CONTROL CONTRO WISE AND OTHERWISE.

What Ma Didn't Forget.

"Yes."

"That Mrs. Flipley was here today, and guess what she said about you." "Oh, I can't," the old gentleman re-

plied, beginning to get interested.
"What was it?"

"She told ma she thought you were such a handsome looking man and held your age well."

"She did, sh?" he replied, pushing out his chest and pretending that it.

out his chest and pretending that it didn't make any particular difference to him what she had said.
"But," the sweet child continued, "ma told her she ought to see you in the morning before you put in your false teeth and got the side hair slicked up over your bald spot."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Woman as a Mathematical Proposition

"Looking at her from the mathematical point of view," said the thoughtful man on the rear platform, "she is something worthy the study of all." "Huh?" said the conductor, "what

did you say?" was thinking of something," said the thoughtful man, dreamily. "Go on collecting your fares. Never mind me." The conductor stared unutterable things, while the thoughtful man went on, softly:

"I saw her when she got on. She weighs probably a hundred pounds net. Her height I should put at about five feet three inches. Her width is somewhat problematical. Let us say, for the purposes of argument, that she could naturally occupy a twelve-inch seating space and have an inch or two left over in case of emergency.
"When she got on the car there were

e good many vacant spaces. She took up her position in one of these. After she had settled herself down there was no longer a gap between her neighbor on the right and her neighbor on the left. Nor was the a gap between either of her neighbors and herself. Before she sat down there was an opening between the two neighbors of the width of two car windows, or a total chasm of forty-eight inches. Neither of the men moved after she sat down. And yet there was now no space in

"The deduction is simple. Granting the woman a legitmate width of twelve inches—a liberal estimate—and considering the available space prior to her occupancy, forty-eight inches, it follows that the woman is now in possession of an overplus of thirty-six inches, which it would be interesting to account for. In behalf of the considerations of research and examination I shall endeavor to learn the inwardness of the phenomenon."
"Huh?" said the conductor.

But the thoughtful man was stand-ing before the woman and politely requesting her to make room. When she gathered in about two feet of skirting e thoughful man smiled peacefully. But the woman's eye snapped fire.

The Jester and the Czar.

The Russian court jester was trying his best to cheer up his imperial master.

"If you were dean of the college cf czars," he playfully remarked, "what would you then become?"

The czar looked at the jester coldly. Well, what?" he asked. "A-a czar-dean, your majesty, of

The czar scowled "You have a very pretty wit—for the Siberian frontier," he said. "Away with him!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Th' Ponderin' of a Spinster.

Your life hain't worth livin', dearie? An' yer wanter git outen it? Wall, the best posserble way tew use up yer life is tew turn rite round an' try tew make life worth while fer sumun what's wuss off'n yew be. I've tride it. An' I know. Marthy Ann, she's

tride it, tew, an' she knows.
'Tain't s' much th' bein' called a ole made what's hard tew bare. It's havin' a hull passel uv iron gray days crowdin' onter yew an' tew know thet, in all th' hull round world than hain't no big, strong shoulder what you've got a rite tew cry onter. It's th' grubbin' 'long alone thet's so up-

"Cum what cum may, Time an' th' hour runs threw th' ruffest day."

Them's poetry—wrot by a man what signs hisself Shaks Peer. I quoted it tew Marthy Ann this mornin'. She looked glum. She waz blew. But she 'lowed thet she wan't so orful sot on gittin' red uv her hours-

TIRED BACKS

counter, a woman's back

is sure to be tired. It is

too bad a woman has to

work, but that is the way

the world goes. But it

is a consolation to know

that the pain which comes

in the day will all go

away in the night if

Griffiths' Menthol Lini-

morning feeling fresh and strong should bathe the

aching parts with warm

water to open the pores,

then rub Griffiths Lini-

ment well in to where all

ment is used. The tired woman

who wants to get up in the

the ache is; you will be amazed how quickly

the pain and soreness will all stop. The less

medicine you swallow and the more Griffiths' Liniment you rub on the better off you will

be and the quicker you will be cured. Just try it and see.

Hard work and hard pleasure

have pretty near the same result.

After working hard all day, whether

scrubbing, sewing, baking, wash-

ing, sweeping, or standing behind a

GRIDDINE

thet all she waz a-whimperin' arter waz tew hev th' wheels uv life iled up a leetle. Ef ye'll beleeve it, that jest my kase, tew.

Sum folks does so much uv their luv makin' in publick thet they must find it mity oninterestin' when they're alone. Most uv us is kinder skittish 'bout th' genu-ine-ness uv luv what's a good eel on dress parade. ELVIRA HOPKINS, uv Tompkins Korners,

Railway Building in 1901.

In 43 states and territories there will be built new railways and railway extensions this year. Contracts already made show that about 8,300 miles will be constructed, or enough to more than reach through the earth. This means about 600 miles more than

This means about 600 miles more than was built last year.

The least building, which will be almost none, is in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with New 1 in the wast for company while most of the west, for company, while most of the construction will be in the South and Middle West. A remarkable feature of this new building is the great number of lines with little mileage, the average length being only about 40

In work now under way Texas leads, with 763 miles on thirteen lines. Then comes Oklahoma and Indian Territory, with 612 miles on nine lines; Georgia, 609 miles on nine lines; Pennsylvania, 300 miles on seventeen lines; New Mexico, 230 miles on two lines; Illinois, 224 miles on four lines; Ar-kansas, 198 miles on nine lines; Louisiana, 175 miles on four lines; Minnesota, 165 miles on five lines, and Washington, 165 miles in five lines. For work in many other states contracts are already signed. In the six New England States the reports show

A Tip to Bridegrooms.

gating only 3 miles.

three small lines under way, aggre-

'A young clerk in a downtown office expects to be married next week, and never before has he been arrayed in such gorgeous splendor. He has heretofore been regarded as a youth who would rather save his money for a rainy day than put it on his back while the sun shines, and his remarkable conduct on the eve of his wedding has aroused all sorts of speculation. A new suit of clothes every day, and especially to business, has caused much comment.

"Why don't you wait until after you are married before you air your trous-seau?" asked one of his fellow clerks. "You'll be as shabby as ever before the great event comes off. Then, when you go away on your wedding trip, and the bride is all decked out in her new frills, she'll be downright ashamed of you. What d'ye mean, anyhow?" The prospective Benedict glanced furtively about like the villain in a play. "Sh-h-h!" he whispered. "It's a secret, but I'll let you in on it. It's a little scheme of our own-I mean the girl's and mine. We've been talking it all over. We've read all about how brides and grooms are always spotted on trains and in hotels and everywhere they go, so we want to get the newness of our clothes worn off before we start. That's the reason I'm wearing mine around the office.

things made, she hates like sin to wear 'em around and get 'em mussed up. She wears her traveling dress around She wears her traveling dress around the house, though, and that's getting trun the seed drill over the ground time. to look as though it wasn't very new. Oh, we're foxy, we are, if we never have been married before."

RECORD BIRTH RATE

Wife of a Greek Priest Gives Birth to Six Infants

Vienna, May 17.—The Pester Lloyd states that Mrs. Arangyel, the wife of a Greek priest of Deligrad, in Servia, was delivered of six bables, three boys and three girls. All are normal and healthy. Eighteen months ago the same lady gave birth to triplets—a total of nine children in eighteen months.

A SHREWD MERMAID. The fair brow of the mermaid wore a troubled expression. "What," she finally asked, "is all this

talk about closing the poolrooms in New York?"

"You have hit it," replied Neptune: "it's all talk."—New York Marine

All druggists sell it, 25 and 75 cents. The large size is the most

BORNOUS CONTRACTOR CON

Milk Sterilized or Pasteurized.

'A correspondent asks: "What is the difference between pasteurized and ster-lized milk?" Pasteurized milk is milk which temporarily has been freed from all harmful bacteria. The treatment necessary is to heat it to a temperature between 150 and 167 degrees Far. ture between 1b0 and 167 degrees Far., and keeping it at that temperature for about 30 minutes. The taste of pasterior with its provided with its provided with the provided w from that of the milk before the pro-cess. Sterilized milk is milk in which cess. Sterilized milk is milk in which all bacteria, harmful or otherwise, have been destroyed. The milk is literally made free from living organisms. Milk is sterilized by heating it to a temperature of 212 degrees Far., and keeping it at that point for half on hour. Pastaurized wilk is to be an hour. Pasteurized wilk is to be preferred as being pleasanter to the taste and richer in nourishment. For infants suffering with intestinal disorders consequent upon teething or hot weather, sterilized milk is safer. It should be remembered, too, that for milk to remain either pasteurized or sterilized the vessel must be kept secure from contact with outside germs.

Growing Mangels.

There is reason to fear that since the culture of corn for ensilage is becoming so common the cultivation of roots as winter food for stock is being neglected by more farmers than was the case some years ago. This, we have no hesitation in stating, is a mistake, for however good and useful ensilage may be, and we regard it as an inestimable boon to the stock farmer, yet it will never take the place of roots in promoting the healthy development of young stock, whether cattle, or pigs, in feeding beef cattle to best advantage or in producing the targest flow of milk in dairy cows. There is not a doubt in our mind that the pro-nounced superiority of British purebred stock is mainly due to the liberal production and feedings of turnips and mangels, and the highest po-sition taken by Canadian stock in international competitions on this continent has been largely due to the same cause. Ensilage is all right in its place, but to secure the best results in stock-raising we must have roots as well. It is true we shall not need so large a supply of roots where silage is used, but every farmer who has stock to feed should provide for a few acres of mangels of turnips, or As the time for sowing turnips is still a month or two in the future, we will confine our remarks in this article to the sowing and culture of mangels. It is not yet too late to prepare for sowing this crop, though as a rule the seeding should not be later than the 1st of May. The proper pre-paration is the plowing down of a clover sod in the previous autumn, with cultivation and manuring either in the fall or during the winter (the former preferred), and if the land were ridged up in the fall so much the better, as it would have dried early and would only need harrowing and cultivating to reduce to a fine tilth, when the land should be again ribbed or ridged for sowing. When this preparation has not been made, any fairly rich land that was plowed in the fall may be manured with short barnyard manure as late as the 10th to 15th May, plowed shallow and made "But I'm afraid she has fallen down on the arrangement. You see when a girl gets a whole lot of new pretty the seed sown at the rate of this made about the seed sown at the rate of this made about the seed sown at the rate of this made about the seed sown at the rate of to six pounds per acre, or more, for it is well to sow plenty of seed, second time, as there may be some Oh, we're loxy, we are, if we never have been married before."

And he smiled a broad smile as he noticed that his spring trousers were getting baggy at the knees.

misses the first time, and often a large percentage of seed fails to grow. Roll the drills lengthwise with a heavy roller, to pack the soil close to the seed, and if rains come and the surface gets crusted before plants are up, the weeder or a light harrow may be misses the first time, and often a large face gets crusted before plants are up, the weeder or a light harrow may be run over the surface to loosen it and let in the air. As soon as the plants show in the rows, great good can be done by running a hand wheel-hoe along each drill loosening both sides at once, breaking the crust, letting in the air, and killing weeds while yet the air, and killing weeds while yet young, before they get strong and troublesome. Where is not on hand or available, the best use of the horse hoe should be made. From this stage the cultivation consists in thinning to single plants eight to twelve inches apart, cutting out all weeds at the same time, and running the horse hoe between the drills every week or two to keep down weeds, conserve the moisture in the soil and pro-

mote the growth of the crop. Poultry in the Garden.

It is customary to regard all kinds of poultry as enemies of garden crops, but it is becoming known that the best mode of protecting orchards and crops is to give the fowls free range. Hens will scratch a newly planted bed to get the seeds and worms, but as soon as the plants germinate they will rarely scratch among them, if grass and young shoots of weeds are plentiful. Usually, if hens scratch in the garden it is to seems have and worms. The it is to secure bugs and worms. guinea and turkey perform great ser-vice as insect-destroyers, as they are active foragers, and diligently search everywhere. A flock of turkeys, allowed free run in a tobacco-field, will keep the plants clear of the green worms, and all kinds of poultry are partial to grasshoppers. Ducks anad geese should not be allowed in a garden, however, but should be turned out in an orchard, as they prefer grass, but will also eat insects and weeds, geese being very fond of pursiain.—Philadelphia Record.

Feed for Laying Hens.

The ration for laying hens should be adapted to the time of year; the ration that is the most desirable in the winter may not be an economical ration for the spring and summer. The different kinds of grains are always the bases of a ration, and we vary the rations by supplementing them with different foods according to the season of the year. Grain alone is not a balanced ra-tion; therefore, it is never an economical one. Many people would profit by studying the physical process of making eggs. When the egg first begins to develop in the body of the hen, the first part formed is the yolk: for making this the han dearent and economical to the state of the state ing this, the hen draws on the fats and carbo-hydrates in the food. She next makes the white, and draws on the protein. So far she can obtain all the elements from the grain ration; but when she comes to make the shell she when she comes to make the shell she cannot get all the lime from the grain for all the eggs she can make from it. She must either lay fewer eggs, or lay eggs without shells. At this place in the process of egg-production she lacks material, and unless lime other than that in the grain is supplied, the hen is limited in her work and cannot lay her maximum number of eggs. It seems to be a disputed question whether the lime in seashells is available to the hen

consume more protein when it is furnished in the form of meat and bones. Some experiments that were made at the New York Experiment Station proved that the most economical ration for growing chicks was the one where animal meal was fed with the grain. Two lots of chicks, each the same number and the same age, were fed for the same time. One lot was fed a ration in which two-fifths of the protein was obtained from animal food; the other lot was fed a ration containing about the same amount of protein, but it was in the form of versiable foods. The in the form of vegetable foods. results of two experiments of this kind were that it cost from one to two cents less per pound to grow the chicks fed the animal food.

When feeding laying hens very similar results have been obtained, all of which go to prove that when the hens are kept in the confinement of houses and small yards, the economical ration is that which contains animal food to take the place of the worms and insects that the blace of the worms and insects that the hen gets when they are given the range of a large field. The cheap-est form in which animal food can usually be supplied is green meat and bone. Where this can be obtained for one cent per pound, a bone-cutter is a good investment. This furnishes the lime and protein needed to balance the grains. It has been my practice to feed more meat and bone during the laying season, but less during the hot weather.

—Contributor Country Gentleman.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S STORY

Interview With Mr. J. H. Ireland, One of the Old Time Knights of the Grip.

His Plight on a Recent Occasion in the Maritime Provinces-How Dodd's Kidney Pills Came to His Help - High Words of Praise for That Remedy.

Toronto, May 17.-(Special).-Mr. J. H. Ireland, the well-known traveler for hats and caps, left for the Maritime Provinces one day last week. Handily packed in Mr. Ireland's private grip was a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the medicine famous throughout Canada a specific for all troubles of the kidneys. When asked about his experience with this remedy Mr. Ireland grew quite enthusiastic.

"I never go out on a trip of any length without a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills," he asserted. "Are you afflicted with Kidney Trou-

ble a great deal, then?" Mr. Ireland was asked.

"Not a great deal, now, no," replied
Mr. Ireland, "I take Dodds Kidney
Pills more as a preventive than any-

thing else. But in the winter of 1898 I was, I can tell you. I was down in Nova Scotia when I first used Dodd's Kidney Pills. I don't know whether it was the water down there, the climate, riding so much in the rain, or what, but certainly my kidneys were on the point of a complete break tinual misery. It spoiled my business, broke my rest, and wore me down un-It was one contil the life was taken right out of

me. 'And you used Dodd's Kidney

Pills?" "I used the only remedy I knew of that was a specific for the kidneys," answered Mr. Ireland. "The first dose of Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot. In a few days I was feeling as well as ever I did in my life. They are a splendid medicine. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of men on the road like myself, and none of them but have the warmest praise for the medicine being just exactly what we need in our walk of life, a safe, reliable, strengthening stimulant for the kidneys."

A GREAT MODERN EVIL

The Gambling Craze of the Stock Exchange

Lotteries and card and most other forms of gambling are now outlawed throughout the United States. But the stock market, with its margin facilities for trading, remains, and it is probably more demoralizing than any one of the avowed forms of gambling which public sentiment has set its face

This is the feature of the great speculative craze that came to smash last week, which most impresses those who have looked on from a distance. is commonly supposed and is in a measure true, that the requirement of some little money as a condition pre-cedent to joining the Wall street game confines its demoralizing consequences to a comparatively small class of peo-ple. On the other hand, anybody pos-sessed of \$1 could join in the regular gambles of the Louisiana lottery, and its operations were accordingly wide-spread. But the margin system has been so far developed in connection with the stock exchange as to bring this game within reach, not merely of the rich and well-to-do people, but many of the poorest. The legitimate brokerage establishment, with its minimum requirement of say \$100 for entrance to the game has been supplemented by the bucket-shop, with its \$10 requirement, and these institutions branch out into every city and every

branch out into every city and every considerable village of the country, and draw to their patronage all classes of people by the tens of thousands.

Hence there spreads out from the stock exchange a vast demoralizing influence, far worse probably than the Louisiana lottery ever thought of exercising. It reaches to the rich man, who stakes some of his surplus spendwho stakes some of his surplus spending money for the fun of it and to test his judgment of the market; to the well-to-do, who crave a chance to add quickly and without labor to their moderate possessions. moderate possessions; to bank clerks, who are thereby tempted to stake money not their own; to store clerks who are able to command \$10 to place on the turn of the wheel; to thousands engaged in domestic service at very moderate wages, and even to women, who have been a noteworthy element

IS THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER KNOWN.

Nature's Remedy for the cure of Disordered Stomach, Billousness and Liver Complaints.

ASK For the Full Name, | LABEL on bottle is BLUE with RED Centre Panel

women gamblers are "hard losers," and with their screams and fainting fits and general disposition to "make a scene" when told of the ruin of their ventures, they gave the brokers cater-ing to this class of "trade" an extra amount of trouble in the trying hours of Wednesday and Thursday. It is among these weaker and poorer classes who have been drawn into the maelstrom of stock speculation that the losses from the great crash chiefly fell, and in this wide-scattering of the effects Wall street itself so far escapes

great injury. J. B. Say, the French economist, once declared that those legislators who sanctioned lotteries "vote a certain number of thefts and suicides every year." We do that with our stock exchange crazes, and the list of thefts, defalcations, suicides and heart failures growing out of this recent craze is yet to be made up. All the holes made thereby in bank and trust funds are yet to be exposed, and the misery caused in the families of the poorer gamblers will never be known.

But we do much more than this with our stock gambling and the prizes it tosses about. We create untold discovered

tosses about. We create untold dis-content with the hard work and slow returns of legitimate and wealth-creating industry. We cultivate an aver-sion to honest labor, and offer promiums for living upon one's wits and the chances of the gambler's fortune. We hold up the big winners at the game in the most enviable light, and thus cause thousands of people to turn from honest labor and bewail their lot, and wonder why they might not do as well, and fill their minds with the idea of joining in the scramble for wealth which must come to them from another's labor if it comes at all. mischievous consequences of such a craze are simply beyond calculation, and would turn society itself upside

down were it continued. Some element of chance is inseparably connected with business under modern industrial organization and under any system where industry is largely individualized. This must be borne; but the conditions which be borne; but the conditions which make possible as a perfectly legitimate thing so stupendous a popular gamble as the country has just passed through are obviously not all right, and must be open to radical and destrable amendment. The one thing which makes it possible, as may be seen on close analysis, is the exposure of valuable public privileges to private sale and exploitation, and in the closer public control and exercise of such privileges and franchises lies the such privileges and franchises lies the only practicable way of abating the

JOSEPH JEFFERSON ON SHAKESPEARE.

Veteran Actor Does Not Believe That Bacon Wrote the Great Plays.

Joseph Jefferson was the guest of the Yale students recently, and he addressed several hundred of them in College Street Hall. Prof. Weir, of the Yale Art School, introduced the veteran actor, who spoke on the drama. One thing he said was: "As to that ancient question as to

whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the plays commonly credited to the latter, I would say that there are arguments on both sides. I am in favor of the idea that Shakespeare wrote them. Donnelly in his 'Cryptogram' asks, howisit that no manuscript plays in the handwriting of Shakespeare in the handwriting of Shakespeare have come down to us; nothing but a few signatures. I admit that this is remarkable. But none of them is in the handwriting of Bacon. Therefore, someone else wrote them, and since they are in no one's handwriting, nobody wrote them. And if nobody wrote them, we not only loose our Shakespeare, but Mr. Donnelly didn't save speare, but Mr. Donnelly didn't save his Bacon. Some years ago I saw a set of discs, which, when revolved, spelled the sentence: 'I, Francis Bacon, wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare.' I turned the discs and made them spell: "Edgar Allen Poe made them spell: "Edgar Alien Poe was the son-in-law of Lydia Pinkham.' I think we had better allow Shakespeare to rest upon his laurels." In discussing love, Mr. Jefferson

said: "A woman is never so foolish as when she is in love for the first time, a lady to sit down before eating him-Mr. Jefferson said that the morality of stage plays depended upon the pub-lic desire and that the plays of today

are convalescing.

Mr. Jefferson was asked as to whether the subsidization of a national theater for the promotion of the dramatic art was possible or not, and

he replied:
"It does not seem practicable to me. Where would you put it?"
The national capital was suggested.

"Paris is France, Berlin is Ger-many, St. Petersburg is Russia, but Washington is not America. Would you have the stage manager a Republican or a Democrat?" he asked.

AN EASY ONE.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] The correct answer to the charade Kitty's mother had found in the juvenile magazine was "Henty," and as the charade was an easy one it was propounded to the youngster. See if you can guess what this is.

'A motherly fowl and a kind of a Makes a name the boys all know, I

"I know what a motherly fowl is," replied Kitty. "That's 'hen."
"Right," said her mother. "Now the 'kind of drink."

the 'kind of drink.'

Kitty went into a brown study.

"Soda? No, there isn't any such name as 'Hensoda.' Henchoc—no, that won't do. Hencoco, henmilk, hen-"What is it papa's so fond of?"

prompted the maternal parent.
"Oh, I know!" exclaimed Kitty.
"Rye! Henrye—Henry!"

Don't think less of your system than you do of your house. Give it a thorough cleansing, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TATTOOED WOMEN

The Fashion Now to Have Butterflies, Snakes, Etc., Etched on the Arm.

The craze for Japanese things has so far affected some women with much leisure time upon their hands that they are having odd little designs worked upon their arms and shoulders in faint, delicate tints. An English dancer began this fashion with a butterfly on her upper arm and it became a rage in London to have some design of the sort done on the flesh.

People who go to Japan have their tattooing done by the native artists; but it is done with equally good results in New York by an Irishman who has a small shop on the Bowery and has worked up a fashionable trade in this odd pursuit that has

made him rich.
Old-fashioned tattooing was done crudely with a needle, which often inflamed and irritated the skin. Nowadays it is done with an electric contrivance which etches a design finely and painlessly. Colored inks are used, and their use is a secret which the Japanese artists have mastered to perfection. fection. There are books of wonder-ful colored designs for tattooing which one can choose from; birds, beasts and reptiles. The snake is a favorite with the tattooed, some of whom have one represented as being wound around the arm from the wrist to the shoul-

Women who go in for this fad, choose as a rule some small, dainty and less terrifying pattern, butterfiles being the popular fashion at present. New York's tattooer visits the houses of his fashionable patrons. At hardly any hour of the day is he disengaged, as a steady stream of less fashionable customers throng his shop for the purpose of having various designs of trade, religious symbols, portraits, landscapes and names sketched upon

THE GREAT REGULATOR OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Only Medicine That Gives Tone and Strength to the Weakened and Irritated Nerves of the Stomach and Digestive Machinery.

The lives of the majority of men and women are made miserable by some form of stomach derangement. It may be common indigestion, possess, flatulence, waterbrash, heartburn, or the ordinary weak stomach. Paines Celery Compound quickly overcomes every trouble, gives tone and strength to the weak and overworked stomach, stimulates the appetite, puts the digestive apparatus in proper condition to pass the food over to be converted into nerve, brain, tissue and muscle. Miss Hien, of Eganville, Ont., writes as fol-

"I was troubled with a severe pain in my stomach for four years and could not eat meat or any strong food. I was under the care of doctors, and used a vast number of patent medicines. A lady friend who had been cured by Paine's Celery Compound after years of suffering advised mo tatter of suffering advised me to give your medicine a trial. I did so, and was completely cured. I can eat any kind of food now and feel well and strong."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. Amy-A man should always wait for Charley-Unless there is only one chair in the room.

THE SCATTERED IRISH. The following obituary, which is published in the Dublin Daily Express, is a remarkable instance of the dispersion of the Irish all over the

Geraghty—Accidentally killed at Johannesburg, South Africa, John Geraghty, aged 37 years, son of Patrick Geraghty, of Roscommon; brother of George and Kate Geraghty, of Roscommon, and brother of Jas. Geraghty, of Pretoria, and of Wm. Geraghty, of Galway, and of Peter, Patrick and Martin Geraghty, of New South Wales, and of Annie Corley, of Suva, Fiji Islands. Deeply regreted. R. I. P.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA Children Cry for CASTORIA