

WILL STEAL NO MORE.

WILLIAM LANGOSCH, A NOTORIOUS THIEF, SHOT.

Terrific Battle Between the Desperate, His Victim, and the Fearful Family—Wonderful Nervous Excitement by the Criminal, Who Tries to Cheer His Old Mother.

William Langosch, a Chicago tough, was fatally shot in Schroeder's saloon, 72 North Desplaines street. In company with Charles Hennig he called for a drink. Schroeder and his son Fred were behind the bar. Near by stood the Holliday, a manufacturer of saw-mill tools, 140 West Lake street, who was counting over \$50 in bills. From the manner in which the two men called for beer and at the same time eyed Mr. Holliday's money, the police suspected them. Before he could give Holliday warning Langosch and his companion stepped up to Holliday's side, each taking him by the arm. Schroeder seized a billiard cue, shouting to Holliday to guard his money.

The fight that followed was a lively one. In it Langosch received the shot that will cost him his life. Schroeder attempted to follow him to the floor with the cue, but was grappled, Langosch overpowering the latter and knocking him down with his own weapon. Meanwhile, Hennig and Holliday were fighting fiercely. Mrs. Schroeder hearing the scuffle ran into the room, only to be knocked down. Just as the men were being immediately leveling his gun directly at Langosch. The latter sank to the floor instantly.

The police arrested Hennig and Fred Schroeder. Langosch was removed to his home, where upon examination it was found the bullet had passed entirely through his stomach and lodged in his back. The attending physician said he could not live. Langosch is a well-known character and served a term in Joliet. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were not seriously injured, although their wounds were of a painful nature.

Langosch is a hard, vicious character, and has been feared by almost every one who knew him. He was released from the penitentiary only five weeks ago, but since then has been known to have taken no less than six rides in the patrol wagon. On one occasion he engaged in a fight and was stabbed eleven times, the marks of which are still fresh on his body. But, criminal that he is, he showed a tenderness after being shot, which touched the hearts of the officers, who, all their lives, have been accustomed to scenes of violence and hard characters.

Langosch was positively refused to be taken to the hospital, and insisted on being carried to his home. Officer Byrnes asked him if he had any one to care for him at home, and he replied that he had a "kind old mother." When the patrol car was within a few blocks of his home, Langosch begged the officers to allow him to take the remainder of the way. He said his mother would faint, and the thought of that hurt him more than the fatal wound in his body. The officers granted his request and Langosch, without assistance walked to his mother's home. With the utmost composure he seated himself in a summer-house and buttoned his clothes so that no blood was seen. The mother, who is 65 years old, alarmed by the presence of the officers, came in wringing her hands.

When Langosch saw her he crossed his legs and, putting a cigar to his mouth, said: "Mother, give me a match." Mrs. Langosch brought him a match, and the cigar was lit. He took a few puffs and a quantity of blood filled his mouth. Even then he seemed to forget that he was mortally wounded, and, thinking only of his mother, asked an officer to step aside that he might spit in the weeds, where his mother would not see the blood. A physician arrived and ordered him to be placed on a bed. Langosch would not be carried, but arose and walked steadily into another room, where he lay down. There his nerve did not desert him. He requested not to be chloroformed while the bullet was probed for, saying that it must be done while his eyes were open, that his mother would not think him badly hurt. And he even went so far as to ask the officer to reach around to his back and cut the fatal bullet out himself.

A CLOSE SEALING SEASON.

An Agreement Reached by American and British Authorities.

The agreement for a closed season in Herring Sea was signed by the representatives of the two Governments, William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary for the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote for England, and the President once issued his proclamation ordering the stoppage of seal killing, and warning of the new modus vivendi both governments prohibit the killing of seals except the 7,000 necessary for the support of the Indians until the first of the next May. To this end both governments will co-operate to the extent of their ability, and the naval vessels of both powers are authorized to seize the vessels found disobeying the agreement, with this important proviso, that vessels so seized shall be turned over to the authorities to which they belong for trial, the captors supplying the evidence.

Thus at last the orders have come from the United States and from Great Britain that the Canadian seal murderers must desist from their illicit work, at least until next May, by which time the two countries may have settled by arbitration, and our naval vessels will proceed at once to the sea to enforce the proclamation of the President. There is room for congratulation all around. Great Britain may be congratulated for its decision to no longer support the murderous pretensions of the Canadian poachers. The administration may be congratulated upon establishing a modus vivendi pending the arbitration.

Told in a Few Words.

It costs Americans about \$1,000,000 a year to stop their teeth.

Or the twelve largest cities in the world three are in Japan.

In Lapland dress fashions have not changed for a thousand years.

It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one.

Norfolk is so rich in the culture of a tender consideration of the ignorant.

LADIES at a patriotic ball in Paris pledged themselves never to dance with a German.

THE PINE IS GOING FAST

PRIVATE HOLDINGS GOOD FOR ONLY FIVE YEARS.

The Enormous Wealth of Product—The Social and Men Employed—Michigan Leads the Process of Change in the Centers of Production.

The Census Office has prepared for distribution an interesting bulletin on lumber production and allied industries of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, which comprise what is known as the "white pine group." The aggregate increase of mill production as compared with the census reports of 1880 is 29.25 per cent, in quantity and 75.92 per cent, in value; the increase in the number of hands employed is 138.49 per cent, and the increase in the total amount of wages paid is 141.29 per cent. According to the tenth census (1880) the amount of capital invested in the milling industry in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan was \$65,855,632. The capital shown to have been invested at the eleventh census (1890) is \$223,368,067, an increase of \$157,512,435.

According to the census of 1880 the proportion of capital employed to the value of manufactured products was reported to be \$1.8408 to \$1. In 1890 the proportion stated to be \$1.52 to \$1. The latter proportion if applied to the amount of products reported in 1890 would give the sum of \$118,207,836 as the value of capital employed at that period, and the increase computed on this basis is found to be 88.98 per cent.

The results obtained respecting the principal subjects are summarized in the following exhibit for the group of States:

Value of mill products not manufactured at mill.....	\$30,436,154
Value of mill products.....	116,690,004
Value of manufactures.....	21,212,613

Aggregate value of products.....\$107,287,816
The total value required for the employment of \$270,152,012 invested in the industry: the employment in the forest of 76,632 men, 90 women, and 10 children; and also that of 321 animals; the labor in the mills of 87,939 men, 640 women, and 653 children; the operation of machinery and mechanical appliances valued at \$22,336,344; the value of 1,392,130 cubic feet of merchantable timber from natural growth; the investment of \$7,809,254 in vessels, railways, and waterways, specially used and owned by the industry; the transportation of its material and product, and the expenditure of \$69,688,256 for wages, subsistence, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses.

The value of forest products not manufactured at mill, by States, is as follows:

Michigan.....	\$14,114,984
Wisconsin.....	10,918,634
Minnesota.....	5,402,535

Total.....\$30,436,154
The value of the mill products by States is as follows:

Michigan.....	\$63,792,963
Wisconsin.....	38,100,761
Minnesota.....	10,896,280

Total.....\$112,790,004
The value of manufactures by States is as follows:

Michigan.....	\$4,358,908
Wisconsin.....	11,467,759
Minnesota.....	5,391,955

Total.....\$21,212,613
The percentage of increase in the value of mill production and manufactures from the value reported in 1880 is as follows:

Michigan, 23.92 per cent.; Wisconsin, 17.99 per cent.; Minnesota, 150.61 per cent.
--

According to the census of 1880, the six principal lumber-producing cities in this group were, in order, as follows:

1. Bay City, Mich., output.....	\$3,607,298
2. Muskegon, Mich., output.....	3,190,251
3. Minneapolis, Minn., output.....	2,740,841
4. Saginaw, Mich., output.....	2,075,616
5. Marquette, Mich., output.....	1,617,500
6. Duluth, Minn., output.....	1,292,638

At the present census this order of relative rank has materially changed, Saginaw and Marquette, Mich., having been outclassed from the principal cities, the order of which is now as follows:

1. Minneapolis, Minn., output.....	\$6,584,406
2. Menominee, Mich., output.....	4,208,689
3. Muskegon, Mich., output.....	4,016,034
4. Bay City, Mich., output.....	4,000,211
5. Duluth, Minn., output.....	3,819,153
6. La Crosse, Wis., output.....	2,932,638

The aggregate value of products reported for Bay City, West Bay City, Saginaw, Essexville and Zilwaukee, constituting the principal productive points on the west side of Lake Michigan, was \$10,927,405 in 1880. The aggregate quantity of material consumed during the census year 1890 was about 650,000,000 feet board measure, and the quantity of standing timber now owned by establishments in the places named is reported to be about 2,500,000,000 feet.

The city of Menominee, at the mouth of the Menominee River, in Michigan, shows the greatest increase of production during the decade. In 1880 it ranked sixth in the principal lumber-producing points in the United States, and is now found to be second.

The aggregate quantity of material consumed at those points during the census year 1890 was 450,000,000 feet board measure, and the quantity of standing timber now owned by establishments in the places named is reported to be more than 4,000,000,000 feet, indicating a sufficient supply at the present rate of consumption for another decade.

The principal material used by this industry consists of landing timber, and for the fact of the inability of the officials of the Federal Government to furnish data of approximate estimate showing the area under timber in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota owned by the Government it would be possible to approximate the gross average of timbered lands owned by both the Government and private parties. It is shown from returns of individual manufacturers that their present holdings of standing timber in this group of States are only sufficient to meet the requirements for about five years at the present rate of consumption. The quantity in reserve is believed to be principally comprehended by what is standing on lands owned by the Federal and State Governments. This quantity, however, is unknown.

The total area of land held by the State of Wisconsin in 1890 is reported to be 671,633 acres. Most of this land is located in the northern counties and about one-half is said to be timbered. The State of Minnesota reports ownership of 1,150,000 acres of timbered land, containing 20,000,000,000 feet of standing timber, mostly pine, valued at \$60,000,000.

The total capital invested in timbered lands and standing timber by the establishments reporting in the respective States is as follows:

Michigan.....	\$45,586,478
Wisconsin.....	\$4,000,000
Minnesota.....	\$7,791,924

Total.....\$57,378,402
Of the foregoing, the amounts invested in lands located outside the group of States are as follows:

Michigan.....	\$4,907,155
Wisconsin.....	2,639,434
Minnesota.....	500,440

Total.....\$8,046,999
The foregoing, the amounts invested in lands located outside the group of States are as follows:

"Musical tones may be produced from sand," concludes Mr. C. Carus-Wilson, F. G. S. If the grains are rounded, polished, and free from fine fragments; if they have sufficient play to enable them to slide one against the other; if they are perfectly clean; if they possess a certain uniformity and range of size.

If every desire of our hearts was granted, we would be worse off than if not one of them was given us.

Take trouble of it that the man who cannot do a thing as well as you can can laugh twice as loud.

COMMON AILMENTS.

Easy and Beneficial Home Treatment for Many of Them.

It is said that sciatism may be cured by applying a coating of flowers of sulphur to the afflicted limb.

To get rid of soft corns, apply cotton wool soaked in castor oil. Bind it on with a piece of soft linen.

The skin of a boiled egg is the best remedy for a boil. Carefully peel it, wet, and apply to the boil; it draws out the matter and relieves soreness.

Toothache can generally be cured immediately, by putting a small piece of cotton, saturated with strong ammonia, into the hollow of the affected tooth.

A good remedy for damp, moist hands is four ounces of cologne water and one-half ounce of tincture of belladonna. Rub the hands with this several times a day.

Children's clothing should be as light and warm as possible, with flannel or wool next to the skin; either material so worn will ward off dangerous chills, and prevent colds.

In severe paroxysms of coughing, try one or two table-spoonfuls of pure glycerine, mixed with pure whisky or hot, rice cream. It is said to give almost immediate relief.

A victim of hay fever claims that he has found a solution of olive oil and camphor very effective. Prepare it by gently warming some olive oil and a small lump of camphor together, for several hours. Apply it by oiling the inside of the lower part of the nose.

For tender feet, take two quarts of cold water and add one table-spoonful of bay rum and two table-spoonfuls of alcohol. The feet should be soaked in this for ten minutes, throwing the water upward to the knees. Rub dry, with a crash towel, and the tired feeling will be gone.

Any one whose nerve force is deficient and blood impoverished may take, with benefit, the yolk of an egg, well beaten up in a glass of milk, each morning. The iron and phosphoric compounds are in such a condition as to be readily assimilated by the system, although a small amount.

Neuralgia in the face has been cured by applying a mustard plaster to the elbow. For neuralgia in the head, apply the plaster to the back of the neck. The reason for this is that mustard it begins to draw or burn, and, to be of most use, must be applied to the nerve centers, or directly over the place where it will touch the affected nerve most quickly.—GoodHousekeeping.

Estimates Save a Ship.

A number of years ago one of the ships of the A. Lytle fleet got nipped in the ice off the coast above the Arkusford. The captain in a panic abandoned her and fled ashore in the small boats. Next day some Eskimos, fishing with their kayaks off shore, saw the ship drifting there and boarded her. They then lifted the hatches, and finding some water in her, took some sort of an instrument and marked on a stanchion the height of the water in the hold. Then they went on deck and went away fishing again. After a time they went back and found the water-mark, and found the water was not gaining perceptibly. Now, in every settlement there are men who can steer a ship, and several in this party were able to do so. They also knew how to loosen the sails, but did not know how to sheet home. So they loosened all the sails and let them hang and then, the wind being fair, headed her for the fiord and brought her in. The captain and his crew were in another settlement, but near by, and soon heard that the ship had been brought in. So they boarded her again, pumped her out, and by a light, added and sailed for Philadelphia, making up a story the while to excuse the panic. The facts were reported to the Colonial Department in Denmark, as everything done in Greenland is, and after a while the owners of the ship, Messrs. McKay & Dix, of New York, received a letter from that department which politely referred to the case, and said that a just regard for the interests of the Eskimo wards of the nation demanded that some effort be made to obtain a suitable reward for the men who saved the ship. Did the owners of the ship think that a thousand kroners would be too much to give in the way of such a reward? The owners were ready to pay the reward as the Danish Government was to ask it, and the Eskimos got the money or its equivalent.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Strainer in the Sink.

There should be a strainer in the sink, over the pipe, that nothing may pass down to obstruct it. It should be fastened, and the drain should be strong to open it instead of scraping up the refuse. I have personal knowledge of cases of diphtheria, caused by working at a sink where there was no cover over the pipe, the latter communicating directly with the vault and barn cellar.

But if you can not remedy the defect in plumbing and drainage, you can at least avoid making a swill pail of your sink and dish pan. See that all the dishes are well scraped, and the grease wiped off with old paper before they are washed.

Keep a fine strainer pan in your sink, through which every particle of dish water and liquid refuse shall be poured. The crumbs, scraps, coffee ground, etc., will be left in the strainer, and can then be turned immediately into the fire.

There is no excuse for neglecting this. There are strainers made expressly for this purpose which fit into the waste pipe and can be used as a strainer, or as an air-tight cover, by simply turning the top as you would open or close the top of a perforated spice box.

The sink on which he made water today is a great convenience sometimes, when you are washing pans or other large utensils.

An old gray strainer answers all purposes, but if you have none, and can not buy one expressly for this purpose, keep an old leaky pan and make it still more leaky by punching small holes in it.—TheHousehold.

She was so inconsolable for the loss of her husband that when she played the piano she touched only the black keys.

He Was a Gentleman.

There were ten of us who rode from the depot to a hotel in Charleston in the same bus, and as we entered the office a short, thick-set, and determined-looking man, collared a young man wearing eyeglasses, and said:

"I'll thank you to return my wallet!"

"Certainly, sir, certainly. Let us conduct ourselves as becomes gentlemen."

"You picked my pocket on the way up, and I want my wallet back or I'll mash you!" shouted the short man.

"Exactly. No need of raising your voice to a disagreeable pitch. Never forget that you are a gentleman, no matter what the circumstances."

"Where is my wallet?"

"Here, sir, and I have great pleasure in returning it. I am sorry that we have had any misunderstanding."

An officer was sent for, and while waiting his appearance the young man said to the crowd:

"I never have any trouble with a gentleman, never. I am obliged to all of you for the courtesies which you have rendered. Let us part as gentlemen should."

The officer soon arrived and walked him away to the station, but that evening, about nine o'clock, as I was walking on Meeting street, the prisoner halted and said:

"I desire to thank you for your consideration in that affair. You treated me as a gentleman, sir, and I shall not forget it."

"But I thought you—"

"Oh, yes, I was looked up tight enough, but the officers at the station were no gentlemen, sir, no gentlemen, and they treated me in such a manner that I felt compelled to bid them good-night. I will now say au revoir."

I went up to the police station to inquire about it, and the sergeant in charge replied:

"What! That genteel fellow with eyeglasses! Oh, he's in here!"

"But you'd better look!"

I entered the corridor and looked into the cell. It was empty. The "gentleman" had saved one of the window bars off and gone out by way of the alley.—New York Sun.

A Profitable Trick.

There are tricks in all trades, but ours. Here is a trick that is played, ever during the season, on Americans in London. It nearly always works, simple as it is. A gentleman from Rochester, N. Y., who is well known in that city, bought a pair of gloves on Oxford street, and took an American gentleman generally, his change without counting it, shoving it off the counter into his pockets.

He was walking down Oxford street when a breathless person overtook him and tapped him on the shoulder.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I'm very sorry; we gave you a shilling too much charge."

"Did you?" said the American, pulling out a handful of change from his pocket and looking at it hopelessly.

"Yes, sir, I'm very sorry, sir, but you see, sir, it will be taken out of my wages, and I don't get any too much. We don't in this count your money. Won't you come back, sir, and I'll explain how it happened?"

"Would you like to go back and see if it's all right?" said the salesman.

"I am not at all."

"I am very much obliged to you, sir," said the clerk, bringing his forefinger up to his bare head.

That shilling and many others like it went into the clerk's pocket.—Free Press.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Couldn't Heat His Pastor.

A grocer bought a table caster for a Christmas present to his pastor. It cost a dollar, and he put a tag marked fourteen dollars on it. Next day the reverend gentleman brought the caster (with the tag attached) back to the groceryman and said to him: "I am too poor in this world's goods to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection I will return it and take fourteen dollars' worth of groceries instead."

The grocer "knew his business," retired from the gift enterprise business.

In the Name of the Prophet.

I beg the vendors of the fruit in Constantinople. Certainly a great cry over a little wool. Scarcely any food is wanted of those who die by violent phylaxis for constiveness. They doze themselves violently, weaken their bowels by so doing, and disable them from acting regularly, so that, verily, the last condition of such people is worse than the first. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the safe and effective substitute for such vast expenditures. But let us not let those expenditures for it by no means expedient to use them. What is needed is a gentle but thorough laxative, which not only insures action of the bowels without pain or weakening effects, but also promotes a healthy secretion and flow of bile into its proper channel. Dyspepsia, debility, kidney complaint, rheumatism and malaria give in to the Bitters.

Just a Little While.

Funerals have become so gorgeous and expensive that it makes a man feel almost stingy to live. But since a Georgian man of the name of Carswell has figured it out that the world is coming to an end in 1931, perhaps we'd better try to stay along until then.

LYDIA PINKHAM's warning to mothers should be heeded by all, and "Guide to Health and Etiquette" heeded by every mother and daughter in the civilized world.



"August Flower"

What is it for? This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr. Woodbury, N.J.

But perhaps you won't believe it. Then there's another reason for trying it. Show that you can't be cured, and you'll get \$500. It's a plain business offer. The makers of Dr. Sage's Remedy will pay you that amount if they can't cure you. They know that they can't—you think that they can't. If they're wrong, you get the cash. If you're wrong, you're rid of catarrh.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Stomach, Liver and Bowels. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. One bottle will cure Catarrh of the Stomach, a half to a teaspoonful in half a pint of water will cure Catarrh of the Bowels, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, indigestion, Sick Head, the Discharge, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. 50c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.