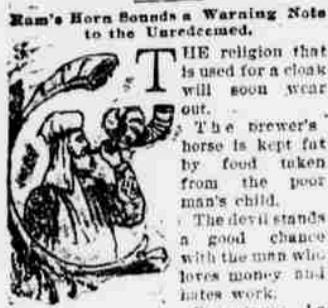


TRUMPET CALLS.



THE religion that is used for a cloak will soon wear out. The brewer's horse is kept fat by food taken from the poor man's child.

The devil stands a good chance with the man who loves money and hates work. Repentance is God's command the moment we know that we have sinned.

The devil will never leave us, as long as we have one little sin we want to keep. Men who make long prayers in public, are often too busy to help answer them.

It never makes meanness any whiter to baptize it and take it into the church. Christ still has the power to make the scarlet sinner as white as snow in a minute.

The lower a Christian goes down to help men, the higher stand he takes for Christ. It was not those who offered the biggest gifts at the temple, who were the first to follow Christ.

The man of faith is always a man of power, no matter whether he lives in Hong Kong or Boston. The man is a sinner who makes long prayers in church, and never does anything to help answer them.

When a Christian's walk does not correspond with his talk, the less he has to say in church, the better. What do you suppose a noble think of the church member against whom the devil has never aimed a dart?

Undertake something for the Lord. In the name of the Lord, and you will soon be surprised at how much you can do. The man who will not improve his chance is bound to lose it, no matter whether it has to do with seeking salvation or making a fortune.

Many a man can be found standing on his brother's neck, while he claims to be looking up far into the sky watching for the Lord to come.

How Bicycle-Taking is Made. Solid tires and tubers have been made for years for tubers and general use, but the great demand now is for the safety type of bicycle tire.

The safety type of bicycle tire is made of a rubber compound requiring the use of a greater length of tubing and necessitating that it should be as light as possible. There are variations in the methods for producing a solid drawn tire, but the principle of all is practically the same.

Only a very high class of steel is suitable for the purpose, and that likewise employed has been of the highest quality. The steel is drawn in the form of a hollow tube, and is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter.

This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce. The first drawing of the tube is about three-eighths of an inch thick, but this gradually decreases until the finished wheel is only one-eighth of an inch thick.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.

The finished wheel is then drawn through a die and rolled into the form of a tube about 1/4 inch in diameter. This is not drawn at once, but in a number of operations, and between each of them the metal has to be re-rolled and re-annealed to prevent the crystallization which the drawing process tends to produce.



THEY are a better order. The present of the Queen, Report of Holland to Queen Wilhelmina, on her sixteenth birthday, was a beautiful set of four horses.

The little Queen is devoted to riding and driving, so that her delight at her mother's present can be well imagined. All her life her greatest pleasure has been her pony-pigeons, dogs, cats, ponies and poultry, having all interested her.

She is also extremely fond of flowers, and has a fair knowledge of gardening. Her Majesty is sturdy in figure, and has a sweet, serene face, stamped with piety.

CHILDREN, BLESSED WHO WERE. The blessing of the more common type of beauty in this country is a moderate type of beauty. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.



THEY are a better order. The present of the Queen, Report of Holland to Queen Wilhelmina, on her sixteenth birthday, was a beautiful set of four horses.

The little Queen is devoted to riding and driving, so that her delight at her mother's present can be well imagined. All her life her greatest pleasure has been her pony-pigeons, dogs, cats, ponies and poultry, having all interested her.

She is also extremely fond of flowers, and has a fair knowledge of gardening. Her Majesty is sturdy in figure, and has a sweet, serene face, stamped with piety.

CHILDREN, BLESSED WHO WERE. The blessing of the more common type of beauty in this country is a moderate type of beauty. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet. The hair is brown, the eyes are blue, the nose is straight, the lips are red, and the mouth is sweet.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

POTATO BUGS ON TOMATO VINES. Late in the season, after most of the early planted potato vines have died down, there will always come an influx of these pests on the tomato vines, which, differently as they seem to us, the bug recognizes as belonging to the solanum family, and therefore his proper meat.

In most cases hand picking of the old bugs as they appear will be the only remedy. The hard shell beetles do not eat, so they cannot be poisoned, besides which Paris green should never be used to protect vegetables grown above ground from insect attacks.

The tomato is very often cut up without being peeled, or is cooked in its skin, and poison may thus be conveyed to those who eat this fruit.

STONING OF HORSES. Salivation is due to irritation of the salivary glands, which is caused by some acid quality of the food. What it is precisely in second growth clover that causes this irritation of these glands in horses, or why horses and mules, and not cows or sheep, should be so affected, we do not know, and so far, there seems to have been no inquiry into it at the experiment stations.

But we have the fact, and that is sufficient for us to avoid the trouble. Some dry meal given to the horses will stop the flow of saliva, which weakens an animal very much. If the clover is cut and partly dried and lightly salted, it will not have this effect, which leads to the belief that the effect is due to some essential oil in the plant that evaporates during the drying.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FARM. Co-operation is a success only when each works for all and all for each, and this idea lies at the bottom of all forms of associated effort whether in the factory, the grange, the municipality or the church.

SELLING HORSES. To sell a horse to the best advantage is not an easy thing to do. How often we hear of some horses being sold for a moderate price, soon to be sold at a larger figure and then again at another advance over the second price.

The first thing when one has a good horse of any class to sell should be to have him in the best form possible for his kind. Fat is the selling quality on the draft breed. Nearly any one can fatten a horse by giving plenty of such grain as you may have, and sufficient exercise for health.

Right here it must be remembered that an animal taking on fat requires an excess of water, and should have all the desires of pure lukewarm water.

No one can afford to sell a good animal out of condition, either in regard to health or flesh. If on dry feed, some laxative food should be given, say a small amount of grass or green fodder, being careful not to give enough to take the appetite from the hay.

Should green fodder not be obtainable, a feed of bran put in a tight pail in the morning, boiling water poured over it, then covered tight to keep the heat in till noon, when it should be fed in place of the regular feed.

Feed this bran three times a week. In place of the bran, flax seed meal may be given—a half pint three times a week, in addition to regular feed.

Salt should be put in a place where the horse can help himself, and not placed in his feed where he will be forced to eat all at one time, and do without at all other times.

Should the animal for sale be a roaster or saddle, fat is not such a necessity. If in good condition, they are really of more value than when fat. There is no quality of so much value in either of these animals as education.

Two horses equal in all other respects when offered for sale will be found to bring very different prices. The better the one is educated over the other, the greater will be the difference in price.

Horses of this class need plenty of grain, lots of exercise, very little rough feed, and if the owner does not thoroughly understand them, he, by all means, should put them in the hands of one who does. Few breeders understand getting a saddle horse, but to sell for a good price he must be well educated by some one who understands this branch of the business.

Many a good horse sells cheap because his owner does not make up his mind to sell until the last moment, and then has no time to prepare the horse to show his good qualities, and the horse is sold just the same as if he did not possess them.—Roaster, in Journal of Agriculture.

Care of the Umbrella. If you wish to take care of your umbrellas after coming in out of the rain, let it down and stand it on the handle, that it may dry in this position. The water will thus drip from the edges of the frame and the cover dry uniformly.

A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry. The silk, becomes stretched and stiff and will sooner split than cared for. When not in use let the folds lie loose, not fastened down. The creases are less apt to split. You this usage.

A SUCCESSFUL CREAMERY. If creamery butter is better than average dairy butter it is because the management of the creamery is on a higher scale than in the average private dairy. There is no gain in taking the milk of a dozen or more third-class farmers and handing it over to an unskilled creamery man to make

into butter. Two inferiors do not make one superior. Two cyphers cannot by any arrangement be made into a whole number.

A successful creamery must have not only a skillful manager and butter-maker, but a guaranteed supply of good, sound milk or cream in sufficient quantity to utilize the capacity of the concern. The more cows the greater will be the percentage of profit. Nor can the butter-maker alone control the character of the butter product.

Poor, dirty milk cannot appear later in the form of first-class butter. The skill and intelligence indispensable at a creamery must extend out among the milk producers. Poor cows yielding but little milk can never pay their keeping, and no number of them, however great, can render a creamery profitable to its patrons.

For the highest success under a co-operative system each individual must put forth the same effort that would be required for success in private management. Dairymen who join a creamery association expecting to gain more than they give are hardly deserving of pity when they discover their mistake.

No one has any business to ask for anything beyond what he is willing to give as equivalent for. Men join in raising the heavy frame of a building because they can accomplish in that way what they could never do singly.

A man who on such an occasion does nothing but "holer" is a sneak, and when found out is always despised. Not less mean is it to join a creamery association, and then carry poor milk, expecting to divide the profits with those who furnish the best they know how.

Co-operation is a success only when each works for all and all for each, and this idea lies at the bottom of all forms of associated effort whether in the factory, the grange, the municipality or the church.

SELLING HORSES. To sell a horse to the best advantage is not an easy thing to do. How often we hear of some horses being sold for a moderate price, soon to be sold at a larger figure and then again at another advance over the second price.

The first thing when one has a good horse of any class to sell should be to have him in the best form possible for his kind. Fat is the selling quality on the draft breed. Nearly any one can fatten a horse by giving plenty of such grain as you may have, and sufficient exercise for health.

Right here it must be remembered that an animal taking on fat requires an excess of water, and should have all the desires of pure lukewarm water.

No one can afford to sell a good animal out of condition, either in regard to health or flesh. If on dry feed, some laxative food should be given, say a small amount of grass or green fodder, being careful not to give enough to take the appetite from the hay.

Should green fodder not be obtainable, a feed of bran put in a tight pail in the morning, boiling water poured over it, then covered tight to keep the heat in till noon, when it should be fed in place of the regular feed.

Feed this bran three times a week. In place of the bran, flax seed meal may be given—a half pint three times a week, in addition to regular feed.

Salt should be put in a place where the horse can help himself, and not placed in his feed where he will be forced to eat all at one time, and do without at all other times.

Should the animal for sale be a roaster or saddle, fat is not such a necessity. If in good condition, they are really of more value than when fat. There is no quality of so much value in either of these animals as education.

Two horses equal in all other respects when offered for sale will be found to bring very different prices. The better the one is educated over the other, the greater will be the difference in price.

Horses of this class need plenty of grain, lots of exercise, very little rough feed, and if the owner does not thoroughly understand them, he, by all means, should put them in the hands of one who does. Few breeders understand getting a saddle horse, but to sell for a good price he must be well educated by some one who understands this branch of the business.

Many a good horse sells cheap because his owner does not make up his mind to sell until the last moment, and then has no time to prepare the horse to show his good qualities, and the horse is sold just the same as if he did not possess them.—Roaster, in Journal of Agriculture.

Care of the Umbrella. If you wish to take care of your umbrellas after coming in out of the rain, let it down and stand it on the handle, that it may dry in this position. The water will thus drip from the edges of the frame and the cover dry uniformly.

A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry. The silk, becomes stretched and stiff and will sooner split than cared for. When not in use let the folds lie loose, not fastened down. The creases are less apt to split. You this usage.

SIK NEARLY THIRTY YEARS.

BRILLIANT SERVICE IN THE WAR FOLLOWED BY PROLONGED SUFFERING. High Private Briggs Brings His War-time Valor into a Life and Death Combat—He Speaks of His Struggles Since the War.

From the Tribune, Honesdale, N. Y. There is no man in Oneida County, New York, who stands higher in the community than Mr. William H. Briggs, a wealthy farmer, and resident of Honesdale, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. His statement will not be news to his friends, as they all know whereof he writes, but it is commended to the consideration of the public. Mr. Briggs writes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to give honor whose honor is due, and to that end I make this certificate, hoping it may be the means of others being benefited as I have been.

"I am a farmer residing near Honesdale, Oneida County, New York; my name is William H. Briggs, and I am 66 years old. I am an old soldier, and member of the G. A. R., having served as high private in Co. A, 1st New York Artillery, during the whole four years of the rebellion. Though a pensioner, and never an applicant for pension, I contracted through malarial climate, disease of liver and stomach, from which I suffered continuously, in various forms. In 1881 I had the jaundice, and it continued for years, to a greater or lesser degree. I never was free from dyspepsia, and palpitation of the heart, and suffered from nervous debility to such an extent that I could neither rest by night nor work by day. Night after night I walked the floor tormented by vague fears, which I knew were purely imaginary, and yet I could not shake them off. I came home in June, 1865, and from then until 1894 I was constantly attended by physicians, having employed three or four different doctors during that period. These good doctors gave me occasionally temporary relief, but the good effects of their treatment quickly disappeared, and let me in more debilitated and wretched than ever.

"I did not believe in giving up, and was about to send to Cuba for another physician, when Mr. H. S. Swift, the physician, who attends to my horses, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he assured me they had done wonderful things for him. I had read of these pills before, and felt somewhat inclined to try them, before Swift spoke of them, but his recommendation settled the matter, and I became Dr. Williams' patient. I took the Pink Pills steadily until I have consumed four boxes, growing better and better every day. My liver works freely, my kidneys act as of old. My heart no longer troubles me, and I can eat and sleep as of old. All that water-brush, heart burn, buzzing in the head, as if there were a great empty space in my cranium, disappeared, and I began to feel like a new man. I had not been since my army service. I was cured in less than one year from the time I began to take Pink Pills in 1894, and have been in fair health ever since. Of course, I have been careful, as I easily catch cold, and it is apt to settle in my right side, but a dose or two of the Pink Pills soon set me on my feet, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.

"I do not want it understood that I am casting any stress against those who are physicians. If I were newly I should certainly say for what I am entitled to, but being amply provided with this world's goods, I do not require it. My only complaint is that I had not taken these pills sooner, and I shall never be without them, unless something very unforeseen occurs.