, had based its charges against Charles Stuart Parnell.

The Vienna hospital for diseased fishes is surprising the doctors. The patients have already including a carp having an inflammation of the skin, a pike with smallpox, a porpoise from the Adriatic with inflammation of the lungs, a trout with

COULD RULE THE WORLD

BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES AN INVINCIBLE TRIO.

One Thousand Warships and Nearly Five Million Soldiers—An Alliance Suggested.

[London Correspondence, Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The most interesting idea which has occupied the attention of the diplomatic world, mooted a few days ago by an influential New York newspaper of high standing, to the effect that the time was ripe for the formation of a new triple alliance, the high contracting parties to which should be Great Britain, France and the United States. The idea is not quite a new one but its novelty consists in the fact that it was put forward at a time when the relations between the three countries are of an unusually cordial character, and by a sober and disinterested journal. It is probably much "in the air" at present, but its importance is so great that it is at least worthy of serious consideration.

With the admission of Japan practically assured, the combination would be one of such enormous power, that it almost amounts to a truism to say that it would insure the peace of the world. Its effects may perhaps best be shown by figures, and the following table will reveal some startling facts. TWENTY MILLION SQUARE MILES OF LAND.

Square miles.
The British Empire.....12,720,000
France and her possessions.....5,000,000
The United States.....3,145,000

Total.....20,865,000
When it is stated that the total land area of the world is computed to be 57,000,000 square miles, the importance of the above figures will be appreciated.

The enormous area of the British dominions—nearly the greatest empire in the world—was stated in the House of Lords only a few days ago to be twice and three-quarter millions of square miles, although in books of reference it is placed somewhat lower than this. The joint territory would constitute more than one-third of the total land surface of the globe.

POPULATION.
The British Empire.....400,000,000
France and her possessions.....30,000,000
The United States.....83,000,000

Total.....513,000,000
In round figures, the population of the earth is 1,500,000,000, so that the subjects of the new alliance would number more than one-third of the world's inhabitants.

The armed strength of the alliance would be stupendous, and it would be practically impossible for any combination of world powers to bring to bear a force capable of even threatening it seriously.

FIGHTING POWER.

Men. Guns.
The British Empire.....1,000,000 1,200
France and her possessions.....300,000 500
The United States.....200,000 500

Totals.....1,500,000 2,200

In compiling the above, the whole strength of armies has been taken into account. Thus that of Great Britain is 1,000,000 men, 1,200 guns, 1,000 ships, 1,000 volunteers, the troops in India, and all the native colonial forces. The United States army is almost insignificant in comparison with the British, but 200,000 perfectly trained men constitute a force that is not to be ignored.

When we come to the navies of the three powers, the overwhelming force of the combination is more strikingly apparent.

Battleships.....36 28
Cruisers.....130 44
Torpedo craft.....240 51
Submarines.....40 69

Totals.....477 454 125
Total ships, 1,056.
These figures include battleships.

Power of Endurance

is one of the highest attributes of success. What use is a highly trained athlete if he has no staying power? Perhaps the best test of endurance in either people or things is this same power of endurance.

To endure and prove excellent in spite of continued use and strain is one of the surest signs of a good Piano. The following letter from Miss E. H. How of Brampton Conservatory of Music speaks eloquently of the excellence of the New Scale Williams Piano, not only as to its powers of endurance but its fine qualities as an artistic production:

"Your pianos have a power of endurance. They are as fresh as when put in the Conservatory last fall, and are particularly pleasing for accompanying the voice; the tone is so sympathetic."

Yours very truly,
HELEN HOW,
Musical Director,
Brampton Conservatory of Music,
The Williams Piano Co., 171 Dundas St.

A Clear Soft Skin

is possible in winter in spite of cold winds. By using only a good Soap, a pure Soap, an excellent Soap, like

CALVERT'S
10% Carbolic Toilet Soap.

much can be done towards keeping the skin soft and smooth, only the purest materials can do this, including a special soap, Calvert's Carbolic Soap for the skin.

45 cents a 3-lb. box, at all Druggists.

Send for our free booklet about this and our other specialties.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., 507, Doncaster Street, MONTREAL.

Where Men Get Hurt

Then you find FOND'S EXTRACT—the old family doctor—relieving the pain, curing the fever. For cuts, burns, sprains, ulcers, hemorrhoids, and all other ailments, FOND'S EXTRACT is a certain cure, a reliable "first aid." 60 years of happy use have proved it. FOND'S EXTRACT is pure, powerful, and safe.

Send only to avoid the risk of buying a cheap imitation.

THE VIENNA HOSPITAL FOR DISEASED FISHES IS SURPRISING THE DOCTORS. THE PATIENTS HAVE ALREADY INCLUDING A CARP HAVING AN INFLAMMATION OF THE SKIN, A PIKE WITH SMALLPOX, A PORPOISE FROM THE ADRIATIC WITH INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, A TROUT WITH

A Young Lady Transformed!

All the charm of Girlhood restored.

This is only one of hundreds of cases in which "Fruit-a-tives" changed Pale, Sallow Skin into the Rosy Bloom of Health.

Too many women have sallow skin—had complexions—dark circles under the eyes—headaches—backaches—sick stomachs.
Too few women have the robust health and rosy bloom of girlhood—that "Fruit-a-tives" preserve.
Some women don't realize how surely Constipation undermines the health and brings premature old age.
Too many women have two things—give up nourishment to the blood—and carry off waste matter.
But—if Constipation keeps the waste IN the intestines, the blood takes up poison instead of nutriment.

It is this waste—carried all over the system by the blood, that causes Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Bad Breath, Headaches, Backaches, Sallow Skin, Pimples, Pale skin and Thinness.

The woman who wants—
—a fine complexion
—to be free of headaches and backaches
—to eat well, sleep well and look well
—to feel well ALL THE TIME
can have her wish if she takes "Fruit-a-tives."

Miss Jamison tells how she found the happiness of health in

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

MASSON, P.Q., Nov. 16th, 1904.
Fruit-a-tives Limited,
Ottawa, Ont.

Gentlemen—
I have much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit I have received from taking "Fruit-a-tives"—and I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine which has done me so much good. I was a sufferer from Constipation, accompanied by severe headaches, backache, sick stomach and all the symptoms of dyspepsia. I had also a dreadful complexion, sallow in the extreme and black under the eyes. I had every symptom of indigestion and I had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies but received very little benefit. At last I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives," and when I began to take them I had little or no pain, and anything to give me permanent relief, but after I had taken half a box, the constipation was cured, the headaches left me, the pain in my back was better and I could sleep as soundly as when I was a child. Also, my complexion began to clear up again, all the sallowness disappeared



and the black circles under my eyes went away. The pain in the back gradually left me and all signs of kidney disease disappeared by the first of August after I had taken three boxes. Since then I have continued to improve and now I have none of my old symptoms and my complexion is as clear as when I was a young girl. Also the constipation from which I had suffered so long has been entirely cured and it is not necessary for me to take the "Fruit-a-tives" now as I am quite well in every way. I took no medicine but "Fruit-a-tives" but I followed faithfully the directions as to diet etc. given in the pamphlet which accompanies each box of "Fruit-a-tives."

To all persons suffering from constipation and indigestion, headache and backache, and particularly those with sallow complexions, I would strongly recommend them to try "Fruit-a-tives" and faithfully carry out the directions in the pamphlet, and I feel certain they will find the same simply marvelous. I might also say that the action of "Fruit-a-tives" is very mild and non-irritating, no griping is felt and the stomach is sweetened by taking them.

[Signed] FLORENCE JAMISON.

"Fruit-a-tives" are NOT cathartics. They contain NO calomel, jalap, cascara, "oil," or "salt."

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form.

They are a discovery that deserves to rank with anaesthetics and vaccine.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a tonic for the bowels. They tone up the intestines, make them move regularly and naturally.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Constipation just as surely as chloroform deadens pain.

If you are suspicious of your health, don't wait for proof and sickness. Take "Fruit-a-tives."

All druggists have these health preserving, pleasant tasting fruit tablets.

50c. a box—and worth ten times 50c. to any woman who wants to enjoy the luxury of perfect health.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

crusiers and submarines now building for the three powers, and this vast combined navy would be manned by roughly 500,000 men. The similarity in the total number of ships possessed by Great Britain and France will be seen to be due to the fact that France has a large excess of torpedo craft and submarines, but the total fighting weight is much in favor of this country.

An examination of these figures shows that Great Britain, when her building programme is completed, will possess 197 battleships and cruisers, France 301, and the United States 70. This is a much greater force of heavy fighting ships than the rest of the world could muster altogether. Germany, when her naval plans are complete, will have only 87 battleships and cruisers of all types.

The combined income which the three allied powers would enjoy amounts to the tremendous sum of \$382,545,000 a year. The individual revenues for the year 1904 (excluding colonies), were as follows:

Great Britain.....\$141,545,000
France.....143,000,000
United States.....108,000,000

Totals.....\$392,545,000

As against this they have national debts amounting to the almost incredible sum of \$2,170,000,000, of which France's share is by far the largest:

Great Britain.....£ 750,000,000
France.....1,220,000,000
United States.....200,000,000

Totals.....£2,170,000,000

The shipping controlled by the three powers constitutes two-thirds of the total shipping of the world.

The Poverty of Speech.

Periodically there seems to arise a demand for an epicurean poem. Heesh (he or she), hizzah (dilly or hery), himmerr, (dillm or her) have been suggested, evidently by some facetious persons who have no respect for the English language. Mr. C. C. Converse's word, "thon," has been proposed by eminent philologists and is to be found in the recent dictionaries, but it does not seem to grow in popular favor.

Other suggested words, especially for business correspondence, is a noun of apparent necessity, especially for addition to our vocabulary would be an acceptable noun to designate a correspondence. The courtesy of not too effusive, the implied recognition as of a person of distinction, or at least an individual merit, to be expressed in such a word, make the concept of it all the more elusive; and even altruism, conscious of the need years ago, has not yet straightened out and find the available term.

There should be in new words, seriously considered, the element of surprise. William Cooper calls "the natural stress of special cognitions." The St. James' Gazette, of London, thinks there is a need for certain new verbs. "We want," it says, "popular verbs for several operations introduced by modern science. The X-rays, the Finson treatment for lupus, the operation of radium for cancer, and what not—What are the words for these? A man is guillotined or hanged, his leg is amputated, he is trepanned. What is it when he is 'rayed,' 'Finsoned,' 'radiumed'? We still want a wireless word. What is the synonym for telephone when one speaks over the instrument to which a phonograph is attached? And have we finally agreed to motor? Is the verb to travel by automobile?—Booklover's Magazine.

Where Is Your Inhaler?

You'll soon need it again, so remember that extra bottles of "Catarroth" liquid are sold everywhere for prescription. Remember also the doctor's prescription for Bronchitis, Catarrh and Throat Trouble—it's always "Catarroth."

A common nail is an excellent illustration of the difference between old and new methods. Formerly metal was with hammers, an expert taking one and a half minutes for each nail. Perfect nails are now made at an average rate of seventy per minute.

The Cause of CANCER

Those who study this subject agree that there is a peculiar condition of the blood which causes this disease. Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is nature's own remedy for overcoming this condition, and some of the cures we have made are simply marvelous. Send 6 cents for particulars.

Toasted Wheat—Ready to Eat

Canada Flakes requires no cooking. It has a rich delicate flavor, imparted by special processes involving the use of malt and maple syrup. Just add cream or milk and serve.

comes in the big 15c package—nearly 1-3 larger than any other and better.

A fine white metal teaspoon in every package

Canada Flakes

The barley used in Carling's Ale is grown in the most favored barley growing sections in the world, and selected by Carling's own experts.

Every pound is put through a machine which separates all imperfect grains and foreign substances.

The same expense and care is given to every part of the Carling process—the result is that Carling's Ale is popularly known as Canada's favorite beverage.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.

Carling's Ale

Noted for its Purity, Brilliance and Uniformity.

Snow on Mars.

Well, what if it is snowing on Mars? What is to be done about it? We cannot complain of the Martian lack of snow laws, or the failure of the car service, or the greed of the coal combine. We are compelled to let Mars take her—of his—medicine. We may feel sorry for the unlucky Martians with chilblains and colds in the head and frost-bitten ears and noses, if they have heads and feet and ears and noses. We may experience a sympathy born of sad experiences with the unfortunate Martian who misses his train and is reproachfully regarded by his boss the next morning. We may understand just how Mrs. Martians feel when she has to get to town to take advantage of the bargains advertised in the evening newspaper. We may have a thrill of instinctive delight when we think of the young Martians sledding on the canals. But it is all a long-distance emotion. It would be more tangible, more humanly appreciable if this news came from the moon. Ah, that would be a planetary sensation. Snow in Luna! What glaciers might be formed in the corrugations of the mountains! How the contentment of the moon in the moon would be dimmed! How the ever elusive lady who occupies the lower right-hand quadrant of the surface would be even a greater mystery than ever to earthly observers! Encouraged by the sign of life in the satellite it might be that some enterprising world-travelers would try to accomplish Jules Verne's fictional trip to the moon by means of a projectile. Maybe in time excursions to that planet would be run on a schedule. But Mars is so far away.

Has Sold Thousands of Bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and Never Had a Dissatisfied Customer.

Mr. E. E. Eubanks, proprietor of the Corner Drug Store, Johnston City, Ill., says: "I have been continuously engaged in the retail drug business since April, 1882, and have sold during that time thousands of bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. I can truthfully say that I have never been asked to refund a customer's money who was dissatisfied with this remedy. I take pleasure in recommending it to all of my customers who are in need of such a medicine." All druggists are authorized to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using this remedy. It is for sale by all druggists.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad and 20 feet in thickness.

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