## SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.,
Health Commissioner, New York City.

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant, so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analogous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhus and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But while I am not afraid that cholera and typhus will be greatly spread by yeast-raised bread, I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeymen bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I suppose I need scarcely say this was put a stop to in very short order. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician, and for the reasons that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. So well do physicians know this that there is no ablution practical equal to that which they undergo before they perform any kind of surgical operation. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. In other words, this means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthful. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest, and this reason has value. No one but a physician would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs, that they have found their way into the blood and that the call for our services which followed, has rounded off this sequence of events.

I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice before being baked and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising and it has two periods of working down or kneading during each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast, goes through this long process of raising and kneading so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called raising the bread.

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading" process, which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—"THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT."

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. By this I mean that every particle of gluten produces its little bubble of gas and that therefore the bread is properly raised—that is, it is raised everywhere. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder does its work while the loaf is in the oven, and having done it, disappears.

But care is imperative in selecting the brand of baking powder to be certain that it is composed of non-injurious chemicals. Powders containing alum or those which are compounded from impure ingredients, or those which are not combined in proper proportion or carefully mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must not be used.

It is well to sound a note of warning in this direction or the change from the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It contains absolutely nothing but cream of tartar and soda, refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and having done this, disappear. Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible and moulded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance, the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach, more than that the bread is necessarily as sweet as possible, there having been no time during which it could sour. This involves the fact that the bread so made will keep longer, as it is less likely to be contaminated by the germs that affect the souring process.

It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the world's fair do not greatly increase the number of contagious disease, which we will have to treat. Under these circumstances is it not folly of follies to open a single channel through which these germs may reach us? Is it not the part of wisdom to watch with the greatest care all that we eat and drink, and to see that none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our food? To me it seems as though there could be but one answer to questions like these.

I have shown the danger of using the yeast raised bread, and with this I have shown how that danger may be avoided. The ounce of prevention which in this case is neither difficult nor expensive is certainly worth many pounds of cure, and the best thing about it is that it may be relied on almost absolutely. Those who during the coming summer eat bread or biscuits or rolls made at home with Royal baking powder may be sure they have absolutely stopped one channel through which disease may reach them.

NOTE.—Housekeepers desiring information in regard to the preparation of the bread which Dr. Edson for sanitary reasons so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Company, New York.

### He Had Seen the Scarecrow.

One Somerville young man, who has just been spending a fortnight in the country, lost all chance of making a favorable impression on the farmer's pretty daughter the very first day he came. Her father came by the front of the house where the young man was trying to make himself agreeable, and the girl introduced him, saying:

"This is my father, Mr. Smythe."

"Oh, yes," responded the young man, turning toward the old man, and slowly holding out his hand, "I saw you standing over in the cornfield a little while ago, when I came up the road."—Somerville Journal

Mr. Chimpanzee—"That ostrich eats enough for two birds. What do you suppose makes him so greedy, Mrs. C.?" Mrs. Chimpanzee—"I heard the keeper say he swallowed a pair of strong eyeglasses yesterday and they magnify his appetite."—Vogue.

—"Do you go to school, Tommy?" "Yes'm." "Does your teacher like you Tommy?" "You bet she does. Every evening most she hates to have me leave and keeps me in."—Arkansaw Traveler.

—"I met Jack Stageloon last evening. He tells me he is going out with a company next season which will produce 'Fireman Fred.'" "Indeed; what does he play?" "The hose." — Brooklyn Eagle.

## CLEVELAND'S SILVER MESSAGE.

### Comments of the Leading Papers on the Auspicious Document.

President Cleveland's message to congress is not a long document, and may be described as a meaty one.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.).

This message is clear, impregnable, and indisputable in insisting on the first step. That is to stop silver purchases at once and then settle the other questions in accordance with sound and conservative principles.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind. Rep.).

In the main President Cleveland's message to congress is clear, sound and praiseworthy. He tells the story of financial trouble in a simple, straightforward manner, and his recommendation for the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act will meet the approval of the best people and a majority of all the people, north, east, south and west.—Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

President Cleveland, in his message, well says: "The matter rises above the plane of party politics." He will find the majority of republican statesmen with him upon that. Another of his remarks, that "it be done at once," is worth more than a passing notice. The country is in no mood to listen to long-winded speeches.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

The message is a clear statement of the case against silver purchase, as nearly nonpartisan as it could be, conciliatory in spirit, and well calculated to unite the sound money men of both parties. The president very adroitly calls the Sherman law a truce, agreed to after a long contest, with neither party pledged to it as a finality.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The gold monometallists may construe "money" in the concluding sentence of the message as meaning gold, but it is proper for a democratic congress to place on an expression in the message of a democratic president the construction furnished by the democratic platform upon which both congress and president were elected. If it does this it will, while repealing the Sherman law, take "other legislative action," placing gold and silver money on an equality. It ought to do so. We believe it will.—Cleveland Plaindealer (Dem.).

President Cleveland's message is brief, clear, and decidedly to the point. He lays the present disturbed financial condition of the country to the Sherman law, and advises its prompt repeal. Congress should act at once. The president states the facts of the situation, and shows they are clearly and unmistakably attributable to the Sherman law with great clearness and force. But his strongest presentation is of the possibilities and, in fact, certainties of the future unless that law shall be promptly repealed.—N. Y. Post (Dem.).

Mr. Cleveland hopes to have congress next month ripping up the tariff. The fear and apprehension of the country caused him to call his congress together to repeal a law which has about as much to do with the present distrust and uneasiness as the name of the private car he was hauled to Washington in last Saturday. He has simply proposed tariff tinkering. If the silver business is disposed of at this special session he will set congress to work in December on the tariff.—N. Y. Advertiser (Rep.).

The message itself is a gold standard document without a word as to any substitute for existing legislation. It is not the Chicago platform, but the Wall street platform, pure and simple. The session is called to make war to the death on silver and let the tariff go. The country, even in the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, cannot stand two such blows.—Kansas City Journal (Rep.).

Mr. Cleveland's method of dealing with the situation is on the same line as his celebrated tariff message, which is now generally admitted to have been a state paper of extraordinary ability. He proceeds on the theory that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." He cuts away from all side issues and possible problems of the future in order to deal with the great problem of to-day. It is to be hoped that congress will follow his example.—Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.)

President Cleveland's message has hardly satisfied the country. It was restricted to the question of silver, while the public looked for a broader treatment of the monetary issue. It is evident the president believes the chief remedy for our financial and commercial ills is the repeal of the purchase provision of the existing law. He has pointed out the evil fully and fearlessly, but the country may not be entirely satisfied regarding the adequacy of the counteractive and the cure he recommends. However, congress will not shirk or evade its obligations in this respect, but may be relied on to provide the legislation the situation may demand.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

While the president's message contains no recommendation or general proposition for which the public mind was not fully prepared, it will be read by most people with great satisfaction. The president earnestly recommends the prompt repeal of so much of the Sherman act as provides for the purchase of silver bullion, and such further action as will "put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries." For the present he recommends nothing more.—Chicago Herald (Dem.).

It is a characteristic document—plain spoken, honest, terse and patriotic. The president places the chief responsibility for the financial troubles just where the business men of all parties have fixed it, upon the Sherman law. His statements of facts are undeniable, his conclusions are irresistible to all open and candid minds. The president does well to emphasize one phase of the trouble which has received less attention than it merits. This is the bad effect of a depreciated or a suspected currency upon the wage-earner. The president's meaning in the last sentence doubtless is that power should be explicitly given to the administration to reenforce the supply of gold when necessary. Such authority is needed and should be given.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

There is not a trace of partisanship or of that much more subtle temptation for men in high place—the pride of opinion. There is nothing in it that can offend any section, any class, or even any faction. The legislation which is so far the cause of our troubles that its removal is essential to recovery is not denounced in any angry spirit, and no reflection is made upon the motives of those who brought it about. There is no harsh criticism of conflicting theories or theorists, while there is the most moving appeal to the sense, the patriotism, and the fairness of all. It is a message that every American must respect, and in which all may feel not only satisfaction, but pride.—N. Y. Times (Dem.)

President Cleveland's message is important on account of its source, but it throws no new light on the problems that have brought congress together. There is nothing in the message to offend the friends of silver. The president points out the undeniable fact that the price of that metal has been steadily falling ever since the passage of the Sherman act. Certainly, under such circumstances, a recommendation to repeal the law cannot be considered in itself an indication of hostility to silver. Mr. Cleveland is careful to say nothing against the principle of bimetallism. On the contrary, he points out the fact that the repeal of the Sherman act is a necessary preliminary to the establishment of a bimetallic system. If any member of congress expected the president to do their work for them they were oversanguine. All he suggests with regard to the silver question is the repeal of the Sherman law. No possible substitute is described. The task of devising a satisfactory measure of that nature will have to be undertaken by congressmen themselves.—San Francisco Examiner (Dem.).

President Cleveland sends just such a message to congress as the Press feared he would. He dilates on the existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, but makes the fatal and most criminal blunder of attributing it largely to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver. Instead of broad statesmanship we find this document a commonplace summary of foolish ideas tangled with the usual amount of Cleveland egotism. Instead of the force of a great leader, we find the echo of the merest partisan free trader. Instead of a masterly view of the entire situation, the country is treated to a brief argument for unconditional repeal of the silver act and a hint that if congress heeds this object lesson on the installment plan it may be followed in September by another on tariff reform.—N. Y. Press (Rep.).

### "Gentle Rain."

Pit a pat,
Pit a pat,
On the window pane;
Baby dear
Must never fear,
For it's only gentle rain.

Pit a pat,
Pit a pat,
Don't you know the sun
In the sky,
So very high,
Now is weeping, little one?

Pit a pat,
Pit a pat;
But you know 'twill make
Flowers grow,
So high and low,
Only just for baby's sake.

Pit a pat,
Pit a pat;
It is time for bed.
"Now I lay
Me," gently say;
"Thanks for rain about my head."
—May Kidder, in Good Housekeeping

### The Little Lad's Answer.

Our little lad came in one day
With dusty shoes and tired feet.
His playtime had been hard and long
Out in the summer's noontide heat.
"I'm glad I'm home," he cried, and hung
His torn straw hat up in the hall,
While in a corner by the door
He put away his bat and ball.

"I wonder why," his auntie said,
"This little lad always comes here
When there are many other homes
As nice as this, and quite as near."
He stood a moment, deep in thought,
Then, with a love-light in his eye,
He pointed where his mother sat,
And said: "She lives here, that is why!"

With beaming face the mother heard;
Her mother-heart was very glad.
A true, sweet answer he had given—
That thoughtful, loving little lad.
And well I know that hosts of lads
Are just as loving, true and dear;
That they would answer as he did:
"'Tis home, for mother's living here."

### "When We Confront the Vastness of the Night."

When we confront the Vastness of the Night,
And meet the gaze of her eternal eyes,
How trivial seem the garnered grains we prize—
The laurel wreath we flaunt to envious sight;
The flower of love we pluck for our delight;
The mad sweet music of the heart that cries
An instant on the listening air, then dies—
How short the day of all things dear and bright!

The everlasting mocks our transient strife,
The pageant of the universe whirls by
This little sphere with petty turmoil rife—
Swift as a dream and fleeting as a sigh—
This brief delusion that we call our life,
Where all we can accomplish is to die.
—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Youth's Companion.

### The Wise Man.

There is a man in our town
Who is so wondrous wise,
He knows he cannot sing at all,
And so he never tries.

He also knows he has no wit,
Like many funny folks,
And so he never bothers me
By getting off his jokes.

And when he has no word to say,
He's wise enough, though young,
To sit about while others talk,
And hold his little tongue.
—John K. Bangs, in St. Nicholas.

MISS PEDAGOGUE—"Name the principal parts of the verb to marry." Young Miss Wabash—"To marry, married, divorced."—Chicago Record.

"DO YOU look to the future with courage?" he asked the maiden. "Yes," she replied, "pa says nerve is everything in the wheat business."—Detroit Tribune.

SKINNING a man at cards is different from robbing him on the highway. In the latter process the victim puts up his hands. In the former the robber does it.—Troy Press.

THE fine wheat will insure the farmer and the English sparrow full crops.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

EXAMPLE is as contagious as the smallpox.—Ram's Horn.

## THE MARKETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NEW YORK, Aug. 16. | | |
| LIVE STOCK—Cattle | $3 25 | @ | 5 40 |
| Sheep | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Hogs | 5 70 | @ | 6 90 |
| FLOUR—Fair to Fancy | 2 45 | @ | 3 45 |
| Minnesota Patents | 3 90 | @ | 4 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 69 | @ | 69⅛ |
| Ungraded Red | 67 | @ | 71 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 47⅛ | @ | 47¾ |
| Ungraded Mixed | 47½ | @ | 49 |
| OATS—Mixed Western | 32 | @ | 37 |
| RYE—Western | 55 | @ | 55½ |
| PORK—Mess | 14 50 | @ | 15 00 |
| LARD—Western Steam | 8 80 | @ | 8 85 |
| BUTTER—Western Creamery | 16 | @ | 22 |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| BEEVES—Shipping Steers | $3 00 | @ | 5 10 |
| Cows | 1 25 | @ | 3 10 |
| Stockers | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Feeders | 2 70 | @ | 3 40 |
| Butchers' Steers | 3 00 | @ | 3 75 |
| Bulls | 2 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| HOGS | 4 65 | @ | 5 90 |
| SHEEP | 2 00 | @ | 4 25 |
| BUTTER—Creamery | 16 | @ | 24 |
| Dairy | 15 | @ | 20 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 12½ | @ | 12½ |
| BROOM CORN— | | | |
| Hurl | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Self-working | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Crooked | 2 | @ | 2½ |
| POTATOES—New (per bu.) | 58 | @ | 70 |
| PORK—Mess | 12 62½ | @ | 12 95 |
| LARD—Steam | 8 10 | @ | 8 17½ |
| FLOUR—Spring Patents | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Spring Straights | 2 50 | @ | 3 90 |
| Winter Patents | 3 70 | @ | 4 00 |
| Winter Straights | 3 00 | @ | 3 10 |
| GRAIN—Wheat August | 61½ | @ | 62½ |
| Corn, No. 2 | 39 | @ | 39¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 | 24½ | @ | 25 |
| Rye, No. 2 | 47 | @ | 48 |
| Barley, Common to Fair | 30 | @ | 35 |
| LUMBER— | | | |
| Siding | 16 50 | @ | 24 50 |
| Flooring | 37 00 | @ | 38 00 |
| Common Boards | 14 25 | @ | 14 50 |
| Fencing | 13 00 | @ | 16 00 |
| Lath, Dry | 2 70 | @ | 2 75 |
| Shingles | 2 45 | @ | 3 00 |
| KANSAS CITY. | | | |
| CATTLE—Shipping Steers | $2 10 | @ | 5 00 |
| Butchers' Steers | 3 15 | @ | 4 20 |
| HOGS | 4 50 | @ | 5 40 |
| SHEEP | 2 45 | @ | 2 85 |
| OMAHA. | | | |
| CATTLE | $3 25 | @ | 4 75 |
| Feeders | 2 25 | @ | 3 25 |
| HOGS | 4 50 | @ | 4 90 |
| SHEEP | 2 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| Lambs | 3 00 | @ | 4 75 |

### Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the series of low rate harvest excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on August 22d, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, to points in Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold. For further information call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed free, upon application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railway, Chicago.

"JOHN, what a lovely place! If we could only manage to raise the rent." Mr. Hunter Howes—"Oh, I've no doubt the landlord would see to that in a couple of months."—Brooklyn Life.

### Aroused and Regulated

By that purest and best of botanic alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a dormant liver renews its secretive action and impels the bile into the proper channels. This welcome change is accomplished by a disappearance of the yellow tinge of the skin and eyeballs, uneasiness in the right side, constipation, morning nausea, dizziness, furred appearance of the tongue, and sourness of the breath, which accompany liver trouble. Rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria and kidney complaint are removed by the Bitters.

DOCTOR—"You need a change in climate." Patient—"What is the matter with this climate?" Doctor—"It's too changeable."—Chicago Record.

### Low-Rate Harvest Excursions

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, August 22, September 12 and October 10. Tickets on sale to principal points in the West and Southwest at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP (plus $2), limited to twenty days from date of sale for return. For further information, descriptive pamphlets and map folders of the different states, address H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

THIEVES may break through and steal, but they can never rob the telephone girl of her rings.—People's Home Journal.

LAST week's business at the Auditorium, Chicago, was quite up to the average weekly receipts of the season to date. In other words, "America" was presented to packed houses, which means a gross revenue of $35,000 for eight performances.

WHEN the suspicious man sees a balloon sailing away toward the clouds he is justified in thinking there is something up.—Troy Press.

S. K. COBURN, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

A CURIOUS thing about politicians is that just as soon as they have a finger in the pie they begin to talk of getting there with both feet.—Philadelphia Times.

A FAIR lady becomes still fairer by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

"THAT just fills the bill," said the robin as he seized a fat worm.—Lowell Courier.

WHAT the farmer's boy sighs for is the last rows of summer.—Plain Dealer.

A WELL-DIRECTED snowball puts most anyone in the mood for dancing.



A. N. K.—A 1461