RASH ON BABY'S FACE AND NECK

Also Chest. Then on Head. Took Off Great Patches of Hair. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Elm St., Mechanic Falls, Me.—"Our baby's face, neck and chest first broke out with a kind of rash and seemed to be sore for washing hurt her so. Her head was covered with great scabs and when we put ——— on, it lifted the scabs and left her head all raw where they came off. It also took off great patches of hair. She acted as if it smarted terribly and would not stop scratching it only made it worse. It was red and covered with little spots of blood.

"A friend told me how Cuticura Soap and Ointment had cured her little girl who suffered agonies with eczema. We got some and in a short time her face, neck and chest were entirely well of the eczema. Then her head began to have patches like dandruff. She had it before she had the eczema and her hair came out in patches. It itched terribly and the dandruff formed big brown scabs. She would scratch them off and leave her head all raw underneath. We thought perhaps Cuticura Soap and Ointment would cure that, too. They softened the scalp and lifted the scabs and at the same time healed her head underneath. Her hair stopped coming out and grew fast. Now she is completely healed of the trouble." (Signed) Belmont H. Pratt, Jan. 28, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

How the Red Cross Seal Originated.

Nearly $1,900,000 has been raised by Red Cross Christmas seals in the last six years, and yet many people who will buy these holiday stickers at this seventh annual sale do not know how the charity stamp idea originated.

It was war that brought forth the charity stamp—our Civil war of '61 to '65. Some of your grandmothers first played "postoffice" with stickers similar to Red Cross seals 'way back in 1862, when they conceived the idea of selling stamps at fairs for the benefits of the relief funds for the soldiers' hospitals in

Brooklyn, Boston and elsewhere. Nearly $1,000,000 was raised in this way before 1865. After the war this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Austria, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several thousands of different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world, as many as 40 being used in Austria for children's hospitals alone.

Stamps on seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. To Jacob Riis, the well-known social worker of New York, and to Miss Emily P. Bissell, the energetic secretary of the Delaware Red Cross, jointly belong the honor of originating our American Red Cross Christmas seal. In 1909, Mr. Riis' interest was aroused by the receipt of a Christmas tuberculosis stamp on a letter from Norway. He published an article about this queer-looking stamp in the "Outlook," and suggested some possible uses for it in this country. Miss Bissell at once saw an opportunity here and prepared a stamp, from the sale of which her society realized $3,000 for tuberculosis work. So impressed was she with this success that she induced the American Red Cross to take up the sale in 1908 on a national basis. With very little organization and with hardly any attempt at careful advertising the sale that year brought in, nevertheless, over $135,000 for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States. In 1909, with more thorough organization, the sale was increased to nearly $310,000; in 1911 to over $500,000, and in 1912 to over $400,000. Last year the sale was increased to nearly 45,000,000 seals, netting $150,000 for the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

It is fitting to note that war, inhuman and cruel, was the mother of the Red Cross seal, and that now war for humanity against disease brings it back to its fullest usefulness.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 59 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe.

GEO. T. HOPKINS & SON, Props. 37 Bond Street, N. Y.

Good Nights

are enjoyed by those in good health. The perfect digestion, clear system, and pure blood upon which sound health depends, will be given you by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

LOATH TO ENTER CAPITAL

Villa Sends Troops to Protect Foreign Legations

GEN. GONZALES SEEKS RULE

Carranza General Declares Himself Mexico's Chief

El Paso, Dec. 1.—General Felipe Angeles, chief lieutenant of Villa, was en route to Mexico City yesterday with an infantry division with instructions to protect the foreign legations. Villa ordered Angeles to the capital when the latter returned to Tula after having captured Guadalajara, but dispatches early yesterday say that Villa himself has not yet decided to enter Mexico City.

The Zapata forces in Mexico City sent a special train and a delegation to Tula Sunday to escort Villa to the capital. Their plans called for his triumphal entry into the city yesterday, but for some reason the northern leader delayed his departure. It was reported among Villista officials at Juarez yesterday that Villa, instead of entering the capital, may decide to move at once against General Pablo Gonzales, who is reported to have repudiated both Carranza and the Aguascalientes convention and to have declared himself provisional president of Mexico.

The Aguascalientes convention is taking no chances with Zapata, it was learned yesterday. Gertrudis Sanchez, a Villa leader, has been appointed to command the state of Guerrero, Zapata's stronghold, and General Juan Banderas, Zapata's second in command, has been placed in command in Sinaloa, northwestern Mexico. The convention plans to put Villa officers over territory now held by Zapata and send Zapatista officials into remote states.

General Alberto Carrera Torres yesterday reported a victory in a battle with Carranzistas at Tamos, nine miles from Tampico.

Washington, Dec. 1.—With three distinct governments proclaimed in Mexico and others believed to be "in the borning" the beginning of a battle royal which will show one distinct faction supreme was in sight yesterday. The latest claimant, General Pablo Gonzales, has heretofore been looked upon as one of Carranza's chief supporters, and his defection may prove serious to the former first chief, now in Vera Cruz.

Gonzales is reported at Pachuca, 40 miles northeast of Mexico City, with the outposts of Villa's army in close proximity, and news that fighting between them had commenced was expected here at any time. At the same time Carranzista and Villista forces are racing for Tampico, where General Luis Caballero has repudiated Carranza and declared for Villa and the Gutierrez government.

Mexico City, now held by Zapata troops with several of Villa's veteran regiments in reserve, is reported quiet. The reorganized police force is in complete control and all threatened rioting is being stamped out with extremely effective methods.

Vera Cruz, with Carranza in charge, is also tranquil, although fighting is reported between there and Mexico City. Unofficial reports that Carranza has demanded the withdrawal of the battleships now in the harbor are not treated seriously in administration circles. It is said that, if such demand has been made, it is for "home consumption," or with no belief that it will be acceded to.

The administration expects general fighting at many points in Mexico during the next few weeks. It believes that it is necessary to clear the air and show who really is in control and will devote all of its energies to seeing that foreign interests are protected, while the Mexicans "work out their own salvation."

JOINS VILLA.

General Caballero Announces His Position in Mexican Strife.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—Official dispatches yesterday confirmed earlier reports that General Luis Caballero, governor of Tamaulipas, has joined the Villa forces in Mexico. As he is in control of Tampico, the peaceful entry of the troops which have been marching eastward from San Luis Potosi is now expected.

A rumor is current but not credited that General Pablo Gonzales, one of the Carranza district commanders, has proclaimed himself provisional president at Queretaro and named a cabinet.

American cattle are said to have been run across the border into Mexico.

Money for You in Your Neighbor's Wants.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes an article showing ways to be prosperous though you stay at home. It is particularly suggestive to farmers' wives and daughters. Following is one of the stories told in the article:

"A girl when dining at a city restaurant noticed the exorbitant prices quoted for guinea squabs. She visited a poultry commission merchant before going back to the farm and asked him if there was a demand for guinea fowls.

"'A decided one,' was the prompt reply, 'and I don't see why some of the women who have the chicken craze don't wake up to the fact that there's money in guineas. The man or woman who would make a specialty of raising them, feeding them as they should be fed, and putting them on the market at the right age in fancy condition could get top prices and have a sure market, a fancy market. It's a "get rich" proposition.'

"Starting with the few guinea fowls about the farm which had been kept to frighten away hawks and vermin but which no one ever thought of eating, this girl is building up a profitable trade with some leading hotels and restaurants in the city nearest to her."

IF YOUR SKIN ITCHES, JUST USE RESINOL

The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin, the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it successfully for nineteen years in even the severest cases of eczema, tetter, ringworm, rashes and other tormenting, unsightly skin eruptions. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment restores the skin to perfect health and comfort, quickly, easily and at little cost.

You need never hesitate to use Resinol. It contains absolutely nothing that could injure the tenderest skin—even of a tiny baby. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval. All druggists sell Resinol Ointment (50c. and $1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c.). For trial free, write to Dept. KK, Resinol Baltimore, Md. Avoid substitutes by calling for "Resinol" by name. Unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer worthless imitations.

1,825,127 PERSONS IN PROFESSIONS

There Were Four Women to Every Seven Men So Engaged in United States During Year 1910.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—A total of 1,825,127 persons over 10 years of age was reported as being engaged in professional pursuits in the United States in 1910, according to a table making a comparison of figures for 1910 and for 1900 in a report on occupations, recently issued by William J. Harris, director of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. Of these 1,825,127 persons of both sexes engaged in professional occupations in 1910, 1,151,709 were males and 673,418 females; the males constituting 63.1 per cent of the total number and females 36.9 per cent.

The comparable census figures for 1900 show that there were 1,258,538 persons of both sexes over 10 years of age engaged in professional pursuits in that year, of whom 827,941 were males and 430,597 females. The males constituted 65.8 per cent of the total number and the females 34.2 per cent.

In the decade 1900-1910, the proportion of the males decreased in the professions from 65.8 per cent to 63.1 per cent, while the proportion of the females increased from 34.2 per cent to 36.9 per cent. In actual numbers the males increased 323,768 and the females 242,821. In professional service in 1910 there were four women to every seven men, a large proportion of the women being teachers.

For all occupations shown in the census report for the United States in 1910, the males constituted 78.8 per cent and the females 21.2 per cent. The comparable figures for the year 1900 were 81.7 per cent for the males and 18.3 per cent for the females, showing a decrease during the decade for the males of 2.9 per cent, and a corresponding increase for the females.

WHEAT EMBARGO LIFTED.

A., T., & S. Fe Has Refused Shipments For Month.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad announced yesterday that the embargo on wheat shipments over their road to Galveston, Texas, would be lifted to-day. For a month and a half shipments have been refused by the railroad because of the congestion of grain at the export point and the lack of bottoms for ocean transportation.

Why Little Children Think that it is More Blessed to Receive than Give.

In the December Woman's Home Companion Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle in New York City, writes a Christmas talk entitled "The Joy of Receiving," in the course of which he explains why little children enjoy receiving more than giving. He says in part:

"In little children the joy of receiving outruns the joy of giving. Children are born beggars. They come into the world empty-handed, and they stretch their hands to those who are nearest them, expecting to receive. It is instinctive for a child to ask, and it is instinctive for an adult to respond. The child's mind is as empty as its hands. Its mind reaches out with questions,—and what are questions but hand of the mind?—pleading for bits of information, scraps of knowledge, donations of light. It is a pleasure to give to a child, but who would dare say that one's pleasure in giving outstrips the child's pleasure in receiving? Who is happier, do you think, at Christmas, the child or the parent?

"It is not the child's nature to lie awake wondering what it can give to others, but when he falls to thinking of what others are going to give him it is difficult for him to go to sleep. Look at a child receiving a present, and then look at him giving one, and note which act is more natural and which brings the intenser delight. Little children know how to receive."

Lime-Loss in Tuberculosis

In the Journal of the American Medical Association (January 17, 1914) was the following:

"It has been many times stated that in tuberculosis or in the pre-tuberculosis stage an increased amount of calcium (lime) is lost, both in the urine and feces. In fact, a decalcification has been thought to be a forerunner of the development of tuberculosis. " "

"Forced feeding of tuberculosis patients and the enormous amount of eggs and milk once given such patients are not now considered advisable by a large number of physicians who are specializing in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis."

If tuberculosis is due to a loss of lime from the system, the success of Eckman's Alterative in the treatment of this disease may be due, in part, to the fact that it contains a lime salt so combined with other valuable ingredients as to be easily assimilated.

Always we have urged users of Eckman's Alterative to attend strictly to matters of food.

In addition to rest and proper diet, some effective remedial agent seems to be needed, and in numerous cases of apparent recovery from tuberculosis and kindred disease and bronchial affections Eckman's Alterative has supplied this need.

It does not contain opiates, narcotics or habit forming drugs, so it is safe to try. Your druggist has it or will order it, or you can get it from us direct.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

WILL CHANGE THEIR PLEAS

Former New Haven Directors Given Permission

NEW ATTITUDE ON INDICTMENT

Not Revealed by Indicted—Government Attorney Opposes Move

New York, Dec. 1.—William Rockefeller and eight other former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad yesterday in the federal court sought permission to change their pleas to the indictment charging them with criminal violation of the anti-trust law. The others are Robert W. Taft, Charles A. Brooker, William Skinner, James S. Elton, D. Newton Barney, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg and George F. Baker.

The petition was brought before Judge Sessions, who granted the desired permission. Substitute pleas were not offered and there was no intimation of what the new pleas would be. The petition was opposed vigorously by Assistant District Attorney Swacker.

Last Monday William Rockefeller and other directors who were indicted filed pleas in abatement, under which they sought to have the indictment dismissed on the ground that it was defective, the alleged defect consisting of the fact that one of the court officials connected with drafting the indictment was a resident of New Jersey instead of New York.

Other technical grounds upon which Mr. Rockefeller and his associates sought to have the indictment dismissed were that the powers of the grand jury had expired a month before the indictment was returned, and that the indictment should be quashed because two stenographers were present during the grand jury's deliberations.

Counsel for Mr. Rockefeller argued that Judge Mayer had no right to extend the term of the grand jury beyond its normal life and cited authorities in support of his contention. The presence of the two stenographers in the jury room, it was contended, prevented the deliberations of that body from being secret, as prescribed by law.

Mr. Swacker, replying, branded as "silly" the contention with reference to the stenographers. He said that they were sworn assistants to the United States district attorney, although they were not practicing lawyers. Mr. Swacker also contended that the federal law bestowed upon judges the power to extend the terms of grand juries.

The Experience of a Jew's Wife.

In the December American magazine appears an article entitled "The Experiences of a Jew's Wife." The writer is an Irishwoman, a Roman Catholic, who married a Jew. So far as her relations with her husband are concerned she is exceedingly happy. It is quite evident, however, that if she had it to do over again she would not have married a Jew. Apparently it is her opinion that Jews and Gentiles, when they intermarry, encounter complications that make social life not entirely agreeable. In the following extract she tells something of the persecution that her small son endured:

"So long as my husband and I were alone we could stand it. We had each other, and, after a time, even I learned to understand that to grow angry because someone showed ignorance, prejudice, or a traditional dislike of the race was worse than a waste of time. We had friends who were broad and liberal enough to take a person for what he was, rather than for what he was born.

Then the boy came—almost three years after we were married. We had agreed before marriage that, should children come, they should be trained in the Roman Catholic church. We named the boy Michael Klein, and he was baptized in the Roman faith.

"Until he was four or five years old the seriousness of the problem did not present itself. I had, in my ignorance, taken it for granted that a boy born of a Jewish father and an Irish mother would be an American. But he wasn't. He was a Jew, his son will be a Jew, and so on to the end, I suppose.

"When he became old enough to go to school and play with boys a fight was a daily occurrence. 'Come on, don't let's play with that Jew' was the best he received. He was rather lonely. How much he suffered only he knows. Once he came in, fresh from a fight. He had won that one and in defense of his father's name. He wanted to know if, as charged, his papa had helped kill Jesus.

"He could not understand these things. If he said he was Irish, the Irish boys were first to deride his claim. If he did anything wrong at the parochial school that 'was the Jew in him.'

"My boy said little at home about his fights. Before he was ten he had acquired the habit of reticence, and he was very serious, and I commenced to understand some of the traits of his father."

$7,000,000 Metals Co. Bankrupt.

New York, Dec. 1.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the federal court by the United States Metal Products company, a Massachusetts corporation, with $7,000,000 outstanding capital stock. The liabilities were listed at $1,808,000, and the assets at $2,200,000, consisting principally of real estate and stock in trade.

Tecumseh Sherman, Albion D. Turner and Thomas C. Clerk were appointed receivers.

Jim Crow Law Invalid

Washington, Dec. 1.—The supreme court yesterday announced through Justice Hughes a majority view that the Jim Crow law of Oklahoma was invalid insofar as it allowed the furnishing of sleeping parlor and chair cars only to white persons. The court did not issue a decree, however, because the suit to enjoin the enforcement of the statute by five negroes had been too general in setting up the rights of the negroes.

Father John's Medicine

Best for Colds

Bronchitis, Asthma, all throat and lung troubles. Builds new Strength. No alcohol or dangerous drugs. Guaranteed.

ACTS AS CLEARING HOUSE.

Geological Survey is Go-Between for Mineral Producers and Consumers.

The war in Europe has developed at least one new line of government activity wherein the United States geological survey is now acting as a bureau of information and clearing house for over 90,000 American mineral producers and manufacturers.

The interference with shipping on the beginning of hostilities called sharp attention to the fact that the United States had been importing many minerals and mineral products the raw materials of which exist in large and workable deposits in the United States. It had been, however, a little easier, or possibly a little cheaper, to import such ores than to develop them at home. The shutting off of the imports immediately raised such questions at "Have we magnesite?" or "Have we ferromanganese?" or "What clays have we in the United States?" and the public statements at once given out by Secretary of the Interior Lane and by the geological survey regarding our American mineral reserves naturally resulted in inquiries from thousands of American firms.

A heavy correspondence has grown out of this condition, and often a single mail brings requests from certain manufacturers to be placed in touch with producers of raw material, and also statements from the producers themselves that they are ready to supply the demand for raw material.

Like many business offices, the geological survey places a file number on each letter as it is received, and it is an interesting coincidence that the other day a letter which was stamped No. 371,353 was from a firm of wholesale druggists asking for the names of manufacturers who are taking up the subject of making from American petroleum and medicinal oils formerly imported from Russia, while the very next letter, No. 371354, was from an oil-refining company stating that while this company had been the largest importer of oils of this character immediately after the war it equipped its plant and is now producing oil equal to the product formerly imported, a sample of the American product being forwarded for inspection.

It is now a daily occurrence for the gelogical survey to answer scores of letters from consumers inquiring for the names of the producers of particular articles. The names furnished in reply to an inquiry of this sort may be only one or two or may comprise as many as 200 or 250.

The Thinking Power

By WILLIAM BLAKEMAN

Something over a hundred years ago, when Europe was making one of those advances in new lines of thought which have marked different stages of intellectual development, when a crop of great French thinkers—Voltaire and others—were attracting attention, a wealthy Parisian lady conceived in some degree those ideas intended for the amelioration of women that are in vogue during the present day.

Mme. Drivaux did not follow the lines of the present movement, wherein women contend for equality with men. Her idea was that women were capable of higher intellectual development than men from the fact that they are made of finer texture. Her plan was to utilize the brute force of men by making it subservient to the superior intellectual faculties of women.

Mme. Drivaux, who possessed an enormous fortune, purchased an island in the Mediterranean sea, upon which she proposed to carry out her idea. She had no difficulty in founding her colony. Some of her colonists were of noble birth; others were commoners, but all were intellectual. She called for men volunteers who must join with a full understanding that the women were to do the thinking, the men to serve as protectors.

Mme. Drivaux's idea in separating her colonists from the rest of the world was that she might make an absolutely fresh start, untrammeled by existing institutions, laws, customs. But a perfect shaking off of the present in order to inaugurate a new future is very difficult. A weak spot in the founder's purpose was that among the hundred women she took with her there were three each of whom was loved by a man. These men, unwilling to part with those they loved, enrolled themselves among the masculine force who were to do the fighting and laborers. Thus at the very outset did the canker-worm get into the roots of the tree that Mme. Drivaux had planted with so much thought, trouble and expense.

Mme. Drivaux had enlisted every man colonist herself, taking care that he was not opposed to her scheme or unwilling to accept the direction of the women, looking to his muscles rather than his brain for his share of the work. But these three "misbegotten knaves," who had joined for the purpose of getting possession of the women they loved, deceived her by being the loudest in their advocacy of her plan and their promises to be obedient and patient laborers and soldiers.

Marriage was not forbidden in the colony, but every man who married was obliged to promise that he would obey his wife. Moreover, he was obliged to agree to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, looking to his wife for guidance like an obedient husband.

Now, the three marplots who had joined the colony were much put out at having to leave Paris for a considerable time in order to save for themselves the women they loved. Even on the voyage they put their heads together to devise a plan for being revenged on the colonists for the sacrifice they were obliged to make. Naturally it was easy for them to get control of the other men colonists, for the latter being content to let the women do their thinking were not disposed to think for themselves; consequently, associating with men who were disposed to lead them, they naturally followed.

Now, it so happened that soon after the colony was established a ship stopped at the island loaded with a fierce band of Arabs from the African coast, bent on plunder. Mme. Drivaux called upon the men to attack the invaders and drive them away. Jules Champinois, one of the three men who had been plotting against the success of the colonial scheme, said:

"We are ready to drive these men away, but we would be pleased if you would give us a plan of attack. It is our part to do the fighting, but your part to tell us how. Shall we take the offensive or act upon the defensive? Shall we use guns or shall we rely on our bayonets?"

Mme. Drivaux looked scornfully on M. Champinois, stamped her foot and told him to drive the rascals away without asking any further questions.

The women who were about their chief were much frightened.

"This colony is organized," continued the men's spokesman, "on the plan that you women do the thinking and we men the work and the fighting. Our portion of the good things we have is for doing these alone. It is not just that we should be called upon to think and fight. If we must do both we can't see wherein you are superior to us, and we call upon you to surrender the leadership in our favor."

The Arabs were stealing up on these poor women while the men were standing idle.

"We shall be murdered!" "Cowards! Do your duty!"

These expressions on the further approach of the enemy gave place to "For heaven's sake save us and you may have everything!"

"Resign the thinking power or perish!" cried Champinois.

"We resign!" replied a hundred voices.

"Follow me!" and, turning, he led the men against the enemy, who ran to their ships and sailed away.

The next day after a triple wedding the colony broke up and returned to France.

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly. Cheap and Easily Made

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes a full pint—a family supply—of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 54 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions with Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. Also quickly heals the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. Excellent for bronchitis, spasmodic croup and winter coughs. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex,"—do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

=24=

Days to Christmas

Early In the Month and Early In the Day—Best Times For Christmas Shopping

Boiled Icing.

One cupful granulated sugar, one-third cupful boiling water, the white of one egg and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil the sugar and water, without stirring until it threads when tried with a fork. Beat the egg stiff and dry, add the cream of tartar and then pour the boiling syrup over the egg in fine stream, beating well. When it is perfectly smooth and thickens up, pour it over the cake.—Heart of the House, in Woman's World for December.

DR. CHASE'S Blood and Nerve Tablets

Make pure, rich blood, increase the weight in solid flesh and muscle that gives you strength. Tell the brain and nerves with fresh vital fluid that forms new life, power and vigor into every part of the body. Weigh yourself before taking. Price 50c. Special 75c. Dr. Chase Co., 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1915--Standard Diarys--1915

10c to $3.25

Order Your Fillers Now

Parisian Ivory

We invite you to inspect our advanced showing

Toilet Sets, $3.25 to $17.50

See our assortment of

Auction Bridge Scores with Pencils Attached

Place Cards **500 Score Cards** **Bridge Whist Scores**

FOR THOSE WHO DISCRIMINATE—APOLLO CHOCOLATES

Russell's, The Red Cross Pharmacy