BACKACHE AND HEAVY FEELING

Weak, Nervous, Restless Woman In Arkansas Hears of Cardui, Tries It and Is Greatly Benefited. Now Recommends It To Others.

Peach Orchard, Ark.—Mrs. Nonie High, who lives near here, states: "Some time ago I began to have trouble with my back. I would ache and I could hardly get up when down. I was so weak I would just drag around and did not feel like doing anything at all. I was so nervous I felt I could scream, and . . . such a heavy feeling I could not rest at all. It looked like I was going to get down in bed . . .

I heard of Cardui and thought I would try it and see what it would do for my case. After taking a few bottles I grew stronger . . . The bloated, heavy feeling left me. I wasn't so nervous, in fact, felt better all over. I took twelve bottles and certainly was greatly benefited and can recommend it to any one as a tonic or builder. I often tell others how it helped and strengthened me."

Cardui is a mild vegetable tonic, with no bad after-effects. Its ingredients act in a helping, building way, on the womanly constitution.

Ask your druggist. He knows about Cardui. Some druggists have sold it for 40 years.—Adv.

HAD WORK FOR THE "DOCTOR"

Indiana Woman's Request Should Have Put End to Annoying Insistence on Telephone.

In South Bend they have some party telephones. A [illegible] one has orders to talk to her sister. Often their conversation is interrupted by a young feeble voice demanding the line "to call the doctor."

Becoming suspicious, the matron one day listened to the call which followed the one the feeble and interrupted. And lo! instead of the doctor the young lady called a young carpenter, who was her best friend. Again and again this happened, the request for the phone to call a physician and then [illegible] to converse with the young carpenter.

Then the matron became provoked—righteously so. She had one day first reached an important place in her conversation with her sister when came the usual interruption. It brought this retort from the matron: "You too may have the phone to call him. And while you're talking please tell him that I'd like for him to stop on his way to call at our house and [illegible] kitchen table legs."—Indianapolis News.

"CALLUS CORNS" LIFT RIGHT OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off.

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

He Knew.

Mrs. O'Houlihan (at the employment agency)—Now, please I'd like to get in a place wid a nice widdie lady wid foive or six young daughters. Sure and O wouldn't moind helpin' the young ladies wid their weshin'.

The Manager—But you've had no experience, Mrs. O'Houlihan.

Mrs. O.—And how did yez know O had no experience?

The Manager—Because if you did you wouldn't be asking for that kind of a place.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

One Exception.

"There is nothing so rare as a thoroughly good man." "Oh, yes, there is. It's the way our cook broils steak."

A lot of folks could claim they never did anything wrong because they've never done anything at all.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-11 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

PRESIDENT WILSON DEFIES THOSE WHO WOULD OPPOSE A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Proudest Thing to Report is That This Great Country is Trusted Throughout the World.—No Nation Distrusts the Purpose of the United States.

THE WORLD WAR WAS WON BY THE INSPIRATION OF IDEALS

Critics Invited to Test the Sentiments of the American Nation: "We Set Out to Make Men Free, and Now We Will Make Them Free, and Sustain Them in Their Freedom."

Mechanics Hall, Boston, Feb. 24.—The text of President Wilson's address here is as follows:

Governor Coolidge, Mr. Mayor, Fellow Citizens: I wonder if you are half as glad to see me as I am to see you. It warms my heart to see a great body of my fellow citizens again, because in some respects during the recent months I have been very lonely indeed without your comradeship and counsel, and I tried at every step of the work which fell to me to recall what I was sure would be your counsel with regard to the great matters which were under consideration.

I do not want you to think that I have not been appreciative of the extraordinary reception which was given to me on the other side, in saying that it makes me very happy to get home again. I do not mean to say that I was not very deeply touched by the cries that came from the great crowds on the other side. But I want to say to you in all honesty that I felt them to be a call of greeting to you rather than to me.

I did not feel that the greeting was personal. I had in my heart the overcrowning pride of being your representative and of receiving the plaudits of men everywhere who felt that your hearts beat with theirs in these great crowds. It was not a tone of mere greeting; it was not a tone of mere generous welcome; it was the calling of comrade to comrade, the cries that come from men who say, "We have waited for this day when the friends of liberty should come across the sea and shake hands with us to see that a new world was constructed upon a new basis and a foundation of justice and right."

Inspired by Crowd's Voices.

I can't tell you the inspiration that came from the sentiments that came out of those simple voices of the crowd. And the proudest thing I have to report to you is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world.

I have not come to report the proceedings or the results of the proceedings of the peace conference; that would be premature. I can say that I have received very happy impressions from this conference; the impression that while there are many differences of judgment, while there are some divergences of object, there is nevertheless a common spirit and a common realization of the necessity of setting up new standards of right in the world.

Because the men who are in conference in Paris realize as keenly as any American can realize that they are not the masters of their people, that they are the servants of their people, and that the spirit of their people has awakened to a new purpose and a new conception of their power to realize that purpose, and that no man dare go home from that conference and report anything less noble than was expected of it.

Why Conference "Goes Slowly."

The conference seems to you to go slowly; from day to day in Paris it seems to go slowly; but I wonder if you realize the complexity of the task which it has undertaken. It seems as if the settlements of this war affect, and affect directly, every great, and I sometimes think every small, nation in the world, and no one decision can prudently be made which is not properly linked with the great series of other decisions which must accompany it. And it must be reckoned in with the final result if the real quality and character of that result is to be properly judged.

What we are doing is to hear the whole case; hear it from the mouths of the men most interested; hear it from those who are officially commissioned to state it; hear the rival claims; hear the claims that affect new nationalities, that affect new areas of the world, that affect new commercial and economic connections that have been established by the great world war through which we have gone. And I have been struck by the moderateness of those who have represented national claims. I can testify that I have nowhere seen the gleam of passion. I have seen earnestness, I have seen tears come to the eyes of men who pleaded for down-trodden people whom they were privileged to speak for; but they were not the tears of anguish; they were the tears of ardent hope.

And I don't see how any man can fail to have been subdued by these pleas, subdued to the feeling that he was not there to assert an individual judgment of his own, but to try to assist the cause of humanity.

All Look to America.

And in the midst of it all, every interest seeks out, first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States.

Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a thing? Was there ever any fact that so bound the nation that had won that esteem forever to deserve it?

I would not have you understand that the great men who represent the other nations there in conference are disesteemed by those who know them. Quite the contrary. But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted, they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize—and while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they cannot forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy. They resort to that nation which has won the enviable distinction of being regarded as the friend of mankind.

Whenever it is desired to send a small force of soldiers to occupy a piece of territory where it is thought nobody else will be welcome, they ask for American soldiers. And where other soldiers would be looked upon with suspicion, and perhaps meet with resistance, the American soldier is welcomed with acclaim.

Many Grounds for Pride.

I have had so many grounds for pride on the other side of the water that I am very thankful that they are not grounds for personal pride. I'd be the most stuck-up man in the world. And it has been an infinite pleasure to me to see those gallant soldiers of ours, of whom the constitution of the United States made me the proud commander. You may be proud of the Twenty-sixth division, but I commanded the Twenty-sixth division, and see what they did under my direction, and everybody praises the American soldier with the feeling that in praising him he is subtracting from the credit of no one else.

I have been searching for the fundamental fact that converted Europe to believe in us. Before this war Europe did not believe in us as she does now. She did not believe in us throughout the first three years of the war. She seems really to have believed that we were holding off because we thought we could make more by staying out than by going in. And all of a sudden, in a short 18 months, the whole verdict is reversed. There can be but one explanation for it. They saw what we did—that without making a single claim we put all our men and all our means at the disposal of those who were fighting for their homes, in the first instance, but for a cause, the cause of human rights and justice, and that we went in, not to support their national claims, but to support the great cause which they held in common.

And when they saw that America not only held ideals, but acted ideals, they were converted to America and became firm partisans of those ideals.

Met Greek Scholars.

I met a group of scholars when I was in Paris—some gentlemen from one of the Greek universities who had come to see, and in whose presence, or rather in the presence of those traditions of learning, I felt very young indeed.

I told them that I had one of the delightful revenges that sometimes comes to a man. All my life I had heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in the free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular.

And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States, I have uttered as the objects of this great war ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration. Men were fighting with tense muscle and lowered head until they came to realize those things, feeling they were fighting for their lives and their country, and when these accents of what it was all about reached them from America they lifted their heads, they raised their eyes to heaven, when they saw men in khaki coming across the sea in the spirit of crusaders, and they found that these were strange men, reckless of danger not only, but reckless because they seemed to see something that made that danger worth while. Men have testified to me in Europe that our men were possessed by something that they could only call a religious fervor. They were not like any of the other soldiers. They had a vision, they had a dream, and they were fighting in the dream, and fighting in the dream they turned the whole tide of battle and it never came back.

Tribute of a Humorist.

One of our American humorists, meeting the criticism that American soldiers were not trained long enough, said:

"It takes only half as long to train an American soldier as any other, because you only have to train him one way, and he did only go one way, and he never came back until he could do it when he pleased."

And now do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us—if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his human kind forever.

The Europe that I left the other day was full of something that it had never felt fill its heart so full before. It was full of hope. The Europe of the second year of the war, the Europe of the third year of the war was sinking to a sort of stubborn desperation. They did not see any great thing to be achieved even when the war should be won. They hoped there would be some salvage; they hoped that they could clear their territories of invading armies; they hoped they could set up their homes and start their industries afresh. But they thought it would simply be the resumption of the old life that Europe had led—led in fear, led in anxiety, led in constant suspicious watchfulness. They never dreamed that it would be a Europe of settled peace and of justified hope.

All Peoples Buoyed Up.

And now these ideals have wrought this new magic, that all the peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope, because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will support one another in every just cause, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that the right shall prevail.

If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world. And if she does not justify that hope the results are unthinkable. Men will be thrown back upon the bitterness of disappointment not only, but the bitterness of despair. All nations will be set up as hostile camps again; the men at the peace conference will go home with their heads upon their breasts, knowing that they have failed—for they were bidden not to come home from there until they did something more than sign a treaty of peace.

Suppose we sign the treaty of peace and that it is the most satisfactory treaty of peace that the confusing elements of the modern world will afford and go home and think about our labors, we will know that we have left written upon the historic table at Versailles, upon which Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin wrote their names, nothing but a modern scrap of paper. No nations united to defend, no great forces combined to make it good, no assurance given to the downtrodden and fearful people of the world that they shall be safe. Any man who thinks that America will take part in giving the world any such rebuff and disappointment as that does not know America.

Challenge to Critics.

I invite him to test the sentiments of the nation. We set this up to make men free, and we did not confine our conception and purpose to America, and now we will make men free. If we did not do that, the fame of America would be gone and all her powers would be dissipated. She then would have to keep her power for those narrow, selfish, provincial purposes which seem so dear to some minds that have no sweep beyond the nearest horizon. I should welcome no sweeter challenge than that. I have fighting blood in me and it is sometimes a delight to let it have scope, but if it is a challenge on this occasion it will be an indulgence. Think of the picture, think of the utter blackness that would fall on the world—America has failed. America made a little essay at generosity and then withdrew. America said: "We are your friends," but it was only for today, not for tomorrow. America said: "Here is our power to vindicate right," and then the next day said: "Let right take care of itself and we will take care of ourselves." America said: "We set up a light to lead men along the paths of liberty but we have lowered it. It is intended only to light our own path."

We set up a great deal of liberty, and then we said: "Liberty is a thing that you must win for yourself, do not call upon us." And think of the world that we would leave. Do you realize how many new nations are going to be set up in the presence of old and powerful nations in Europe and left there, if left by us, without a disinterested friend?

What of the Helpless?

Do you believe in the Polish cause, as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, and leave her with a circle of armies around her? Do you believe in the aspiration of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs as I do? Do you know how many powers would be quick to pounce upon them if there were not the guarantees of the world behind their liberty?

Have you thought of the suffering of Armenia? You poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they suffered; now set your strength so that they shall never suffer again.

The arrangements of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, cannot you see the picture? Your hearts have instructed you where the burden of this war fell. It did not fall upon the national treasuries, it did not fall upon the instruments of administration, it did not fall upon the resources of the nations. It fell upon the victims' homes, everywhere, where women were toiling in hope that their men would come back.

No Doubt of Verdict?

When I think of the homes upon which dull despair would settle were this great hope to be disappointed, I should wish for my part never to have had America play any part whatever in this attempt to emancipate the world. But I talk as if there were any question. I have no more doubt of the verdict of America in this matter than I have of the blood that is in me.

And so, my fellow citizens, I have come back to report progress, and I do not believe the progress is going to stop short of the goal. The nations of the world have set their heads now to do a great thing, and they are not going to slacken their purpose. And when I speak of the nations of the world I do not speak of the governments of the world. I speak of the peoples who constitute the nations of the world. They are in the saddle and they are going to see to it that if their present governments do not do their will, some other governments shall. And the secret is out and the present governments know it.

There is a great deal of harmony to be got out of common knowledge. There is a great deal of sympathy to be got out of living in the same atmosphere, and except for the difference of languages, which puzzled my American ear very sadly, I could have believed I was at home in France or in Italy or in England when I was on the streets, when I was in the presence of the crowds, when I was in great halls where men were gathered together irrespective of class. I did not feel quite as much at home as I do here, but I felt that now, at any rate, after this storm of war had cleared the air, men were seeing eye to eye everywhere and these were the kind of folks who would understand what the kind of folks at home would understand, and that they were thinking the same things.

Manners Very Delightful.

I [illegible] reminded of a [illegible] who [illegible] was [illegible] slapped vigorously on the back by a man whom he did not know very well. He said, "Hello, old boy, how are you?" He looked at him rather coldly. He said, "I don't know your name, I don't know your face, but your manners are very familiar." And I must say that your manners are very familiar, and let me add very delightful.

It is a great comfort for one thing to realize that you all understand the language I am speaking. A friend of mine said that to talk through an interpreter was like witnessing the compelled [illegible] of an idea. But the beauty of it is that, whatever the impediments of the channel of communication, the idea is the same, that it gets registered, and it gets registered in responsive hearts and receptive purposes.

I have come back for a strenuous attempt to transact business for a little while in America, but I have really come back to say to you, in all soberness and honesty, that I have been trying my best to speak your thoughts.

When I sample myself I think I find that I am a typical American, and if I sample deep enough and get down to what is probably the true stuff of a man, then I have hope that it is part of the stuff that is like the other fellows at home.

And therefore, probing deep in my heart and trying to see the things that are right without regard to the things that may be debated as expedient, I feel that I am interpreting the purpose and the thought of America; and in loving America I find I have joined the great majority of my fellow men throughout the world.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE ARE "LORDS OF THE WORLD"

London.—Under the heading "The Lords of the World," the Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a rather lively sketch of the peace delegates in Paris. It wonders whether any of them will turn out to be a Metternich, a Talleyrand, a Hardenberg, a Nesselrode or a Castlereagh, but thinks that none of them at present can be compared with Bismarck, Disraeli or Gortschakoff. It is added:

Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George are already characters with sharply and firmly outlined features. What they have done for their countries in the war raises them high above middle stature. But their greatness as statesmen has still to undergo the tests of fire at the green table.

EASY TO OVERCOME "NERVES"

At Least This Treatment Has the Merit of Not Arousing Antagonism in the Patient.

When you are all unstrung for no particular reason, and don't know which way to turn, and can't put your mind down to any one thing, try being good to yourself this way:

The treatment easiest at hand is an interesting book, not necessarily a "thriller," but one sufficiently absorbing to take your mind off yourself. If convenient, go off somewhere alone with your book, where you won't be interrupted and constantly reminded of the hundred and one things waiting to be done.

The music lover certainly has the greatest panacea for all nervous ills. Still, playing for one's self isn't always the most restful thing to do. Hunt up a symphony concert somewhere. If you can't do that shut yourself up in a room and turn on the "boxed" music.

But everybody isn't a music lover, and so won't find the solace to be had out of sweet harmonies. For nerves in general then, there is no treatment quite so pleasurable or so effective as the "movies." One noted physician insists that the darkness and the silent action with its accompanying music is the most popular "cure" of all.

Try to recall those few pleasant treatments the next time you become conscious of having "nerves."

Crystal Trick.

Dissolve in hot water as much alum as it will hold, and place in the solution any object you wish to cover with crystals. Set the solution in a quiet place and in a few hours crystals of alum will be deposited on all the objects. In this way baskets made of iron wire may be covered or dried grasses may be made to look as if laden with frost.

Spasmodic Sermon.

One never appreciates valuable advice until it has passed its valuable period.

IMPETUS IS GIVEN TO IRISH CAUSE

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESENTS RESOLUTIONS TO BE LAID BEFORE CONFERENCE.

$1,250,000 QUICKLY RAISED

Delegates From Many States, Representing Irish Organizations, Crowd Philadelphia Academy of Music.

Philadelphia.—A resolution presented by Cardinal Gibbons for the peace conference to apply to Ireland the doctrine of national self-determination and that a declaration of principles demanding that if any league of nations be created, all features which may infringe on the traditional American policy, including the Monroe doctrine, shall be eliminated, were adopted unanimously at the closing session of the convention of the Irish Race in America.

In support of the movement to bring freedom to Ireland the convention pledged to raise within six months one million dollars, but before Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, of the New York supreme court, chairman of the convention, completed the calling of a list of states and cities more than $1,250,000 had been pledged to the cause.

Delegates from many states representing a large number of Irish organizations, crowded the Academy of Music when Cardinal Gibbons in a few words presented the resolution calling for the right of Ireland to select its form of government. Applause swept the crowd as the cardinal slowly read the paper.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

Weimar.—While the German national assembly has been holding open meetings, several committees have found time to discuss the draft of a new German constitution as prepared by Hugo Preuss, a member of the cabinet. The draft has now passed its second reading. The original 108 paragraphs have been cut or expanded into 101 paragraphs, which cover every point involved.

The new draft consists of seven divisions. The first division is that "The Nation and Its [illegible] States," [illegible] [illegible] new German [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be black, red and gold.

ALL CONFERENCE COMMITTEES MUST COMPLETE THEIR WORK

Paris.—Results of far-reaching character were achieved at the meeting of the supreme council of the powers when resolutions were adopted requiring such a decision on all important branches of the work of the peace conference as to permit the formulation of a preliminary peace treaty by the time President Wilson returns to Paris in the middle of March. To accomplish this, all questions of reparations, boundaries and economic and financial issues must report to the supreme council within the next two weeks, or by March 8, at the latest.

DATE OF EXTRA SESSION DEPENDS ON NEW LOAN BILL

Washington.—President Wilson will be advised soon after his return regarding the extra session. The nature of the advice, according to Democratic leaders, principally depends upon disposal of the pending house bill to authorize $7,000,000,000 of short-term treasury notes in lieu of liberty bonds for the April loan campaign. If the measure is passed, the leaders plan to advise the President to call the extra session about May 15. If it fails, it was said a request for a call of Congress not later than April 1 would be submitted.

SECRETARY LANE'S EYES ARE OPENED BY SOUTHERN VISIT

Washington.—Declaring that what he saw during his recent trip to the South to look over lands which might be made available for returning soldiers and marines opened his eyes to possibilities never dreamed of in the entire life, Secretary Lane of the department of the interior has just filed with the house committee discussing this matter a most interesting and lucid endorsement of the proposition.

ASK RETURN TO OWNERS OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

Washington.—The executive and special war committee of the National Association of Railway and Utilities commissioners, representing the public service commissions, railway and public utilities commissions of the states (excepting Delaware, which has no public service or railway commission), have addressed a letter to President Wilson requesting him to return the telegraph and telephone properties to their owners.

APPOINTMENT OF WALLACE MEETS FRENCH APPROVAL

Paris.—The French government hastens to give its consent to the appointment of Hugh C. Wallace as American ambassador to succeed William G. Sharp, according to M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs. M. Pichon, in behalf of the French government, has sent Mr. Sharp a letter dated February 21, in which he expresses the consent of the French government to the appointment of Mr. Wallace.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. Pearl Monyhan, Mitchell, Ind.

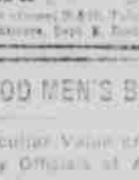
Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DIPLOMA
GEORGIA
MEANS
ALABAMA
LIFE
BUSINESS
EMPLOYMENT
COLLEGE
MACON, GA.
WRITE FOR CATALOG

Returning Soldiers

Write for particulars how to make $10 every day selling Rawleigh's Products, with 30 year established demand. Business healthy, pleasant, permanent. Give [illegible] references. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., 131 Illinois St., Memphis, Tenn.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura



[illegible] Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

VENERATE GOOD MEN'S BOOTS

Chinese Place Peculiar Value on Footgear Worn by Officials of Acknowledged Integrity.

According to Dr. Charles Mortimer, author of a volume on Chinese "The Morality of Extraordinary Popular Devotions," the Chinese believed literally in following in the footsteps of the good and great.

In his interesting chapter dealing with relics and talismans, he says that among the Chinese no mementos are more valued than the boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate. Whenever a judge of unusual integrity resigns his position the people all come to his house. If he leaves the city where he has resided, the crowd accompany him from his residence to the gates, where his boots are drawn off with great ceremony, to be preserved in the hall of justice. Their place is immediately supplied with a new pair, which, in their turn, are drawn off to make room for others before he has worn them for five minutes, it being considered sufficient to consecrate them that he should have merely drawn them on.

His Reason.

Askit—There goes poor old Peck. I understand he took up dentistry after he was married. Strange thing to do, wasn't it?

Tellum—Not at all. He told me he wanted to be in a position to do all the talking himself at least part of the day.

All the gold coin in circulation would weigh about 900 tons.

As always—food will play a big part

"As a man eats, so is he."

Grape-Nuts

a food for body and brain

(Contains the building phosphates of the grain)

"There's a Reason"