

When You Think

Of the pain which many women experience with every menstrual period, the sentimentality and kindness always associated with a natural necessity there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from pain. It establishes regularity, subdues inflammation, heals ulceration and cures female weakness.



Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you want a book that tells all about women's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps.

The weather conditions have, during the course of the past twelve hours, become more perplexing and the city and telephone linemen are encountering more difficulties than anticipated. More wires have fallen to the ground with result that a large number of patrons are without telephone or lighting service. Connections for electric light service were made in some sections of the city yesterday, while in other parts the citizens would have been in total darkness were it not for the flickering blaze of kerosene lamps which were rescued from the debris in the garret. That the storm we have just had is the most destructive experienced in years is a fact allowing of no denial. The damage done to beautiful shade and fruit trees alone is almost unfathomable while this is the lesser of a large number of calamities which have befallen the citizenship of Decatur and vicinity. Trees which have been conspicuous for their beauty for a decade or more have been rendered all but limbless by the storm which in its deadly sweep has carried destruction to all objects not impervious to the severest of the weather's elements.

The Citizens' Telephone company will suffer a loss of at least \$2,000 as a result of the storm and unless a cessation of the falling and freezing weather is effected even a greater loss will be entailed. The city, too, will suffer, but it is thought that the loss will not reach an exorbitant amount. Some difficulty is being experienced in the operation of cars on the Fort Wayne & Springfield interurban. The continued snow falling covers the track as rapidly as it can be removed by a force of workmen

and thus the service is greatly impaired, notwithstanding the efforts of those who have been engaged to keep the snow off. Pedestrians have a difficult task walking to and fro, first on account of the projecting limbs of trees which have bent under their weight until they almost reach the ground and secondly, as a consequence of the soggy snow underfoot. Snow and sleet fell during the greater portion of last night and continued this morning. Prospects for immediate relief are not encouraging and it is probable that before the storm is over there will be more loss of property in the way of damage.

Dr. M. F. Parrish, of Monroe, who owns the telephone system in and around that enterprising little town, has sustained a loss of \$1,000 as a result of the storm and linemen are now busy making repairs.

The jury was not long in getting a verdict in the case of State vs. Johnoz for perjury. The evidence was all completed Monday evening, and a part of the arguments made, they being completed Tuesday a. m., after which the jury charged and sent out to get a verdict. They reported soon after through their foreman, Fred Koldewey, and the verdict read "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." Prosecutor Heller made a game fight, but it was a hard one, owing to the charge made, that of perjury. Johnoz was accused of perjury in his testimony in regard to saloon violations in the Keller saloon which is located in this township, but is easy of access to Monroe, where it in reality does business.

Judge J. S. Engle, of Winchester,

was here Tuesday a. m. and assumed jurisdiction in the Monroe street macadam road case. The remonstrators and objectors filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings, and the petitioners. Issues in the case will be heard on March 12, and at that time the judge will make such rulings that will give an idea of whether the case has any standing or not.

Clerk Haefling received from the Wells county officers the costs in the Taylor case, the check covering the same was written for the amount of cost in this court only, \$1,092.68. As it will require a great deal of work to distribute this money to those to whom it belongs, it will be a week before Clerk Haefling will be ready to pay it out.

A motion was filed for a continuance in the case of State vs. Noah Yoder. The motion was granted, and the case set for Friday, February 19.

The defendant defaulted in the case of James F. McGinnett vs. Harry McGinnett. A finding was made for the plaintiff and judgment being given for \$367.40.

Jesse C. Sutton filed a new case, it being entitled Harry C. Andrews vs. Cecil, Cella and F. M. Andrews, guardian. It is a suit in partition, and the summons is returnable February 26.

William B. Weldy as guardian for Helen M. Baker, filed an account current, which was allowed.

Martin J. Martin filed a bond in the sum of \$2,500 and has taken out letters of administration in the estate of Elizabeth C. Martin.

The first public meeting held in the city by the temperance forces was conducted in court room Monday evening, where more than two hundred people, men, women and children, congregated to hear Mr. Waterman, the Kansas City banker, who is touring the country in behalf of the temperance cause. The address was scheduled for 7:30 o'clock, but inasmuch as Mr. Waterman had not arrived at that time the Rev. Spetznagle gave a talk with regard to the organization in the county. It was in the midst of this talk that Mr. Waterman arrived at the court room and he

was immediately introduced to the audience. The Kansas City banker centralized his talk on the evils of the liquor traffic and the benefits of its elimination from a community, using the progress since the saloons have gone out. He quoted statistics which showed a great increase in the building operations of Kansas City subsequent to the abolition of the saloons and comparing Kansas City, Kansas, with Kansas City, Mo., which are divided only by an imaginary line, he revealed astonishing facts to his hearers. Probably the most interesting portion of his discourse was the relation of his experience as a banker in the temperance fight, which caused the saloons to cease operation at Kansas City. Mr. Waterman said that as soon as the movement was inaugurated he came out squarely and openly against the saloons, and that he delivered speeches in various parts of the city in behalf of the temperance cause. The nine directors of the bank hearing of his activity, immediately called a meeting and informed him that he must cease taking a part in the campaign as it would mean the downfall of the bank, stating that it would not be so bad if he was the only one to suffer but they insisted that the stockholders should not suffer as a consequence of his actions. Using his exact words the banker replied "If I cannot do as I think I ought to do as a father, if I cannot do as I think I ought to do as a citizen without this bank going under, I say let her go, and I will have a clear conscience if not a full purse." The speaker then explained that he was not a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, but he was an American citizen and he claimed that the campaign should be conducted against the saloons by the citizens as citizens. Referring to the tax question which has risen so conspicuously in this fight he explained why taxes would be lower instead of higher in the absence of saloons. He said that in Kansas City the administration had saved \$25,000 per annum in the criminal courts, an exorbitant amount which formerly paid for maintenance of prisoners and he produced evidence that the state, county and city tax of Kansas City was \$1.35. The speaker evoked much applause from the audience during his address.

PUBLIC RIDICULE.

The Time When It Served as Punishment For Lawbreakers.

It is the problem of all ages to make the punishment fit the crime, but they have not yet found the answer. When burglarized, the man who kept his whole fortune in his house the burglar was hanged. But in the same period public ridicule served as a punishment for most crimes, and the man who sold bad meat was placed in the pillory and his bad meat burned to windward of him; the vintner who sold bad wine was forced to drink some of it and the rest was poured over his head; for more serious offenses the criminal had to walk along Cheapside bareheaded, dressed only in a shirt and carrying a wax taper, escorted by the mayor's sergeants.

The result was that law and order were maintained far better than when men became brutalized by the horrible floggings of Georgian times.

Punishments became worse with religious persecutions, and after the reformation the pillory, with its terrible accompaniment of salt ears, whippings, etc., became popular, to say nothing of torturing, burning at the stake, and so on. At St. Thomas hospital one of the sisters, "for a grave offense, contrary to the laws of God and according to the proof of three witnesses," was ordered to "be punished and have all stripes well laid on."

But all this, bad as it was, was less demoralizing than the terrible criminal code of George II's reign, when there were forty-eight crimes punishable by death and forty punishable by whipping, transportation or pillory. Flogging for mere vagrancy began with Henry VIII., and as late as 1804 six women were publicly whipped at Gloucester for this unavoidable offense. And never did public morality sink so low.

In those good old days we flogged our sailors "to encourage the others," and there were many trussed at the triangles who would now be simply admonished. A pleasant form of punishment was "flogging through the fleet." It was given to the ignorant sailor who struck a superior officer. And when he had been carried from one ship to another and flogged in each he survived—if he was unfortunate—for six months. The lucky man died accidentally.—London Chronicle.

Defined.

"John," she said, looking up from the paper, "what is a political boomerang?"

"Why, I'd define it," he answered, "as a roorback on the return trip."—Philadelphia Ledger.

AVERTED A DUEL.

The Soft Answer That Was Returned to the Challenge.

Mrs. Minnie Walter Myers, in her "Romance and Realism of the South," Louisiana, and a Mr. Humble, a white ex-blacksmith of Georgia, who had become a man of political consequence.

Mr. Marigny took offense at some remarks of the Georgian and sent him a challenge. The big ex-blacksmith was nonplused.

"I know nothing about this dueling business," he said. "I will not fight him."

"You must," said his friend. "No gentleman can refuse."

"I am not a gentleman," replied the honest son of Georgia. "I am only a blacksmith."

"But you will be ruined if you do not fight," urged his friends. "You will have the choice of weapons, and you can choose so as to give yourself an equal chance with your adversary."

The giant asked time in which to consider the question and ended by accepting. He sent the following reply to M. Marigny:

"I accept, and in the exercise of my privilege I stipulate that the duel shall take place in Lake Pontchartrain, in six feet of water, sledge hammers to be used as weapons."

M. Marigny was about five feet eight inches in height, and his adversary was seven feet. The conceit of the Georgian so pleased M. Marigny, who could appreciate a joke as well as perpetrate one, that he declared himself satisfied, and the duel did not take place.

More Wheat to Come.

A Chinese doctor, as a punishment for causing his patient's death, had to pay ten loads of wheat. While carrying the grain he was met by a man who asked him to come and treat a sick member of his family. "All right," said the doctor, "I will be there shortly, but in the meantime you may be getting your barn cleaned out."—Scrap Book.

Nothing.

"Nature plans well for mankind's needs."

"I should say so. What could be more convenient than ears to hook spectacles over?"—Washington Herald.

The Soft Answer.

He—Artists say that five feet four is the divine height for women. His Darling (crossly)—You know, I am five feet nine. He (quickly)—You are more than divine, my dear.

Laws catch flies and let hornets go free.—Anacharsis.

I Know That Deep Within Your Heart.

(Ich weiss dass tief in deiner Brust.)

WM. A. CALLANAN.

HEDWIG von ARNIE.

Andante moderato. *mp*

I know that deep within your heart You hold my image fond and
Ich weiss dass tief in deiner Brust Du wahrst mein Bildnis in dir

Andante moderato. *mp*

legato espressivo.

true; I know that till death do us part, You'll still love me, as I love
Ich weiss dass du in Schmerz und Lust Stets liebest mich, so wie ich

you. But oh! I'm weary, and I sigh For one sweet loving word of
dich. Doch ach! ich seufze und ich klag' Nur ein süßes liebestend Wort mir

praise, One whisper'd word to show that I have been a comfort all these days.
gib! Ein Flüsterwort oh komm und sag' Dass du mich ewig tröstest, so lieb.

colla voce.

CHORUS.

Pistesso tempo.

On - ly a word of praise..... to com - fort me on the way,
Sag' mir das Wort so süß,..... das mir dein Inn' res ver - rät,

mp

One lit - tle word of love,..... re - peat - ed from day to day;.....
Sag' mir's wenn ich dich grüße,..... Oh! sag' es mir früh und spät;.....

p

Mo - ments would then be sweet..... that I now in grief de - plore;
Dann wird mir al - les leicht,..... was mir jetzt das Herz be - drückt;

rit. e dim.

Tell me that you love me,.... as you did in days of yore.....
Sag' mir dass du mich liebst,.... und ich bin für e - wig be - glückt;.....

colla voce.

mf

dim.