

TEETHING RASH DISFIGURED BABY

Cheeks Broken Out. Rash Became Hard, Crusty Surface. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed in a Week.

R. F. D. No. 3, Randolph Ctr., Vt.—"My baby's trouble began with a teething rash. Her cheeks were broken out. The rash became a hard crusty surface of bright red and would crack and bleed. Baby could not sleep on account of being so uncomfortable and she would scratch on account of its burning so. The breaking out disfigured her for the time being.

"I used ... and powders but none of them did any good. The trouble had lasted three weeks before I got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed her face frequently with the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment often during the day and I was just a week healing her." (Signed) Mrs. E. G. Harrington, Mar. 20, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in lukewarm water with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing eruptions. Sold throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

THE FLIGHT OF FLIES.

Some Interesting Experiments Have Been Conducted. One of the problems that has arisen in connection with the part played by insects as carriers of disease concerns the distance which they may be able to travel from one locality to another. This has frequently been considered in this country in connection with mosquitoes which are responsible for the prevalence of malaria. With their breeding-places known, it has become desirable in some cases to ascertain what the range of their activities might be in respect to the territory which can be covered by insects. It has been learned that mosquitoes which inhabit salt marshes near the seacoast may be found inland at a distance as great as three miles.

Far less appears to be known with regard to the migrations of the common house-fly, an insect charged with responsibility for typhoid fever and other infectious diseases. A series of studies conducted in Cambridge, England, on the range of the flight of flies of this species has been made the subject of a report to the local government board of public health and medical subjects. Upward of 25,000 flies were liberated, under various meteorological conditions, from the medical buildings at Cambridge. Of these insects, colored for identification, 191 were recovered. The results showed that house-flies tend to travel either against or across the wind. The actual direction followed may be determined either directly and by the action of the wind, or indirectly owing to the flies being attracted by odors from food. A point in favor of this supposition is the nature of the station at which flies were recovered after they had traveled any distance. These comprised a butcher's shop, public houses and a restaurant, all of which gave off odors that are notoriously attractive to flies. The conditions favoring the dispersal of flies are fine weather and a warm temperature. The nature of the locality is another considerable factor, because in towns flies do not travel as far as in open country, probably due to the food and shelter afforded by the houses. With regard to the altitude of the point of liberation, flies set free from the roof tended to disperse slightly better than those liberated from the ground, but the difference was not very considerable. It has been observed, with regard to the vertical flight of the house-fly, that it may mount almost upward to a height of forty-five feet or more. The time of day appears to influence the dispersal of the insects, as, apparently, when set free in the afternoon they do not scatter so well as when liberated in the morning.

Why Good Times Are Coming for Sheep Men.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, J. Pickering Ross, an expert on such matters, writes an interesting little article showing the American farmer's relation to the present war. In the following extract from the article he tells why he thinks a really good time is coming for the sheep raiser: "England is the distributing point of the world's wool, especially for that of her great wool-producing colonies. She has long strictly prohibited its export. She will take in all she can get and keep it for her own manufacturers. The artificial barrier need enormous supplies of woollen clothing, far more than their own factories can turn out. Already many of our mills are running day and night in full contracts made with England and France.

"The reverse work of the Down breed and their crosses are used altogether for that class of goods, and their prices have gone up 10 to 15 per cent, and are still rising. We may get a few lambs from South America, but our factories must find the bulk of what is needed. Fine wools are not in such good demand. Your best supply is certainly and in wool, and this woolen call for it cannot and in other forms must tend to raise its cost. Merino and lamb are gaining in popularity: the Down breeds produce the best of them, as well as the wool now most in demand."

BULL MOOSE STAMPEDING

Indications of a General Break to Republicans

ADVISED BY HEAD OF COMMITTEE

He Would Prevent Success of the Democrats

Washington, Dec. 30.—Advising members of the Progressive party to unite with Progressive Republicans in the 1916 campaign, to the end that the "reactionary" element of the Republican party may be "cleaned out" and the continued domination of the Democratic party prevented, Chairman Hinebaugh of the Bull Moose congressional committee yesterday gave out a statement of his views concerning the course that ought to be followed by third-party members.

Chairman Hinebaugh's statement undoubtedly will be considered by many politicians as pointing clearly to a return to the Republican party of the great bulk of the Bull Moose voters, with the object of putting control of the Republican party into the hands of the Progressive Republican element, blocking attempts at "reactionary control," causing the nomination of some candidate who is progressive minded and whom most of the Bull Moose will support, and thus endeavoring to bring about the defeat of the Democratic party a year from next November.

Mr. Hinebaugh does not believe that under all the circumstances it is for the public welfare for the Progressive party to continue as a separate organization in the 1916 campaign. He declares that the re-election of Wilson and the Democratic party "would not be a good thing for the country."

He wants the Bull Moose voters and Progressive Republicans to unite their forces, thus making the Republican party subject to the control of the Progressive Republican element and men of progressive views. He points out that Progressive party men and Progressive Republicans are practically alone in their views and can stand on the same platform. Chairman Hinebaugh says the decision of the recent conference in Chicago to continue the Progressive organization was wise, but as to what shall be the ultimate object of that organization, opinion may differ.

POINTS ON CHOOSING A DOG

What Is He Wanted For? BATES DUTTON

One is frequently deterred from owning a dog for lack of knowledge as to the different breeds, and to the uninitiated a dog is simply an amusing toy, a little beast with four legs and a tail, the question of ownership being usually settled on the basis of size and price. Now, as a matter of fact, a dog has as much individuality as a human being, and his manners reflect those of his owner to a surprising degree, not always, alas, to the credit of his master. Thus before commissioning a friend to buy a dog, the following important questions should be settled: Is the dog to be a watch dog? a companion for the grown-ups or the children? a house dog or a kennel dog? of the long-haired or short-haired variety? A large proportion of owners live in the suburbs, so suppose the dog is wanted as a companion during leisure hours and as a watch dog. The selection then may be narrowed down to the smaller breeds (if there is no special love of long-haired dogs, such as collies, spaniels, sheep-dogs, and long hairs as a great nuisance in the house when they are being shed), and the list is sufficiently large to offer a great variety.

The terriers are all good house and watch dogs, they are affectionate, sturdy, bright and gamey, and include fox terriers, airbreds, bulls, black and fawn, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Boston, and Seely; hams. The fox terriers are apt to go off on expeditions of their own and will often stay the entire day; this is due to an inordinate love of adventure, one of their most amusing and lovable traits. Another short-haired dog worth considering is the Dachshund, affectionately spoken of by Lemmon in his book on training dogs as "half a dog high, a dog and a half long, and three dogs in the matter of brains." Although not built on the most graceful lines, he possesses sterling qualities that at once endow him to everybody a true gentleman, he is endowed with an extraordinary amount of brains, quick to obey and eager to learn, and also possesses an economic value as a fine ratter, having the patience to crouch beside a rat hole absolutely motionless until his prey, deluded by the silence, comes out only to be caught nine times out of ten. Finally, as a word of caution, it is best before buying a dog, to visit at least one or two dog shows in order to see the different breeds of their very best. Then after the choice is finally made, don't be afraid to pay the price asked, as a well-bred dog costs money and is well worth what his trainer and environment have made him.

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Keep Your Lungs Strong

This advice is doubly important with the knowledge that every three minutes some one in the United States succumbs to consumption and many refuse to realize they are afflicted until it is too late. It is after colds or sickness, from overwork, confined duties or when general weakness exists that tubercular germs thrive because the resistive powers of the body are weakened. Only with fresh air, sunshine and abundant rich food can one hope to arrest their progress, and the women treated late in Scott's Emulsion furnish food for rich blood, and its rare nourishment helps strengthen the lungs while it builds up the bones. If you work indoors, the smoke, dust and sulphur-laden air you breathe in the most strengthening food—medicinal herbs and is free from alcohol or stupefying drugs. Avoid substitutes.

RESINOL MAKES ECZEMA VANISH

Stops Itching and Burning Instantly. There is immediate relief for skins itching, burning and disfigured by eczema, ringworm, or other tormenting skin trouble, in a warm bath with Resinol Soap, and a simple application of Resinol Ointment. The soothing, healing Resinol balsam sink right into the skin, stop itching instantly, and soon clear away all trace of eruption, even in severe and stubborn cases where other treatments have had no effect. After that, the regular use of Resinol Soap is usually enough to keep the skin clear and healthy.

Resinol Ointment (50c and \$1.00) and Resinol Soap (25c), are also specially effective for pimples, blackheads, dandruff, sores and many forms of piles. Prescribed by doctors for the past nineteen years, and sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. KK, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Buy in the original blue package and avoid the inferior substitutes which a few scrupulous dealers try to sell to make a few cents more profit at your expense.

PANAMA PASSAGE GREATLY FACILITATED

Ship Captain May Now Take His Vessel Through Without Having to Sign a Single Paper and Without Waste of Time.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Panama, Dec. 30.—So much red tape has been eliminated by the canal officials that a ship's captain may now take his vessel through without having to sign a single paper, and without any waste of time. Heretofore the formalities were so numerous that it sometimes required 24 hours for a ship to complete her passage.

Shipping companies have been notified that hereafter it will not be necessary for them to appoint a shipping agent on the isthmus, for the reason that the Panamanian canal is prepared to undertake all work in connection with the payment of tolls, purchase of coal, water and other supplies. They have been informed that all that is needed is to cable to Panama the probable arrival of a ship, the deposit at the office of the nearest assistant treasurer of the United States of the estimated amount of tolls, the probable supplies the vessel will need and other data, and the officials of the canal will see that the ship safely passes through with the least possible delay and without the payment of agent's fees by the owner.

A few days ago a ship arrived at Cristobal, her owners having appraised the canal officials of her coming. The deposit had been made and she was ready to pass through the canal when the master appeared at the port captain's office for his papers. He was given his clearance for tolls, permitted to pass through all the locks, health certificates, and other necessary papers and was told to proceed into the canal. He was astonished at not having to obtain from various officials all these documents and further at the fact that not a single signature was required of him. His stay in the port of Cristobal was exactly one hour while at Balboa there was no stop required beyond showing up to drop the pilot in the outer harbor.

It is pointed out by canal officials that many papers at first in use proved to complicate matters and occasion delay. The bulky copies of the ship's manifest have been abolished, and the boarding officer of the terminal port now obtains only a short abstract. For a time it was necessary for a ship's master to have the signature of not less than five canal officials before his vessel was permitted to enter the canal. This number has now been reduced to two, the captain of the port of entry and the health officer. These, however, the captain does not himself have to obtain but are affixed in the course of the regular routine of the port captain's office.

The Most Wonderful Specks in the World

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published in Springfield, Ohio, Herbert Quick, editor of that publication, begins a new serial novel entitled "The Brown Mouse." In the first chapter of his novel Mr. Quick introduces two characters, Jim Green and Newton Brown, who in the following conversation explain perhaps the greatest farm wonder in the world. "Jim picked up a sweet clover plant and showed him the nodules on its roots—little white knobs, smaller than pinheads.

"The most wonderful specks in the world," said Jim. "Ever hear of nitrates to enrich the soil?" "Ain't that the stuff the old man used on the lawn last spring?" "Yes," said Jim. "Your father used some on his lawn. We don't put it on our fields in Iowa—not yet; but if it weren't for those white specks on the clover roots we soon would—as they do back East."

"How do them white specks keep us from needin' nitrates?" "It's a long story," said Jim. "You see, Newt, before there were any plants big enough to be visible—if there had been any—we'd be dead—the world was full of little plants so small that there may be billions of them in one of those little white specks. They know how to take the nitrates from the air—" "Ain't scattered Newton. Nitrates in the air? You're crazy." "No," said Jim. "There are tons of nitrogen in the air that presses down on your head, but the big plants can't get it through their leaves or their roots. They never had to learn because when the little plants—bacteria—found that the big plants had roots with sap in them, they lusted on those roots and tapped them for the sap they needed. They began to get their head and lodgings off the big plants. And in payment for their hotel bills the little plants took nitrogen out of the air for both themselves and their host's use." "And their host's use?" "That's right. Their hotel keepers—the big plants. And now the plants that have the hotel roots for the bacteria furnish nitrogen out into the air for the crops that follow. Once can't get nitrogen out of the air, but clover can—and that's why we ought to grow down clover before a crop of corn."

CONGRESS STARTS AGAIN

A Long Program Presented by the Administration

SOME DELAY ON IMMIGRATION

President Thinks Extra Session Not Necessary to Complete Work

Washington, Dec. 30.—With the reconvening of Congress yesterday, after a brief Christmas recess, both Houses faced the big task of clearing up crowded legislative calendars. Senators and representatives were ready with the falling of the gavel in the Senate and House to settle down to complete the work of the session. Awaiting the action of Congress are the big appropriation bills and the administration programme. The supply measure have the right of way in both Houses and while the House has passed two of them and some general measures, all are yet to be acted upon in the Senate in addition to the administration programme. The administration ship purchase bill is awaiting action in both Houses and Senator Fletcher, acting chairman of the committee on commerce, says that every effort will be made to bring the measure up for debate in the Senate as soon as possible. In the Senate the immigration bill is the order of business for today, while in the House the postoffice appropriation bill is the unfinished business.

PRESIDENT FAVORS JONES BILL

Recent Disturbances in the Philippines Considered Exaggerated. President Wilson told callers yesterday that his support of the Jones bill for ultimate Philippine independence would not be altered by the recent disturbances in the islands. He declared accounts of the uprising had been exaggerated. The president intimated he believed the reports were due to efforts to defeat the cause of Philippine independence.

HOPES FOR FULL PROGRAMME.

President Believes All Will Be Passed by Congress at This Session.

President Wilson expects his legislative programme, consisting of the shipping bill, the Philippine bill, the conservation bill, and the appropriation bills to be passed during the present session of Congress and without an extra session. He told callers yesterday that other proposed legislation had been met with predictions that it would be impossible to pass. The president said he expected the income of the government to exceed the expenditure during the present fiscal year and that he was doing everything possible to bring about that result. He said he was taking no personal part in the fight over the immigration bill in the Senate, but added it was well known that he was opposed to the literacy test.

CONTINUES OPTIMISTIC.

He Hears That Business in the United States Steadily Improves.

President Wilson told callers yesterday that all the information reaching him indicated that business in the United States was steadily improving.

SUGGESTS REFERENDUM OF WAR.

Bill by Senator Owen Requires Such Action for an Offensive Move.

Aggressive warfare by the United States would be possible only on approval of a majority of the voters of the country, under a constitutional amendment proposed yesterday by Senator Owen. The power of the president to call out troops to resist invasion would not be altered, but declaration of an offensive war would have to be submitted to a referendum.

GARDNER'S NEXT HEARING JAN. 4.

He Will Then Discuss the Military Unpreparedness of the Nation. The House committee on military affairs has postponed its hearing of Representative Gardner from to-day till Jan. 4. At that time Representative Gardner will analyze for the committee our unpreparedness from a military as distinguished from a naval point of view.

POSTMASTERS BY ELECTION.

Bristow Introduces Bill to Prevent "Scraps."

Washington, Dec. 30.—Popular elections for postmasters as a means of avoiding bitter patronage "scraps" was proposed in a bill introduced yesterday afternoon by Senator Bristow. "Washington, Dec. 30.—Popular elections for postmasters as a means of avoiding bitter patronage "scraps" was proposed in a bill introduced yesterday afternoon by Senator Bristow. You Had Better Stay at Home Nights in the African Jungle. In the January American Magazine Stewart Edward White reports another wild animal adventure in Africa. He has recently returned from a hunting expedition and the subject of his story this month is "A Lion Adventure," in the course of which he comments as follows on the ravages of wild animals in Africa after nightfall: "We spent the short evening back in our own fashion, I in my canvas chair smoking the new cigarettes on the table around their tiny fire eating quantities of meat and corn meal. Outside our little dome of light the night busyness of the wild west followed. Only the most formidable or the most insignificant creatures raised their voices, except in alarm or warning. Lions roared, leopards hummed and growled, but there in the dark was a different world from that in which we moved so freely during the daylight hours—a dangerous, tragic world. Next day we would find evidence of the fact. I have seen, killed by lions, the remains of every sort of creature, except buffalo and rhinoceros. Lions are said occasionally to kill even buffalo, though rarely."

An Eventful Dialogue

By RUTH GRAHAM

A party consisting of an elderly gentleman, an elderly lady, a young man, a young woman and a notary were gathered in the drawing room of a chateau in the environs of Paris. The notary called each in turn for his or her signature on a paper lying on a table, then affixed his seal, folded the paper, put it into a tin box and, bowing, left the room. The young man and young woman followed, apparently wrapped up in each other.

"This takes me back nearly a quarter of a century," said the elderly man, "when I passed through a like ceremony. I was then as big a fool as Francois."

"And I as adroit pated as Lucille." "Your niece may possibly possess the gift of constancy."

"Your nephew may not be drawn hither and thither by every pretty face he sees."

During this bit of dialogue the man stood with one hand on the table where marriage settlements had been signed, eyeing the lady sternly, scornfully, reproachfully, while the lady walked to a window and stood looking at the toe of her slipper. The man was forty-two, the woman thirty-eight, and both still looked young.

"What has become of De Belleville?" "How should I know? Why should I care?"

"It was he who rendered that signing of settlements between you and me null and void. But, parbleu, there has been time since then for many such interferences."

"De Belleville never interfered between you and me." "Did not interfere? Will you be good enough to inform me what did?"

"That actress?" "What actress?" "The one who was breaking the hearts of so many young fools. She played at the Theatre Francais, I believe, though it was so long ago I fail to remember. Doubtless by this time she is as unattractive as I am."

"Who told you that I admired an actress at the Theatre Francais?" "I saw you there myself the evening of the day the settlements were made for our marriage. I was indisposed and about to go to bed when a friend gave me a bit of information. I went to the theater and saw you gazing upon the woman through adoring eyes."

"I'm! Had the malicious information communicated by your friend anything to do with my eyes appearing to adore the actress?"

"What I saw through my eyes"— "You mean your imagination."—"Was convincing."

"Then?" "Then I proposed that two could play at a game like that. De Belleville happened to call the next morning. You came while he was there. I compelled you to wait, and when he went away—

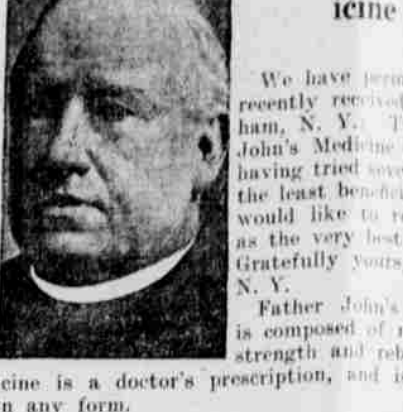
"I see it all. Why have you waited all these years to tell me that under a false assumption, instigated by—by whom?"

"My cousin, Julie Demourier." "Julie Demourier? Why?" "Why what?"

"She threw herself at me as soon as you had broken with me." "She threw herself at you?" "Certainly."

"Oh, heavens!" "He strode toward her and stood beside her, looking into her eyes almost fiercely."

FROM THE SISTERS OF ST. MARY



Grateful Letter Tells of Good Results Obtained by Using Father John's Medicine for Colds and Coughs

We have permission to quote from the following letter recently received from the Sisters of St. Mary at Farnham, N. Y. The sisters who have been taking Father John's Medicine are perfectly cured of their cough, after having tried several other kinds of cough medicine without the least beneficial effect. We are sincerely grateful and would like to recommend Father John's Medicine to all as the very best for the most stubborn coughs and colds. Gratefully yours, (Signed) Sisters of St. Mary, Farnham, N. Y.

Father John's Medicine is best for colds because it is composed of nourishing food elements which give new strength and rebuild wasted tissue. Father John's Medicine is a doctor's prescription, and is free from alcohol or dangerous drugs in any form.

side her, looking into her eyes almost fiercely. "She blighted our lives," he said. "There was no reply. She stood with her back to him, looking intently out through the window."

"You permitted yourself to be made a dupe by one who was not worthy to be your shoe."

"If you had loved me you would have sought me again. You would have given me an opportunity to—"

"How did I know that you were prompted by jealousy and were showing a preference you did not feel for another?"

"The argument was unanswerable. 'Heaven grant,' he continued, 'that no friend will come between these two happy creatures who have just left us before the knot is tied.'"

"She shrugged. 'Hortense,' he said in a quieter tone, 'there is yet old age for us.'"

"For me. You are in your prime. A man of your age, if he marries, will unite with a young woman."

"You are as beautiful to me as the day that contract was signed."

"Not to the world. You would be come ashamed of me. Only men who grow old with their wives grow old in their affection for them."

"Hortense, let us close the gap between that settlement ceremony and the present so far as we can by a wedding. I will call the carriage; we will drive to the mairie."

She neither answered nor stirred. He placed an arm about her and kissed her. Then he stepped to a bell and called a servant.

"The carriage," he said when the lackey entered. "That evening the two returned from dinner from a drive and were met at the door by the nephew and niece."

"Why, auntie, where have you been?" "To the mairie," said her companion. "We have been married."

"Married?" "Yes; we leave nuptial ceremonies to young fools like you. Thank heaven we have passed that stupid period."

"Mon Dieu!"

Deaf Mute Church Work.

Religious work among deaf mutes was established in 1840 by Dr. Gallaudet, who started a small Bible class for them in a room in the University of New York. The Churchman, an Episcopal weekly, says that at the present time there are thirteen ordained clergymen, twelve of whom are themselves deaf, ministering to the spiritual needs of 35,000 deaf mutes in the United States of whom there are fully 20,000 in the southern section. The salaries of the missionaries to the deaf range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 annually, and a very few of them have their expenses, in addition, provided.

Damming Chinese Floods With Our Millions.

There will doubtless be a careful examination of all the conditions before the proposed American loan to China is authorized, but there is no question of this, that the money could not be loaned for anything better than the work of flood prevention and land reclamation in the Hwei valley. The American Red Cross society took the initiative in this matter some ten months ago, at the instance of our minister at Peking and on the report of an engineering survey, and our government was then asked to grant an army engineer leave of absence in order that he might visit the valley of immemorial floods, and consult with other American experts on the feasibility of curbing the destructively turbulent river and reclaiming for agriculture a frequently submerged territory of 17,000 square miles.

Throughout that vast district the earth is the peculiarly fertile "losses" which in favorable circumstances yields two crops a year, yet a great many of the inhabitants have their land so often under water that one full crop in five years is about the most they can expect. The reclamation project is intended to put plenty in place of famine, and it concerns an immense population. For the Hweiho, rising in the Hwei mountains, flows to the sea through the province of Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsu, in the extensive hollow that lies between the valleys of the Yellow river and the Yangtszekiang.

The American engineers report in favor of the projected work, the American advisers of the Chinese president advocate it as most beneficial, the American minister at the Chinese capital (and Dr. Reischel knows his China) declares the economic soundness and lasting benefit of the scheme, and both he and the American Red Cross society urge immediate commencement to provide work and relief for the million people who may otherwise starve to death in consequence of the recent awful floods. Here is an open door for the creditable employment of American brains and money.

The hostility to it by the Chinese revolutionaries in America is not at all creditable. They take refuge in this country to raise money for the overthrow of the government in their own country. It is unquestionably the strongest, least corrupt and most respected government that China has had for many years; it gives the people peace; and apparently the head and front of its offending is that it has put an end to lawlessness. Chinese societies in America do not redeem their reputation by showing such hatred of it as even to petition against the loan for the saving of their countrymen in the valley of the Hweiho. This is a matter on which the opinion of responsible Americans in China is of more value than that of irresponsible Chinamen in America. And it is one which invites this republic to a most judicious and honorable manifestation of its friendship for the Chinese republic.—Boston Herald.

Russell's Before-Inventory Package Sale, Saturday, January 2. 700 Packages at 25c each. Every Package Contains at Least a 25c Useful Article. Some Special Inducements to Go at 25c Each: 1 \$4.50 Desk Set, 1 \$10.00 Parisian Ivory Toilet Set, 2 \$1.35 Hot Water Bottles, 6 \$1.00 Hot Water Bottles, 1 \$1.00 Music Roll, 25 50c Boxes Stationery, 1 Leather Tourists' Writing Cabinet, \$3.75, 1 Leather Tourists' Writing Cabinet, \$1.75, 1 Parisian Ivory Manicure Set, \$3.25, 6 boxes Stationery retailing at \$1.00, 1 \$4.00 Shaving Mirror, 1 \$2.50 Shaving Mirror, 1 \$3.00 Leather Traveling Case, 1 \$5.00 Box Chocolates, 25 40c boxes Stationery. This is our second Package Sale of useful articles—No old and useless articles will be offered. See Our Window Jan. 1. The Red Cross Pharmacy.