

STOMACH MISERY
GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" fixes sick, sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, or foul breath.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest relief known. Adv.

Orderly Service.

A Methodist parson, called to preach at an out-of-the-way town in California was informed, before entering the pulpit, that he must be careful, as many of the assembled congregation were "roughs," and would not hesitate to pull him from the pulpit if his remarks did not suit them.

The minister made no reply, but having reached the sacred desk, he took from his pocket two revolvers, and placing one on each side of the Bible, gave a sharp glance around the room and said: "Let us pray."

A more orderly service was never held.—National Monthly.

SAGE TEA AND SULPHUR
DARKENS YOUR GRAY HAIR

Look Years Younger! Try Grandma's Recipe of Sage and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.—Adv.

Absent-Minded.

She (after the elopement)—I have received a letter from my father. Dear papa is so absent-minded.

He—In what way?
She—He inclosed a lot of millinery and dress making bills, and forgot to put in the money to pay for them.

IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New Jersey Physician Said to Have Many Cures to His Credit.

Red Bank, N. J. (Special).—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by Dr. Perkins of this city, is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy should write at once to Dr. H. W. Perkins, Branch 49, Red Bank, N. J., for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.—Adv.

Rapid Revision.

"Bloss has turned cubist."
"Rot!"
"Sold his first picture for a thousand."
"Tine!"

Sometimes Apply It Lightly.

For cuts, burns, scalds, sores and open wounds always apply Hanford's Balsam lightly, but be sure that it covers and gets to the bottom of the wound. A few light applications are generally all that is needed to heal this class of difficulties. Adv.

The Same.

"My dear, this pie tastes just a bit stale—it must be yesterday's."
"Yes," replied Mrs. Harderust, "and if you don't eat it today it will be tomorrow's!"

5 or 6 doses will break any case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. Price 25c.—Adv.

Let us never waste our time. It may come in handy to apply on a jail sentence later.

There is no use in worrying—and there is no use in telling people there is no use.

WORLD HAS HAD A
FORTUNATE YEAR

No Terrible Catastrophe Has Marked the Twelvemonth.

DEATH TAKES NOTABLE MEN

General Success of the Democrats and Startling Developments South of the Rio Grande Chief Events in Western Hemisphere.

New York.—Taken all in all, the year 1913 has been a happy and rather fortunate one for the world in general. It was not marked by any great catastrophe, such as the San Francisco earthquake or the Titanic disaster; it saw the end of the wars in the Balkans, it witnessed the inauguration of a Democratic president in the United States, followed by genuine tariff reduction without financial panic.

The death roll for the past year has hit the financial world rather hard, including such notable figures as J. P. Morgan, Henry M. Flagler and James R. Keene. The Roman Catholic church also lost two of its most venerable cardinals, Oreglia, dean of the sacred college, and Rampolla, once secretary at the Vatican and who would have been pope instead of Pius X had not the emperor of Austria voted against him.

In the United States political developments have been extremely interesting, but not startling. Everything seems to have gone the way of the Democrats. Democratic victories were won last November in New York city, the state of New Jersey and state of Massachusetts. Congress has passed the currency bill, and the banking interests of the country are adjusting themselves to it.

As alarmed as high finance may have been when it was learned that President Wilson believed in Sherman law should be "clarified," business and financial interests have apparently become convinced that the president's attitude is not one of opposition, but rather an attitude in which he would consult and confer with business and finance to remedy evils generally admitted to exist.

Doings in Mexico.

South of the Rio Grande developments have been startling and rapid. The year 1913 saw in Mexico the assassination of President Francisco Madero, Vice-President Pino Suarez and Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, the usurpation of the presidency by Gen. Victoriano Huerta, boosted into that position by General Felix Diaz. Then came the rupture between Diaz and Huerta, with the practical banishment of Diaz. Later in 1913 came the rise of Venustiano Carranza, leader of the constitutionalists in the north of Mexico, with the result that the powerful northern states of Mexico are now under his control. Scarcely had Carranza become famous than Francisco "Pancho" Villa, former bandit, with a price on his head, leaped into the limelight as a rebel leader serving Carranza, and it is now questioned whether Carranza or Villa is the stronger in the leadership of the constitutionalist forces.

In its relations with Mexico the United States has stood firm. Early in his administration President Wilson announced his determination to withhold recognition from the Huerta administration, and although much pressure has been brought to bear, the president has refused to change his attitude. Efforts have been made to induce Huerta to retire and allow a fair and honest election, without result. Today the United States has a heavy armed force at the border and an impressive array of battleships off the coast.

There have been several marriages of importance in the past year, and a number of engagements of prominent persons announced. Foremost in the minds of Americans, of course, is the wedding of Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the president.

Assassinations of the Year.

Barring Mexico's barbarous achievements, there have been few assassinations in countries generally recognized as being civilized. George I, king of Greece, was assassinated by a mad anarchist in Salonika, March 18. In Turkey the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman forces in the Balkan wars, Enver Bey, was slain on February 17. This was followed soon after by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier. Turkey and Mexico appear to have been contending with each other for honors in the line of assassination, with Mexico slightly in the lead.

European affairs have gone along rather as usual, barring a few extra startling outbursts by suffragists in England, such as the sensational suicide of the young suffragette who threw herself before the king's horse in the derby and was killed. Politically England has been in a furor, which, however, is nothing out of the ordinary. The year has seen the very remarkable "rebellion" of Ulster, under the direction of Sir Edward Carson, and the organization of an "army" of Ulstermen to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

England has also had its share of labor troubles. There have been large strikes at home and in Ireland, notably the Dublin riots, led by Jim Larkin. All of the European powers have gone on as heretofore in the construction of battleships, and the "armed camp" policies of Germany, England,

France and Russia are stronger than ever, possibly made so by the Balkan wars.

There have been some few spats between France and Germany, but nothing in any way approaching a breach of diplomatic relations. The falling of a couple of German war balloons on French territory created some little excitement, as did the mobbing of some German subjects by French citizens in border towns. France, as well as the United States, underwent a presidential election in 1913, placing a very democratic and a very diplomatic person in the office of chief executive—President Poincare.

In the Far East.

In the far east several things of moment occurred in 1913, among them the Chinese rebellion and establishment of a republic, and in Japan the death of the Mikado and the succession of his son and the anti-American demonstrations and riots as a result of the adoption of the anti-alien land-owning law in California.

In the realm of science and exploration there have been but few developments that could positively be designated as history-creating.

The discovery of the south pole and the disaster to the Scott expedition both occurred in 1912, although the fate of Captain Scott was not made known to the world until 1913. Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, discoverer of a "cure" for tuberculosis, made his appearance in 1913, but the value of Dr. Friedmann's "cure," and other "cures" for that dread disease announced at about the same time, are very much open to doubt. Great strides have undoubtedly been made in the treatment of cancer, but no positive cure has yet been discovered, although much has been learned about the value of radium.

Aviation is progressing rapidly. Much attention to aeronautics has been paid by the various European governments from a military standpoint, but no means of making aeroplaning anywhere near safe have yet been discovered. France has organized and trained a military aviation corps that would unquestionably be of great value in case of war, and Germany has devoted much time and money to dirigible ballooning. The United States has spent some \$50,000 during the year in military experiments in aviation.

The number of deaths resulting from aviation has not been especially large. Aviators have died, just as aviators died in 1912, and Germany suffered a number of disastrous accidents to Zeppelin dirigible balloons. Many of the accidents of aeroplanes resulted from fancy exhibition flying and military experiments. The year 1913 saw the first aeroplane flight over the Panama canal.

On the Panama Canal.

In Panama great developments have taken place. October 10 last saw the dynamiting of Gamboa dike, being the removal of practically the last serious obstruction in the big ditch. The canal is now almost completed, so far as a trans-continental waterway is concerned, although not yet prepared for the passage of steamers from ocean to ocean. Work has also been begun on the buildings and grounds for the great Panama-Pacific International exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915, as a celebration of the formal opening of the Panama canal. In this connection it may be mentioned some slight international ill feeling may have been caused by the refusal of the British and German government to participate officially in the San Francisco exposition. German and English merchants, however, will take part on their own accounts.

The United States may congratulate itself that barring the case of Hans Schmidt, the New York priest, there have been few gruesome and startling murders during the year.

New York state furnished the most sensational bit of local politics of the year in the impeachment and removal of Gov. William Sulzer, followed by Sulzer's nomination by Progressives and election to the state assembly.

In the world of sports the United States still stands supreme. In addition to humbling the British polo champion, the United States further shocked Johnny Bull when Francis Ouimet, the youthful golf wonder, walked away from the English experts in the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., and by the winning of the international Davis tennis cup. America's supremacy in sports was further recognized during the year when King Gustave of Sweden presented the American athletes with the medals and trophies won at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. The sporting world suffered a shock, however, when it was learned that "Jim" Thorpe, the famous Carlisle Indian athlete really belonged in the classification of "professional." He voluntarily renounced the trophies he had won as an amateur in the Olympic games.

Here are the leading events of the year:

- Disasters, Fires, Floods.
- Floods in Ohio, many killed, much suffering and great damage done.
- Floods in the Mississippi valley as a result of Ohio floods.
- Tornado destroys part of Omaha, Neb.
- Zeppelin L-2 exploded October 7. Twenty killed.
- Gas explosion near Pittsburgh kills 120 miners.
- Long Beach, Cal., pier gives way, killing 35 persons.
- Disastrous floods in Texas, early part of October.
- Firedamp in Welsh mine entombs 981. Five hundred rescued alive.
- Two hundred and eighty miners entombed following mine explosion at Dawson, N. M. Twenty-three rescued alive.
- Steamship Nevada strikes a mine in

Gulf of Smyrna. One hundred and twenty drowned.

Steamer Volturao burned at sea October 13. One hundred and thirty-six drowned, 625 rescued.

Fifty girls die in factory fire at Birmingham, N. Y., July 22.

Storm at Nome, Alaska, kills 11, destroys 500 houses, \$1,500,000 loss.

The Death Roll.

Enver Bey, chief of staff Turkish army, assassinated February 17.

Henry N. Flagler, one of founders of Standard Oil company, and financial magnate, dies.

George I, king of Greece, assassinated by mad anarchist at Salonika, March 18.

James R. Keene, financier, dies January 2.

Deaths of Cardinals Oreglia, dean of the Sacred college, and Rampolla, within a few days of each other at the Vatican.

Luther McCarthy, pugilist, died at Alberta May 24.

Death of emperor of Japan.

Nazim Pasha, Turkish premier, assassinated.

King Menelik of Abyssinia reported dead. His death confirmed on December 23.

Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador to Great Britain, buried at Sleepy Hollow cemetery, N. Y.

Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died October 10.

Charles G. Gates, son of the late John W. Gates, died October 28.

Ralph Rose, famous athlete and champion shot putter, died October 16.

Timothy Woodruff, New York politician, died October 12.

Anthony N. Brady, died in London, July 22.

Col. S. F. Cody, American aviator, killed in England by fall from aero August 7.

Mayor Gaynor of New York died on way to England.

Timothy D. Sullivan, New York politician, found dead on railroad track after escaping from an asylum.

Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, died June 2.

Crimes and Executions.

Mrs. Fannie May Eaton, wife of Rear Admiral Eaton, acquitted October 31 of murdering her husband.

Rev. Hans Schmidt, discredited Catholic priest, arrested in New York for the murder of Anna Amuller, his sweetheart.

Floyd and Claude S. Allen executed at Richmond, Va., March 28 for participation in the famous Allen court house shooting affray.

Henry Spencer, confessed murderer of many persons, is convicted of killing Mildred Allison-Rexroth, a dancing teacher, in Chicago. Appeal pending.

Mrs. Bessie Wakefield is convicted of murdering her husband and sentenced to hang in Connecticut on March 4.

Leo Frank, wealthy manufacturer, convicted in Atlanta, Ga., of murdering girl in his office. Appeal pending.

Dr. Frank Craig acquitted in Indianapolis of murder of Dr. Helen Knabe.

Political Development at Home.

Inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on March 4.

United States Judge Robert W. Archbald removed from office by United States senate after impeachment trial.

John Purroy Mitchel elected mayor of New York on the fusion ticket, destroying Tammany's power.

David I. Walsh, Democrat, elected governor of Massachusetts, a victory for the Wilson administration.

Acting-Governor Fielder elected governor of New Jersey. Fielder is a Democrat and was the Wilson administration candidate.

Minnesota legislature adopted equal suffrage measure February 11.

Passage of Wilson tariff bill.

Passage of the currency bill.

Inauguration of Vice-President Marshall, his address to the senate and administration of oaths to the new senators, March 4.

California legislature adopts equal suffrage measure.

Illinois passes equal suffrage bill.

Japanese land law in California approved by Governor Johnson, February 3.

William Sulzer of New York impeached and removed from office and succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Martin H. Glynn.

Political Developments Abroad.

King Otto, known as the "Mad King of Bavaria," removed from throne and succeeded by his son.

Sir Rufus Isaacs made lord chief justice of Great Britain, being the first Jew to hold that office.

Election of President Poincare in France, January 17; inauguration February 18.

Election and installation of Sir Vansittart Bowater as lord mayor of London.

Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico February 18.

Yuan Shi-Kai elected president of China October 6; inaugurated October 10.

Sir Edward Carson gathers together an "army" of Orangemen in Ulster to resist enforcement of the home rule bill should it pass parliament.

Japanese mobs in Tokyo demand war on the United States over the California land question.

United States forces Great Britain to give up attempt to gain oil monopoly in Colombia.

United States warns Santo Domingo "No more revolutions."

Rebellion and overthrow of the Chinese empire and establishment of a republic.

Krupp scandal in Germany. Disclosures made April 18.

Sports.

American successfully defends the international polo cup against Great Britain.

Syracuse wins the intercollegiate regatta, June 21.

Harvard eight-oared crew beats Yale, June 20.

Francis Ouimet wins the national open golf championship at Brookline, Mass., September 20.

America wins the Davis tennis cup, July 28.

Horse racing resumed in New York state on May 30.

Jim Thorpe admits he is a professional athlete and resigns Olympic trophies, January 27.

Philadelphia Athletics defeat the New York Giants in the world's championship baseball series, October 11.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup is accepted by New York Yacht club.

Invention and Exploration.

Vilhjarm Stefansson sails from British Columbia on Arctic Expedition June 17.

Robert G. Fowler flies cross the Panama canal April 27.

Crocker Land Expedition sails from New York July 24.

Dr. Hudson Stuck reaches the summit of Mt. McKinley June 20.

Dr. Simon Flexner announces the discovery of the germ of infantile paralysis.

Arrival of Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann—government test of his tuberculosis serum started March 11.

Discovery of radium as a cure for cancer announced, doubt cast upon the discovery by the American Association for the Cure of Cancer.

Aviation death list in Germany for 1913 reaches 30; France 37; England 10; Italy 4; Russia 8; Argentine Republic 4; Japan 3; Turkey 3; Austria 1; Brazil 1; Switzerland 1; Scotland 1; Canada 1; Portugal 1; Morocco 1; China 1 and United States 25.

Marriages and Engagements.

Wedding of Princes Victoria-Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser and Prince Ernst of Cumberland May 24.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the president, marries Francis Bowes Sayre, at the White House Nov. 25.

Engagement of Vincent Astor to Miss Helen Huntington announced.

Duke of Crocy marries Miss Leishmann, daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, Oct. 27.

Prince Arthur of Connaught marries the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15.

Dethroned King Manuel of Portugal marries the Princess of Hohenzollern at Singaringen, Germany.

Miss Helen Gould married Finley J. Shepard.

Mexico.

General Felix Diaz released from penitentiary in Mexico City and attacked the National Palace, Feb. 6.

President Francisco Madero forced to resign and is imprisoned at the National Palace, Mexico City.

Gustavo Madero, President Madero's brother, is arrested by General Huerta and imprisoned in the National Palace, February 19.

Gustavo Madero is executed by the order of General Felix Diaz Feb. 19.

President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez are shot down while "trying to escape."

General Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president of Mexico, Feb. 19.

Rise of General Venustiano Carranza in the north of Mexico.

Capture of Juarez and Chihuahua.

Rise of General Francisco ("Pancho") Villa as a leader of Carranza's Constitutionalists in the north of Mexico.

Felix Diaz stabbed in Havana, Nov. 6th.

President Woodrow Wilson declines to recognize Huerta as Constitutional president of Mexico.

Mexican rebels fall in attack on Tampico, but resume assault.

United States battleship feet and international squadron gather at Vera Cruz and Tampico to protect foreign interests.

Balkan Wars.

Adrianople falls, March 26.

Scutari surrendered to Montenegro, April 23.

Peace treaty of Balkans signed in London.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst visits the United States, Oct. 18.

Gettysburg encampment of confederate and Union veterans fifty years after the battle of Gettysburg, held on July 1-5.

Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from Matteawan insane asylum and flees to Canada. He is ejected from Canada and seeks refuge in New Hampshire, where the case is still pending in the U. S. courts.

Steamship Aquitania to be the largest steamer in the world, launched in England, April 2.

Colonel Roosevelt starts on South American hunting trip, visits Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic and Valparaiso, Chile.

Mendel Beilis tried and acquitted of ritual murder at the "Holy City" of Kiev, Russia.

Gamboa dike last obstruction in the Panama Canal blown up with dynamite on Oct. 10th.

Buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition started at San Francisco. German and English governments decline to participate.

Labor Disputes.

Indianapolis street car strike begins Oct. 31.

Copper strike in Michigan started July 23.

Prisoners in the Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy spend the first day in Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary Jan. 1.

Firemen, engineers and trainmen of Eastern railroads demand increase and better hours. Matter adjusted by arbitration.

Hotel waiters' strike in New York city Jan. 1st.

One hundred thousand lady garment workers strike in New York Jan. 18.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF
HAIR STOPS FALLING

Girls! Try This! Makes Hair Thick, Glossy, Fluffy, Beautiful—No More Itching Scalp.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy—just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Adv.

Best Fortune Teller.

The quest of noblemen for wealth in America has been talked about for decades; but few, if any, can rival Baron Assbach in being witty in a practical way.

Miss de Millyuns, his prospective wife, was entertaining the baron one evening, and apropos of lovers' nothingness she asked:

"Did you, baron, ever go to a fortune teller?"

"Yes, mees, many times. But the last time was best."

"Where did you go?"

"I went to the probate court to find out about your grandfather's will."

Sunday Magazine of the Chicago Record-Herald.

ECZEMA ITCHED AND BURNED

R. F. D. No. 8, Maryville, Tenn.—"My baby, when three months old, took eczema on his face and head. His head and one side of his face were almost in a solid sore. The eczema at first was kind of a rash and then it broke out in water pimples and they would burst and looked very badly. It would itch and burn so badly that he could not rest at all and his hair just all fell out at once till his head was perfectly bald. He could not sleep at night and was very cross.