Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

An Object Lesson.

"Miranda," said the mistress, "you are a good cook, and I just know that you are too good for us to keep. Some man will come along one of these days and induce you to marry him."

"O, no, mum," answered Miranda, fervently. "I've lived with you and your 'usband too long to want ever to get married."

There are two conclusions to be drawn from the reply of the faithful servant; one is that she was loyal to her employers, the other is as it may be.

The Original.

"Darling, you are the only woman I ever loved!" the manly young fellow avowed in accents of soul-reaching ardor.

The fair young girl looked into his face with her big child-like eyes overbrimming with trust and confidence.

"I guess," she murmured, dreamily, "that is the way Ananias began when he was courting Sapphira."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Cheered.

A maiden who lived in Siberia,
Where all is so frigid and dreria,
Felt sad, met a bear
And when hugged said: "I swear
It does my heart good to be neria."
—Houston Post.

Many Old People Suffer from Bronchial Affections particularly at this time of year. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief.

By doing duty we learn to do it.—E. B. Pusey.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in

WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Convenient.
Satisfactory Markets for all Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

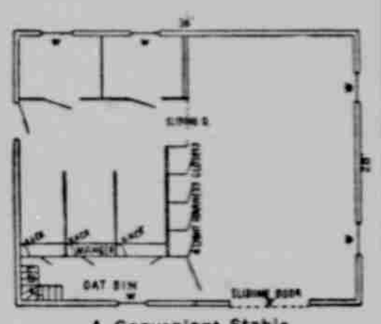
A. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.;
C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 430 Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

GOOD HORSE STABLE.

One in Which the Arrangements Are Most Convenient.

I send you the plan of my stable which I think is much more convenient and useful than most stables, writes a correspondent of Breeders' Gazette.

It has an eight-foot sliding door in



A Convenient Stable.

front and at the left on entrance are four convenient harness closets. You turn to the left as you enter stable and at the left you enter stalls; there is no turning the horse around. The grain room is in front of the stalls and a small door opens above the manger to feed oats. The hay is in corner racks and stairs lead from the grain room to hay lift.

PIG-FINISHING COMBINATIONS.

Statements Based on a 12 Weeks' Test at Colorado Station.

Corn and tankage makes a very cheap and satisfactory ration, producing largest gains.

Barley and tankage makes a cheaper ration than barley and wheat, or barley and peas, but not quite so cheap as barley and shorts, although producing second largest gains.

Barley, corn and alfalfa hay proved a very satisfactory ration, being second only to corn and tankage in cheapness, and producing the third largest gains of any ration.

Corn and alfalfa hay did not prove satisfactory, being the costliest ration used, with the exception of beet rations.

The three rations which included alfalfa hay make a somewhat better showing than the allgrain rations.

Nine parts corn and one part tankage produced best gains (123 pounds). It took 394 pounds of corn and 43 pounds of tankage for 100 pounds gain.

The next best gains were made by nine parts barley and one part tankage. This ration produced 120 pounds gain, 417 pounds barley and 47 pounds tankage being required for 100 pounds gain.

Alfalfa hay produced smaller gains than tankage fed with these grains, and more grain was required for the production of 100 pounds gain.

The barley and hay fed pigs gained 109 pounds, 469 pounds of barley and 60 pounds of alfalfa being required for 100 pounds gain.

The corn and alfalfa pen gained only 99 pounds per head; while 558 pounds of grain and 74 pounds of hay were required in producing 100 pounds gain.

Using barley as one ingredient in each of three rations, the test shows that 60 pounds of alfalfa hay saved seven pounds of shorts, 30 pounds of peas and 44 pounds of wheat, respectively, in the production of 100 pounds gain, the hay being fed in such quantities as the pigs would eat; while the shorts, peas and wheat each constituted half of the ration for the pens in which they were used.

Provide a Lamb Creep.

At eight to ten days of age lambs will begin to eat. At this time a creep should be built which will give them access to the feed box containing grain and a trough with hay. Box, trough, and feed should always be kept sweet and clean. A good grain ration for lambs might be made as follows: Mix one-third part of oilmeal with one part each of bran, oats and fine corn meal. Red clover hay or the second cutting of alfalfa hay are the most desirable form of roughage. Of the two, alfalfa is to be much preferred. It is a good idea to keep up the grain feed right along until the lambs are sent to market. By so doing the lambs are kept fat all the time and are ready to be turned into cash on short notice should the market take a sudden rise. Furthermore, it has been found by trial at the Wisconsin station that lambs fed grain continuously have returned a net profit twice as great as in the case of lambs of the former class to make a weekly gain of 3½ pounds, as against 2½ pounds in the case of lambs receiving no grain up to the time they are turned into the feed yard.

A Good Plan.

The plan of neighbors clubbing together on hog delivery days is all right. When a pen of pigs is sold it is much better to take them all one trip than to keep them stirred up for two or three days loading, where one has to make several trips. It also makes neighbors more friendly. The farmer also takes better care of his hogs when he expects his neighbors to see them at hauling time.

Do It Now.

In the winter map out all the field work that is to be done after the frost gets out of the ground.

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were (1) that the date of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employes of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at 6¼ cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago & Eastern Illinois rate was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed this statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois do not run into Chicago. They terminate at Dolton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dolton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that is applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6¼ cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6¼ cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate—from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappell on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the Commissioner of Corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the 'reasonableness' of this rate is not in question. The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil," and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil official said that other large shippers in the territory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers included the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrong-doing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight fates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and ruled out by Judge Landis, was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent commodity rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the 18-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any independent shipper,—we must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all the oil he desired to ship from Whiting via Dolton over the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing down to that apostle of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his Wealth Against the Commonwealth, descending by easy stages to Miss Tarbell's offensive personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes on the corporation calendar. After long years of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official is made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.

In the Language.

"Some one has said that a kiss is the language of love," remarked the young man in the parlor scene.

"Well," rejoined the fair maid on the far end of the sofa, "why don't you get busy and say something?"

OVER NINE MILLION (9,200,000) SOLD THIS YEAR.

Sales Lewis' Single Binder cigars for year 1907 more than	9,200,000
Sales for 1906	8,500,000
Gain	700,000

Quality brings the business.

Try It on the Piano.

There was a young chap in Des Moines
Who ordered a T bone sirloines.
Said the waiter: "Not so,
Sir, unless you can show
A sufficient amount of des coines."

Don't worry about your complexion—take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative and blood-purifier! An improvement will be seen in a week.

You can't make good ginger ale if anything ails the ginger.

Not for Murphy.

Mr. Murphy—Oi want to buy a pair of gloves.

Clerk—Here's something I believe will just suit you. It's a suede glove.

Mr. Murphy—Niver, begorra! Oi want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, indade!—Kansas City Times.

Easy Money

for men and women who will give whole or spare time selling our Family Health Tablets, Liniment and Salve. No experience necessary. Big profits. Exclusive territory. Vosena Company, 1171 15th St., Washington, D. C.

This is the law of benefits between men: The one ought to forget at once what he has given; the other ought never to forget what he has received. —Seneca.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

It's easy for the average man to make a bad break.

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in dogs and Shipp and Cholera in poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle. Hand $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1866 and who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, are entitled to additional homestead rights which I buy. If soldier is dead, his heirs can sell. This to old soldiers, widows and heirs. Find some soldier relative who went West or South after the war and homesteaded government land. Get busy and make some easy money. Write HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES

near Salem, Ore., "The Cherry City" on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms, may $100 to $600 per acre, net; dairy farms pay $100; improved farms $25 to $200 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $25. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information address, Board of Trade, Salem, Ore.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

A. N. K.—B (1908—5) 2215.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES** In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 78 W. Adams St., Chicago.

PATENTS Walter E. Gideon, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

Not For Men

When you need a medicine for women's ills, we urge you earnestly to take Cardui. Cardui is a woman's medicine. It is not for men, but only for such women as suffer from the ills peculiar to women. Therefore, you should take

Wine of Cardui

if sick, because it has helped others who suffered as you do. Mrs. Bettie Arp, of Menlo, Ga., writes: "I was troubled with female complaint for twelve months. The doctors treated me, but did me little good, so I took Cardui, and it saved my life."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercises, etc. Sent free on request in plain wrapper, by mail prepaid. Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

B 20

The Reason for Marrying.

"They say that he married her for her money."

"And what did he do when she lost her wealth?"

"He lost his reason."—Harvard Lampoon.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.

The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR-PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, 30 cents. Three kinds: Lemon, Chocolate and Custard.

The more judgment a man has, the slower and the more careful will he be to condemn.—Maurer.

Sing at Your Work.

Whenever the baby at midnight
Is inclined to be noisy and tearful,
Whatever you do,
As you tramp the house through,
Oh, do not forget to be cheerful.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It's a sweeping assertion to say that a new broom sweeps clean.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer is handing it out.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.00 $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas $4 and $5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitutes. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR RESTORER. PRICE, $1.00, retail.