POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

TANNING OF HUMAN SKIN.

Leather Used for Pocketbooks and Other Things for Students.

Human skin when tanned more nearly resembles the skin of the common pig than any other. Indeed, the leather made from it, though not so thick as that from the hide of the cow, is so coarse in texture that the unlitiated would never suspect its origin. The little indentations due, according to the tanner, to the porosity of the skin, suggests at once the places out of which have come hog's bristles. Tanned frogs' skin, on the other hand, is finer than kid, perhaps the finest of all skins except that of the smooth-skinned snake.

Whoever doubts these facts may verify them and learn some others by a visit to an establishment on Willow street, near the Delaware River, where a business conducted for the past sixty years has attracted much queer trade and become famous throughout the country among persons needing such work. The tanning of human skin, however, has been given up; first, because it seems to be one of dubious quality, and, second, because workmen have generally a superstitious unwillingness to undertake it. The establishment once, however, did a considerable trade in tanning human skin.

Most of the business came from anatomical students who wanted the leather for pocketbooks, surgical cases and similar receptacles. The firm still has a piece of this skin which was left to be tanned and was never called for. It is nearly the entire skin from one leg of a good-sized man, and is almost large enough for a golf stick bag. It is stained or colored black on one side and looks quite like ordinary leather, except for its coarseness. The tanning can, of course, be accomplished, if desired, without subsequent artificial coloring, in which case the resulting leather is of chalky whiteness. This is the case even though the skin be that of negro, for it is only the epidermis which is naturally colored, and that color is removed in the proces of tanning.

Curiously enough tattooing goes through the epidermis to the under skin, and not a little of the tanning of human skin undertaken by this concern was done for the purpose of preserving the designs tattooed upon it. Human skin, may, however, be tanned with the hair on it, in which case the epidermis is not removed. Scalps so tanned are said to make the best wigs known, and because the tanning is done with alum instead of with oils, as is the case with furs, and most of the hair-covered skins of commerce, the resulting leather is much more durable.

Many other rare skins are tanned by this firm. Snake skins are received almost constantly, and from far-distant points. Besides the skins of several rattles now in the shop is one of a rock python, twenty-two feet in length, received from a circus. Snake skins find their largest use in the manufacture of women's belts and reticules, though occasionally they have been used for the uppers of shoes. The skin is quite strong, and, as a rule, the scales are left on. Alligator skins, if tanned with the scales on, are useless, except to hang up as ornaments. For manufactured articles scales must be removed with lime.

A large business is done in dog skins, generally with the hair left on, for the taxidermist. The leather is of little value, and most of the hides handled are those of dead pets. Cat skins are usually handled with the fur on and make excellent gloves. The gloves made from the skin of a healthy black cat look like seal skin. Cat skin without the fur is not likely to be of much value because while the leather is strong and of good quality, it is generally filled with scratches and scars, due to many sanguinary combats in which the average feline engages.

The skin of the rat is of little value because of its roughness and also because of its small size. Because of a story circulated some time ago that ladies' kid gloves were being made in Paris out of rat skin the firm experimented in that direction, but found it impracticable, owing both to the smallness and the inferior quality of the skin. Horses' tails when tanned with the hair on are generally used for decorative or ornamental purposes. It is a general rule for the skins of all animals that those of the young are finer-grained than those of the adult and of the female than of the male.

TO EUROPE IN THREE AND ONE-HALF DAYS.

Twenty years ago, A. C. Parsons, of England, built his first steam turbine boat. Already his principle, combined with those of Hero (about a century before the Christian era) and Branca (about 1620 A. D.) has been adopted in torpedo boats and destroyers, river steamboats and sea-going yachts, and a German cruiser. Before the quarter of a century has passed, the service between the old and new worlds may be revolutionized, for the Cunard Steamship Company is building two vessels to be fitted with turbines. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

While this step in itself is regarded by some as experimental to the verge of serious risk, yet it no doubt marks the beginning of an entirely new stage in the history of ocean transit. If the use of the turbine in the passenger service proves to be what the advocates of it claim for it, there will be a revolution in ocean transit. With the Turbinia, the first turbine steamship, a speed of between thirty-three and thirty-four knots an hour was attained, never before reached by any vessel, and this was nearly ten years ago. Since then the torpedo-boat destroyer Viper was run nearly thirty-seven knots an hour, equal to 42.65 miles. The new Cunard steamships will be designed to give a maximum speed of twenty-five knots, or 28.82 This means that the passage from Liverpool to New York will be reduced to four days and a fraction. If the experiment is successful, it is not to be expected that twenty-five knots an hour will remain the accepted maximum of speed. It would not be surprising in the next few years if the time of crossing the Atlantic with passenger steamers were reduced to a good deal less than four days. From the average transit of eight days or more by ocean liners a quarter of a century ago to three days and a half would, indeed, be a marvellous change. On an up-to-date steam yacht, after the Panama Canal shall have been completed, it would mean the possible circling of the globe in thirty days.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S LINIMENT to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

Robertson, Trites & Co., (Ltd)

Our Goods will sell on their merits at the prices we ask. They need no praise from us. But we want the public to see them for themselves. That's why we advertise.

Dress Goods News

"Mohair."

The most popular material for Mid-Summer Dresses.

Plain Cream Mohairs, 44 to 54 inches, at 40c., 60c., 85c.

Figured Mohair, cream, 44 inch, 45c. and 85c.

Plain Mohair, in mid grey, dark grey, navy, 42 inch, for 55c. yd.

Brown mixed, blue mixed, grey mixed mohair, 42 inch, 65c. yard.

Extra special, 54 inch mohair, in navy, black, cream fawn, 60c. yard.

Mohair with invisible patterns, very neat, 44 inch, black, brown, navy, grey, 85c. yard.

Grey Mohair, with very fine stripe or pin spot, 48 inch, $1.40 yard.

Victoria Lawn, Swiss Book and Organdy Muslin

White Victoria Lawn (our special), 10c.

White Victoria Lawn, 39 inch, at 12c., 15c., 18c., 19c., 23c., 25c., 27c.

White Victoria Lawn, 45 inch, at 15c., 18c., 20c., yard.

White India Lawn, 36 inch, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 42c yard.

White Swiss Book, 36 inch, at 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.

India Mull Muslin, white, cream, blue, pink, 25c.

White Organdy Muslin, 40 inch, 28c., 30c., 35c., 38c., 40c. yd.

Pink and blue Organdy Muslin, 36 inch, 25c.

White Dimity, 29 inch, 18c., 20c., 23c.

White Nainsook, 36 inch, 18c., 25c.

Ladies' Wear Exclusively.

Hosiery News

FOR NEXT WEEK.

A fine chance to pick up a few pairs. The prices are reasonable enough.

MISSES' HOSIERY.

Misses' Drop Stitch Lisle Hose ..... 22 to 30c. pr.
Misses' Plain Double Twisted Lisle Hose ..... 17 to 30c. pr.
Misses' Fine Rib Lisle Hose ..... 24 to 30c. pr.
Misses' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 4 1-2 to 9 ..... 15 to 36c. pr.
Misses' Cashmere Fine Rib, 4 1-2 to 9 ..... 23 to 50c. pr.
Misses' Plain Cashmere, 4 1-2 to 8 1-2 ..... 24 to 40c. pr.

BOYS' HOSIERY.

Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose (McGill) ..... 25c. pr.
Boys' Cashmere Hose, 8 1-2 to 10 ..... 25 to 38c. pr.
Boys' Fine Ribbed Cashmere, 7 1-2 to 10 ..... 35 to 50c. pr.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hermsdorf Dye ..... 2 pr. for 25c.
Ladies' Plain Cotton Double Sole Hose ..... 25c. pr.
Ladies' Plain Cotton (Superior Finish) ..... 35c. pr.
Ladies' Ribbed Cotton (Richeleu) ..... 25c. pr.
Ladies' Drop Stitch Hermsdorf Dye ..... 18c. pr.
3 pr. for ..... 50c.
Ladies' Drop Stitch Lisle (Good wear) ..... 28c. pr.
Ladies' Lace Ankle Lisle, assorted patterns ..... 45c. pr.
Ladies' Lace Ankle Lisle Stripe Design ..... 50c. pr.
Ladies' Lace Ankle, three patterns ..... 55c. pr.
Ladies' Lace Front Lisle (Full Fashioned) ..... 45c. pr.
Ladies' All Lace Lisle (our special) ..... 50c. pr.
Ladies All Lace Lisle, new designs ..... 75c. pr.
Ladies' Embroidered Hose (Lock Stitch Ankle) ..... 40c. pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroidered Rose Buds ..... 55c. pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroidered Lisle (Clock patterns) ..... 55c. pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroidered Lisle Dro. Stich Ankle ..... 60c. pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroideded Lisle, Drop Stich ..... 75c. pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroidered Lisle and Lace patterns ..... $1.00, $1.10 pr.
Ladies' Silk Embroidered and Lace Finished Lisle
Sizes for all Ladies Hose, 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2.
Out size Hose, Cotton, Lisle Thread, 25, 35, 40c. pr.

Gloves.

Misses' Gloves in Lisle, Taffeta and Silk, Grey, Navy, Tans, White at 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28, 35c. pr.
Ladies' Suede Finish Gloves.
Ladies Taffeta Gloves.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves.
Ladies' Lisle Pastelle Shades.
Ladies' Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Silk Net Gloves in White, Black, Greys, Browns, Tans, two Dome Fastenings, from ..... 28 to 70c. pr.

A White Muslin Gown and Skirt Sale.

Not many of a kind but that kind right.

There is a special little lot at each price.

The prices of the Gowns are: 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50.

The price of the skirts are: 50c., 75c., $1.00 $1.25 $1.50 and $1.75.

TWO-TONE WHITE CREAM AND PARIS ALL-OVER LACES

Latest Paris Novelties, 18 inch, at 23c., 30c., 38c., 45c., 60c., $1.00, $1.50 yd.

NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN.

We have not said much of late about our neckwear. But we have been selling great qauntities of it never-theless. We take this opportunity of advising you that we have just opened another new lot, all

"WASHABLE PIECES."

Prices from 25c. to $1.25 each.

MISSES' VICUNA CLOTH SKIRTS.

There are only twelve of them. But the price is only $1.50 each. In Black only.

SUMMER CORSETS.

Special—Long hip, short front, in white only. 50c. pair.

Everything Exactly as Advertised

ROBERTSON, TRITES & CO., (LIMITED.)

83 and 85 Charlotte St., [Remember the Discount.] ST. JOHN. N. B.

SPORTING.

Baseball, The Ring.

BARNUM ON LATHAM.

George W. Barnum, starring under the direction of W. E. Gorman, in "A Friend of the Family," was at one time a professional baseball umpire. Among the many amusing experiences he encountered during his baseball career he tells this upon himself and the irrepressible Arlie Latham, the famous clown of the ball field, who was responsible for Mr. Barnum's discomfiture. This is the story as Mr. Barnum tells it: "It was in the good old days of the American Association, when I was umpiring in Baltimore. St. Louis came east on her first trial trip and being closely pressed by Brooklyn for the lead, they needed every game possible. St. Louis came to Baltimore, and in the opening game St. Louis had Baltimore 6 to 5 up to the last inning. Baltimore came to the bat. The first man flew out to right. Tom Tucker came up and on the first ball pitched hit Silver King for a clean double to right. As may be supposed the stands and bleachers were in an uproar. With

FEET AND LUNGS

they commenced to root for that tying run. King became slightly rattled, and the next batter went out at first on an infield hit, sending Tucker to third. With two men out King pitched as if his life depended on it. Tucker in his anxiety to score took a big lead off third, too big under ordinary circumstances. Latham signed Dushong to nail him if possible, and on the next ball pitched the "Doctor" snapped the ball to Arlie, getting Tucker by apparently five feet. In going into the base, however, Tucker raised his elbow under Latham's arm, and tilted them up, the ball going into the field and Tucker scored. From where I was I couldn't, of course, see the interference. As Tucker scored the tying run Latham was directly behind him with

HIS LITTLE KICK.

"Mr. Barnum, Mr. Barnum, did you see that?" "See what?" I said. "Why that down there," he said. "Of course I saw it." I replied. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" he asked. "That run scores," I said as fiercely as I could. Latham looked at me for a moment, than he dashed his cap on the ground, and before I could stop him ran to the grandstand and, addressing the audience, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, after this game I am done with baseball forever. I've just discovered the man who robbed the Northampton Bank." As St. Louis won the game in the twelfth inning Latham reconsidered his determination and remained in the game, but it ruined me in Baltimore, for thereafter I was known as the "Northampton Bank Robber."

[Mr. Barnum was here two seasons with W. S. Harkins.]

MIKE LYNCH'S RECORD.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Michael Lynch, senior at Brown University and star of all college base ball pitchers, just signed by Pittsburg, is a Holyoke, Mass., boy, a six-footer, and weighs 175 pounds and is a fine specimen of the college athlete. In his class at Holyoke he was noted as a ball player and was not long getting on the Brown team after his entrance to that institution. He first came into prominence in the season of 1903, when he made the most remarkable record ever done by a college pitcher. That season he ended by striking out twenty-one players in the game with Columbia, allowing them but one single. His record for other games is as follows: Harvard, 4 hits, 8 strike-outs; Pennsylvania, 6 hits, 15 strike-outs; Yale, 3 hits, 4 strike-outs; Georgetown, 6 hits, 15 strike-outs. He was not only the best man for Brown in the box but its mainstay in batting and fielding. He leads the team in batting and has remarkable coolness and good judgment. When not pitching he played in the outfield and his fielding average for 1903 was high.

CY YOUNG'S RIVAL.

"I consider McGinnity one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever known," says Manager Clarke. "No matter how you try to work him, he is always there, changing his pace and style of delivery to suit the occasion. Just when you think you have broken into the secret of his success he springs something else, and it is almost impossible to meet the ball squarely. McGinnity never lets up, is working all the time and is quick to take advantage of a batter's weakness." —Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE CHANGES OF THREE YEARS.

Jimmy Collins' Boston American League team is in its fourth year, but many good players have been released, for some reason or other. Still in fast company are Pitchers Kellum, with Cincinnati; Altrock, with Comiskey; Mitchell, with Duffy, and Hughes with New York; Catchers Warner, with the New York Nationals and Schrecongost with the Philadelphia Americans. Mitchell is Fred Yapp who played here with the Alerts.

THE PENALTIES OF GREATNESS.

Cy Young is now enjoying the fate suffered by all great men. Since he made his wonderful pitching record, Young has been deluged with requests for his photograph, autograph and advice. Young reads all the letters and only smiles. He has not written any answers as yet and "Candy" Lachance says that if Young saves all the stamps inclosed for replies he will soon be a wealthy man. — Boston Herald.

TIP ALL RIGHT.

The Bostons' substitute outfielder, Jack O'Neill, who is looming up as a great player, was a Western League player last year, and would have been brought to Philadelphia by Duffy had he been signed as manager ere Boston picked up O'Neill.—Philadelphia correspondence Sporting Life.

SCARCE AS HENS' TEETH.

Jake Morse figures it out thusly: "Since 1871 no run no hit games have resulted just 42 times. In 39 years of major league baseball there have been 23,200 games played. This is approximate. From 1900 to 1904 there have been five no run no hit games, or one a year."

Harry Dolan will try the Indian trick of drawing a black line under each eye in order to overcome the effects of the sun's rays in right field. This practice is said to be responsible for the ability of an Indian to gaze straight into the face of the sun without having his eyesight affected.

KID M'COY IS NOW OUT HOT AFTER TWO TITLES.

Kid McCoy came down to New York Saturday from his training quarters at White Plains to confer with his manager, George Considine, regarding an offer received from the Hayes Valley Athletic club of San Francisco, for a 20-round bout between himself and Bob Fitzsimmons, to take place on the night of July 4.

Both McCoy and Considine wired their acceptance to the offer to Morris Levy, matchmaker of the Hayes Valley Athletic club. Should Fitzsimmons do likewise, however, it is probable a change of dates will be asked for. Since returning to the ring McCoy proposes in the future to properly prepare himself for every contest he engages in.

"This offer from San Francisco, said McCoy at the Metropole hotel, after sending his message of acceptance, "is very pleasing to me. I hope Fitz will accept also. If he does there will be no time lost in arranging the details. All I want is enough time to get into proper condition. Should Fitz accept and insist on fighting for the middleweight championship, nothing less than four months will suit me in order to condition myself. In my six-round bout with O'Brien at 158 pounds I found I reduced my weight too suddenly, and consequently, as the battle wore on, I weakened somewhat. With Fitz as my opponent at the middleweight limit I want to be at my best, and in four months' time I can step into the ring at the required weight and be fast and strong.

"As Fitz holds both the middleweight and the newly created light heavyweight titles he will probably want to dictate the weight limit. It may be that he would like to meet me in a contest for the latter title. If he does I will not demand so much time in which to train."

YOUNG'S TRIUMPH.

To the cohorts of Collins 'twas Cy Young who spoke:
"My arm is well strung for a wonderful joke—
So let all you lads who love baseball and me
Come out on the diamond and see what you'll see!"
He walked to the centre and put up a ball,
And the tawny-topped Hartsel ne'er touched it at all—
Then he hurled in two more, and poor Hartsel, ashamed,
Went back to the bench as "Strike three" was proclaimed.
"I am getting quite frisky," said Cyrus—"I feel
I shall shut out these fellows right off of the reel!
The innings went swiftly and never a hit,
And the strike-outs kept slamming in Criger's big mitt—
"'Tis my lifetime's great climax," quoth Cyrus—"oh, glee!
I am slated today for a star jubilee!"
The innings proceeded. Each round of the nine
Just three trembling batsmen stood up in a line.
And each of the three in the breeze carved a trench,
Then downcast and humbled went back to the bench!
"Methinks in the evening," said Cy, "will be rung
Sundry joy-bells in honor of old Cyrus Young!"
Connie Mack and his people had long, heavy bats,
With power in their timbers enough to kill cats,
But they shrank from the inshoots, and ducked from the drops,
While Cyrus' fielders made marvellous stops!
When the battle was over, 'twas no runs to three,
And hitless as well was Cy Young's jubilee!

—Burns.

A man's work is the only thing that makes him of worth.

DISINFECTANT AND DUST-LAYER.

Preparation Recently Placed on the Market in England.

The automobile has made evident the dust-laden streets and roads of this and other countries. Run a car along a road that has the appearance of being hard and free from dust, and which would actually prove so if driven over in a carriage, and the machine is followed by a perfect cloud of dust. Watering is not very effective, as it soon dries out, leaving the road in a condition as bad as before. Oil and tar as dust-binding material have been used to a large extent in road-making in California, where the heavy California crude residuum is available at a low price, but their use has not spread, as was anticipated. In England a disinfectant dust-layer is being marketed is mixed in the proportion of 5 to 95 per cent. of water, making an emulsion that can readily be applied by a watering cart. Several sections of roadway have been experimentally treated with the new compound, which is known as Westrumite, and very satisfactory results obtained.

The manufacturers claim it is disinfectant and a soil binder, so that its application to a roadway greatly improves it. Particular stress is laid on this claim in connection with macadam roads. The cost, which is apparently moderate, being lower in England than either crude oil or tar, amounts to about $30 per mile of roadway, six or seven yards wide. Country roads require an application every three or four months.

TAKING THE FARMER DOWN.

(Tit-Bits).

A couble of individuals were recently gazing with admiration at a fine fat beast at a cattle show.

"I wonder what his weight might be?" observed one of them, who, as it happened, was a Cockney without any special knowledge.

"It's easy enough to guess pretty night it," said the other man, a stalwart farmer, looking with some contempt at his companion.

"Oh, well," said the Cockney, "I think I could guess as near as you can."

"Could ye now?" roared the farmer. "Well, I'll bet ye a sovereign ye can't."

"Done!" returned the Cockney. "How much do you say?"

After a critical survey the farmer replied:

"A hundred and seventeen stone."

"Well," said the Cockney, "I'll say a hundred and seventeen stone too. Now hand over the money."

"What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I said I'd guess as near as you, and I've done so. I've guess exactly the same."

JAPAN'S DEADLY EXPLOSIVE.

Shimose Did Terrible Damage in the Chemulpo Fight—Officers on the Variag Blown to Pieces.

There has been much debate on the question as to whether the projectiles which caused so many casualties among the crew of the Russian cruiser Variag off Chemulpo at the outbreak of the war were shrapnel or high explosive shells. The Russians are divided in opinion. The French and Italian officers aboard the cruisers Pascal and Elba are of the opinion that little if any shrapnel was used. The British officers who were aboard the Talbot think that most of the havoc was due to shrapnel.

Dr. Wada, staff surgeon of the Japanese navy, has given a correspondent the following details in regard to shimose, the secret explosive used by the Japanese. Dr. Wada had 24 of the worst cases after they had been aboard the Pascal for four days and where most of the fragments had already been extracted. He extracted some fragments, all of which he said were "undoubtedly parts of high explosive shells."

The doctor showed a parcel containing fragments extracted from one man. The largest piece was two inches long and half an inch wide at the greatest point. It was shaped like an arrow. The next two pieces were about the size of hazel nuts. The other fragments, numbering 120, ranged in size from a pin head to a full grown pea.

An examination of the largest piece showed that the outer walls of the shell were not more than three-eighths of an inch and that it was fired from nothing smaller than a 6-inch gun. The inference is that nothing but the best of steel can be used to stand the pressure on the bore of the gun. Nothing but a high explosive could smash a strong steel shell into such minute fragments.

Dr. Wada in operating on 12 sailors did not find a larger fragment than the one described. There were no indications of shrapnel. He described how on decks made slippery with blood he saw small bits of flesh and bone scattered everywhere. He stumbled over an arm here and a leg there. He saw men with their abdomens carried away and the flesh torn off their bodies. Nothing but a high explosive shell, he said, could have caused such effects.

The wounds caused by such a shell were no worse than those resulting from old-fashioned shells or shrapnel. If a man was lucky enough not to be killed he had a very good chance of getting off unhurt or with very slight wounds, but they were meant to kill. The doctor continued:

"Two sailors stood on the bridge with Capt. Rudineff, Count Nirod and a petty officer. The new shells are provided with fuses and take effect not only on contact with water, but with parts of the rigging, living men, even clothing in fact wherever the resistance is sufficient to alter the speed ever so little. The shell referred to exploded and blew the petty officer to atoms. There was absolutely nothing found of him afterward. Count Nirod, who was standing next to him, was also blown to pieces, only one arm being found afterward. The two sailors stood a little way off. The explosion tore all the flesh from the lower parts of their legs, which had to be amputated afterward. Capt. Rudineff was still a little further off and escaped with slight wounds in the head.

"In old shells the fragments are meant to kill or wound. The explosive is there merely to burst the shell and give additional impetus to the fragments. In the new shells the explosive itself is meant to kill. The function of the shells is simply to convey the explosive to the desired spot."

Dr. Wada said he did not know the limits in which the new shell kills or wounds seriously. But the instance described above proves that it is not very large. Referring to the numerous cases of suppuration of wounds caused by pieces of clothing entering with the fragments of a shell, Dr. Wada suggested that the government should make a new rule in the navy that whenever a fight is expected every man shall have his body well washed and his clothing disinfected. He continued:

"Happily it is the rule of our men in the army and navy always to go into battle in the newest and cleanest uniform. This is not for sanitary considerations, but it works the right way at the time."

PLAYING DOCTOR.

A certain Harlem man has two bright children. They are quick at imitation and have a talent for making up games in which they cleverly burlesque their elders. A few days ago their mother found they were playing "doctor." The younger child was the patient, with head wrapped in a towel, and the older was the physician, with a silk hat and a cane. The mother, unseen by the little ones, listened at the doorway.

"I feel awful bad," said the patient.

"We'll fix all that," said the doctor, briskly. "Lemme see your tongue."

Out came the red indicator.

"Hum! Hum! Coated," said the doctor, looking very grave indeed. Then, without a word of warning, the skilled physician hauled off and gave the patient a smart slap in the region of the ribs.

"Ouch!" cried the sufferer.

"Feel any pain there," inquired the doctor.

"Yes," said the patient.

"I thought so," said the healer. "How's the other side?"

"It's all right," said the patient edging away.

Thereupon the doctor produced a small bottle filled with red pills and placed it on the table.

"Take one of these pellets," he said, "dissolved in water, every seventeen minutes—alter-nit-ly."

"How long mus' I take 'em?" groaned the patient.

"Till you die," said the doctor. "Good morning."

To cure Headache in ten minutes KUMFORT Headache Powder

HE WAS SPLENDID.

Stanley used to relate the funny story: One day while he was conversing with a friendly tribe during his travels one of the chiefs present inquired how many wives he possessed. Upon Stanley replying he had none, all those present like one man and claimed: "What a man! intensely admiring the happiness w[illegible]