

REPORTED BY THE GROUCH

Here the Original Hiram J. Tella of His Attendants at Country "Function."

"Having nothing else to do," remarked the old codger, "I attended a function while I was over at Torpville the other day. The affair was held in a dispirited grove at the end of a road in which every time a horse popped down his foot the dust shot up in the air like a skyrocket. A band was playing without the slightest remorse. A statesman, with a neck as wrinkled as a pickle, dromed forth redundant nonentities without end. A sad and rickety merry-go-round wound round and round to the sound of its own plaintive peedle-deedle. In a tippy pavilion a horse person was endeavoring to sell, in brazen defiance of the pure food and drug act, what looked alarmingly like horned toads fried in axle-grease. A gentleman in a striped turt neck hoarsely stated that he preferred to eat snakes at ten cents per serpent. There was the usual balloon which seemed perfectly willing to do anything but go up. Scattered around through the festive scene were a few old soldiers, grumbling; a smattering of farmers, also grumbling; sundry honest voters, likewise grumbling; and various other folks, nothing about whom is worth mentioning except that they, too, were grumbling. It may have been a reunion, a fair, a rally, a picnic, or what-not; but whatever they chanced to call it, 'twas an excellent example of one of our most cherished institutions.—Kansas City Star.

BAD CASE OF HEMORRHOIDS

Oklahoma, Ark.—"I had a bad case of itching and burning piles, and tried many remedies without relief. I could not sleep nor rest at night. The affected parts were irritated, also inflamed, and my family physician said I would have to undergo an operation. "I bathed good with Cuticura Soap in pure water about fifteen minutes, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment. I did this four times a day for two weeks, then three times a day for another week, and in the space of three weeks I was cured sound and well. One box of Cuticura Ointment with Cuticura Soap cured my case of piles of six years' standing. When I commenced to use the Cuticura Soap and the Cuticura Ointment, I only weighed one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and eighty-eight pounds." (Signed) Floyd Welch, Dec. 11, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

As to Kissing.

Jack—Do you believe there's microbes in kisses?
Gwen—You can search me.

A great majority of summer ills are due to Malaria in suppressed form. Lastitude and headaches are but two symptoms. OXIDINE eradicates the Malaria germ and tones up the entire system.

It's usually the fool who rocks the boat that lives to tell the tale.

HARD FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering all of the time with an aching back has a heavy burden to carry. Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered at all. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women suffering in this way. It is the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A South Carolina Case

"Every picture tells a story." Mrs. Mary Westcott, S.C., says: "I was down so bad with my back I could not get about. My appetite became poor and I felt all worn out and discouraged. Doan's Kidney Pills put me in good shape and I now feel better than before in years."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c a Box. Doan's Kidney Pills

SMITHDEAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Forty-four years training young men and women for business. Bookkeeping, shorthand and English courses. Free catalogues. Write for catalogue.

L. ROSE & CO. Est. 1868

(THE OLD RELIABLE) We are in the market for SCRAP RUBBER, RAGS, METALS, BONES, IRON AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY. We will buy your surplus stock of all kinds of scrap. Write for price list.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE

Open all the year. For males only. Board, Lodging and Tuition \$7.00 per month. Write today for catalogue or Free Tuition. JAS. B. DUDLEY, President, A. & M. COLLEGE GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Oldest Southern College

College of William and Mary. Founded in 1693. Healthful situation and historic associations. On O. & C. Railway, halfway between Fort Monroe and Richmond. B. M. from Jamestown; 12 mi. from Yorktown. Degrees of A. B., B. S., M. A. Special Teachers' Courses. Excellent athletic field. Total cost per session of nine months (board and fees) \$25. Write for annual catalogue. L. L. HENDER, Rector, Williamsburg, Virginia.

CAN CANDID BE QUINED? IT CAN!

The Quinid is a powerful medicine which has been used for many years. It is a reliable remedy for various ailments. Write for more information.

A SUMMER AT THE SEABREEZE HOTEL

Or How a Pretty Piano Player Won a Millionaire Husband.

By HELEN ROSS.

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

Maud Gault extracted a pin from her belt and carefully cut out a tiny advertisement from the newspaper before her. "Young lady of refinement and culture desired as piano soloist at the Seabreeze hotel, Seabreeze, N. J. Board and room free. Liberal compensation. References desired," she read aloud.

"It's much better than trying to farm on land which will only raise rocks," she mused, "and as a chickens, Maude, you are not a howling success, I'll ask Jimmy Brooks to take charge of the place this summer. Then if the super-aristocratic Seabreeze hotel will have me, I'll sail forth to make use of my own talent."

The details attended to, and references given, Maude hurried the letter to the postoffice before there was time or opportunity for a change of mind. As luck would have it, the Seabreeze hotel did want her, for in less than a month, she was journeying towards the fashionable summer resort. All that the management had claimed for the position proved true. It was a desirable one. Accustomed as she had been in former happier years to an assured social position, Maude felt the change keenly at first. Soon, however, her common sense triumphed, and she settled down to her really pleasant duties with a will.

People came and went in an continual stream. Occasionally some kindred spirit, struck by the real sparkle and ability of Maude's playing, struck up a superficial acquaintance, but for the most part, for all the attention shown her, she might as well have been in Jericho.

Always a keen observer of human nature, the great hotel offered a rich field for observation. Gradually the humor of the situation struck her and she noticed many amusing details. Petty jealousies, hypocritical actions, heartburns, and aimless flirtations.

Oh, girls, Robert Merrell just arrived. He came in the most stunning motor imaginable. I saw him when I entered the hotel a minute ago. He's at the desk now signing the register.

Breathless excitement followed this announcement. Robert Merrell was one of America's foremost capitalists. Maude sat on the little platform privately speculating as to the appearance of the famous man. When it was time for her solo, she straightway forgot all about him.

Suddenly she was conscious of a buzz of conversation, which died down to an expectant pause. She glanced up and saw two gentlemen enter the dining room. The elder she recognized at once as Robert Merrell. He was conversing with a companion in an affectionate, interested manner. And the other man was John Clifford!

It was fortunate for Maude that her solo ended just then, for she saw her fiancé and Mr. Merrell coming towards her.

"This is my future wife," announced Mr. Clifford proudly.

The great Merrell held out his hand and as Maude placed her own in it, drew her towards him and kissed her cheek.

"I am most happy to meet you, my dear," he said simply. "For years this absurd boy of mine has been afraid that his wealth would influence a girl in his favor. I have always wished him to marry young. Also, I am pleased to have him love Gault's girl."

"His wealth?" stammered Maude.

"Merrell looked from her to Clifford in surprise.

"I've never told her, father," the young man observed. Turning to Maude he added, "James Clifford is my pen-name. I am writing a book on 'The Worth of Social Position.' As James Merrell I am received with open arms. As James Clifford, to quote Miss Warsh, I am an obscure nobody. It has been an interesting experiment. I took the liberty of asking the hotel people to release you for the short time which remains of the season, and tomorrow we will be married. This is why my father is here. I own this hotel. Come now, dear, we will all dine together."

The trio passed on to a table, oblivious to the frantic curiosity in fact oblivious to everything but their own happiness. So Miss Warsh's bitter remark "that the sky mix knew it all along," dissolved into the rosy hue of contentment which surrounded them.

Preponderance of Women. Of recent years the custom of making a systematic census of the population has become well established throughout all civilized countries, and it is now possible to gain a fairly accurate idea of conditions all the world over. Some of the figures now cited in regard to this matter are interesting.

The world's total population is estimated at 1,700 millions, out of which the proportion of the sexes is known for 1,038,000,000, the ratio being 1,000 males to 990 females. The ratio varies very considerably in different places. In Europe there are, for every 1,000 men, 1,027 women; Africa, 1,045; America, 944; Asia, 961; Australia, 937. The maximum proportion of women is found in Uganda, 1,447; the minimum in the Alaska gold fields and the Malay States, with 321 and 359 respectively.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

DIDN'T LIKE THE GROG SHOP

President Lincoln Expresses His Feelings to Private About to Enter Washington Tavern.

"I was a private in one of the west arm regiments that arrived first in Washington after the call for '75,000," said an old soldier. "We were marching through the city amid great crowds of cheering people, and then after going into camp were given leave to see the town.

"Like many others of our boys, the saloon or tavern was the first thing we hit. With my comrade I was just about to go into the door of one of these places when a hand was laid upon my arm, and looking up there was President Lincoln from his great height above me, a mere lad, regarding me with those kindly eyes and a pleasant smile.

"I was almost dropped with surprise and bashfulness, but he held out his hand and as I took it he shook hands in a strong western fashion and said: 'I don't like to see our uniform going into these places.' That was all he said. He turned immediately and walked away; and we passed on. We would not have gone into that tavern for all the wealth of Washington city."

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AVERAGE SALOON A NUISANCE

It is Generally Most Disreputable Place in Community and Bureau of Information on All Vice.

The average saloon is the most disreputable place in the community; it is a bureau of information on vice; it is the first place one would enter to inquire for a gambling hall or for a disorderly house. It is likewise the first place visited by the officers of the law when they are looking for a criminal and the first place closed in case of riot or disturbance. Those who defend the open saloon do it on the ground that it is a necessary evil and that the use of liquor can be better regulated by license than by prohibition—it is never defended on the ground that the saloon is a center of morals, an educational institution, a social asset or even an economic advantage.—The Commoner.

TAVERN KEY TO GRAVEYARD

Gate to Cemetery of Old Church Near Berlin Bears Undesigned Statement of Great Truth.

There is said to be an old church near Berlin, Germany, which is very attractive to tourists. The graveyard back of the church is kept locked, but on the gate is the following notice: "The key to the graveyard is to be found in the tavern."

This is an undesigned statement of a great truth. A great army of men annually find the key that opens the way for them into the graveyard by going into the tavern. They not only unlock the graveyard to themselves, but oftentimes to innocent children and helpless women who are dependent upon them.—Southern Patriot.

"BLIND TIGER" AND A SALOON

Howard Clinton, in Characteristic Manner, Contrasts Outlawed Hole With Legal Dram Shop.

Howard N. Clinton, in his dry, sarcastic way, thus contrasts the outlawed "blind tiger" and the legal saloon: "The 'blind tiger' keeps drink on sale unlabeled, unadvertised, uninviting, and out of sight; the saloon keeps drink for sale in a building with big show windows on one of the best corners of the town, with lights and fine fixtures, and it gathers in crowds of men who stay late and treat each other over and over. What nonsense that 'hole in the wall' could sell more!"

Alcoholism and Tuberculosis.

The eminent Dr. Huchard, member of the academy of medicine, in a recent lecture, said: "After having made for two years praiseworthy attempts to suppress contagion from bad dwellings, etc., the time has, perhaps, come when the commission against tuberculosis should take up a phase of the question the importance of which is known to all and which is of great urgency—namely, the casual relation of alcoholism to tuberculosis, and the extent to which the former intensifies the latter. This involves, naturally, the question of the saloon, which more and more is becoming a social danger."

Harm From Drinking.

Not every man who drinks is a drunkard, but every man who drinks at all is injured. It takes only a little strong drink to hurt one's pocketbook, injure one's brain and stamp one as a drinker and an associate of drinking people.

Alcohol a Deceiver.

Don't swallow whiskey for every toothache, carache, headache, fingerache, sideache, backache, stomachache or toothache. Alcohol is no cure-all; it is a deceiver—all.

Under No Obligation.

Your town is under no obligation to any saloon. All that it is, in respectability and permanent prosperity, it has grown to be without the assistance of the liquor traffic.—Bob Tordella.

The Poor Man's Club.

Murphy—Of tell me, Flaherty, the saloon is the poor man's club. Flaherty—Of don't see how he could get on without it.

Flaherty—No couldn't, no there was no saloon, there'd be no poor man.

BREEDING OF BEARS

RESULTS of twenty-one years' study of the breeding of bears are set forth in a statement from the National Zoological Park.

It was in 1904 that A. B. Baker, assistant superintendent of the park, published an account of the breeding of the American black bear at Silver Lake Park, Ohio. This paper, which appeared in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, covered a period of twelve years' study. The present pamphlet forms Smithsonian Publication No. 2068.

The bears under observation are kept at Silver Lake Park, a small resort near Akron, O. When the undertaking was first established a collection of hardy animals was started in a bear pit. The first bears put there were a pair of cubs, obtained in 1888, from two different localities near Lake Superior. The pair bred regularly for eighteen years, and raised in all about thirty-four cubs. Including all the breeding bears, sixty-eight or sixty-nine cubs were raised during the twenty-one years of observation.

The original pit is circular in form, and built of brick, twenty feet across and twelve feet deep. It is connected by an underground passage with a similar pit, to which the bears can be transferred when desirable. These pits are located in the dry hillside, which slopes towards the east. The floor is of terra-cotta blocks set in cement, so that the place can be readily washed out with a hose. The pit is provided with a tank, in order that the inmates may bathe.

Important features of the bears' quarters are the retiring dens, which provide suitable places for hibernation. There are two of these connected with each pit, as well as one near the entrance passage. Each den is five feet by six feet in width, and four feet in height, and is lined with brick throughout. They are excavated back into the earth several feet from the pit, and extend eight or ten feet below the surface of the ground. Each is ventilated by a small flue extending to the surface above the dens.

In the fall of the year, when the bears are about to retire for the winter, they become very fat. As cold weather approaches, large quantities of leaves are thrown into the pit, and are carried by the bears into their dens. Much of their time is spent there, but they come out for an occasional meal until the advent of settled cold weather, about the middle of December, when they finally retreat to their dens for the winter. Generally they come out from hibernation early in March, having remained in seclusion for about three months.

It is stated by W. R. Lodge, manager of Silver Lake Park, that the bears have always come out, after hibernating for two or three months, in practically as good condition as when they went in, none of them showing thinness, in spite of having eaten nothing during that time. Nor do they appear to be particularly hungry, for at the first meal they take but little food, touching with the tongue what is offered to them before eating it. It is only after three or four days, or perhaps a week, that they eat with appetite. The young are born usually in January, while the animals are in hibernation. The weight of the newborn cubs ranges between nine and twelve ounces. They are plump little fellows with short velvety hair of grayish-brown color. Fortunately, none of the cubs have been lost except through accident, and the death of one bear, twenty months old, was the only loss by disease.

The food which is supplied to the bears is similar to that which they get in their wild state, hotel picnic tables affording a large amount of miscellaneous scraps, to which is added an

abundance of green food from nearby farms. This begins in the spring, with dandelion tops, followed by clover, green corn, watermelons, strawberries, and other fruit. In the fall acres are gathered for them, and they have dried sweet corn and apples. Occasionally a two venturouse hen or pigeon is caught and eaten, but the bears get no other meat except a little that has been cooked. The surplus bears have been disposed of from time to time, from eight to ten months old, to animal dealers, at from \$25 to \$30 each, the highest price received for a grown bear being \$75.

Another pamphlet by Baker contains notes on mammals which are rare or have seldom been kept in confinement. Two live specimens of a "Haltian insectivore," Solenodon paradoxus, were collected by Franklin Adams of the Pan-American Union in the Dominican Republic and presented to the National Zoo. This rare animal is a small rat-like creature with a queer upturned snout, long stiff tail, and oddly clawed feet. It is not a rat, however, but a relative of moles, shrews, hedgehogs, etc. It lives in the ground, and is of nocturnal habits.

Lophomys thebanus. A collection of animals which was received at the Zoo park in December, 1909, from the British East African Expedition contained a specimen of an extraordinary East African rodent called Lophomys thebanus. It occurs in the higher parts of the country, and is known only to the natives. At the urgent request of G. H. Goldfinch, Assistant Game Warden of British East Africa, two specimens were got for him from the forest near Nakuru, at about 8,000 feet altitude. Goldfinch forwarded them to Nairobi, whence they were shipped with the collection of the animals presented to the park by W. N. McMillan. One died at Fort Said, but the other came through safely.

Of this animal Goldfinch says that it lives in the trees in the thick forest of the high country and feeds on leaves and tender shoots. In captivity, however, it eats cabbage, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, being especially fond of sweet potato leaves and endive. The natives are averse to handling the creature, believing its bite to be poisonous. It is strictly nocturnal, and its slow movements are suggestive of the Canada porcupine. When disturbed, it erects the long hair on the sides of its body, leaving a deep furrow from the ear to the tail. In the bottom of this furrow is short and peculiarly modified spiny hair. When the animal is quiet, the fur closes over this band of short hair, entirely concealing it. Exactly what this furrow represents is not clear, but it probably surrounds a gland.

The dormouse of Europe has a somewhat similar peculiarity. There is so little information regarding the rate of growth of wild animals, that Baker has taken the pains to record the weights of a male Alaska Peninsula brown bear in the park. The weights have been made annually for the past eleven years. This bear was captured near Douglas Settlement at the western entrance of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, in May, 1901, being then about three and one-half months old. In May, 1901, it had reached 1,160 pounds.

Uncertain. Jane, aged nine, always brings home very satisfactory reports from school, invariably getting "A" in elementary science.

Uncle Tom, looking over one of her reports the other evening, asked Jane just what elementary science meant.

"Well," said the little girl, hesitating a moment, "I'm not quite sure whether it is the study of wild animals or the inside of us."—August Woman's Home Companion.

SALT IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM

Experiments Have Proved That a Too Free Use of the Condiment Will Do Much Harm.

There are certain affections in which the presence or absence of salt in the diet is an extremely important factor. There are various forms of kidney diseases in which there is a tendency for water to accumulate in the system because, somehow, the kidneys are unable to excrete it. These tropical conditions, as they are called, are very serious, bring on gradual interference with locomotion, disturb the circulation and generally are considered of serious significance.

Some five years ago German physicians began to call attention to the fact that if these patients did not take so much salt, and particularly if their diet were made absolutely salt free, the dropsical affections by which they had become "waterlogged" would be dissipated.

Experimentally it was shown that the too free employment of sodium

BREEDING OF BEARS



A CINNAMON BEAR

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SANDWICHES! What's tastier than Libby's Potted Ham

It's exceptional in flavor and doesn't cost a bit more than ordinary kinds.

At All Grocers Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

A woman can't feed a man so much taffy that it will spoil his appetite for it.

For SUMMER HEADACHES HICKS' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—no matter what causes them—whether from the heat, sitting in draughts, feverish condition, etc. 10c, 25c, and 50c per bottle at medicine stores.

Fitting Chime. He—I know who egged you on to this. She—Who egged me on? He—That old hen.

A great majority of summer ills are due to Malaria in suppressed form. Lastitude and headaches are but two symptoms. OXIDINE eradicates the Malaria germ and tones up the entire system.

Matter of Justice. Where shall justice begin, with those who have power or with those who suffer wrong? If exact and ideal justice were done, the weak would make an effort to give to the strong all that is their due, and the strong would try to put their affairs in order so that no just cause of complaint should exist anywhere. The unhappy element in the relations of the strong and the weak is that both are thinking too much about exacting justice and not enough about doing that which is just and right. "Pay what thou owest" is the cry most often heard. "Give me that which is my due, then I will pay you what I owe."—The Christian Register.

BUT HE WAS WRONG. "Did you fool anybody?" "Yep. I fooled myself into thinking I could fool pa!"

"That's Good"

Is often said of Post Toasties

when eaten with cream or rich milk and a sprinkle of sugar if desired.

That's the cue for housekeepers who want to please the whole family.

Post Toasties are ready to serve direct from the package—

Convenient Economical Delicious

"The Memory Lingers"

Wide Choice of Thermometers. In America is used the thermometer of Fahrenheit; in Germany, that of Celsius; in Sweden, and in Germany they use that of Reaumur, a Frenchman.