HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Grandfather's Cure for Constipation

GREAT medicine,—the Sawbuck. Two hours a day sawing wood will keep anyone's Bowels regular.

No need of pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil, nor "Physic," if you'll only work the Sawbuck regularly.

* * *

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation and,—a Ten-Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood-pile.

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, because,—there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

* * *

They don't Purge, Gripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physics."

They don't flush out your Bowels and Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters always do.

No—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles, that line the Food passages and that tighten up when food touches them, thus driving the food to its finish.

A Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

Cascarets move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

* * *

The thin, flat, Ten-Cent Box is made to fit your Vest pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse. Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC." 723

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 W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or W. H. Rogers, 2d Floor Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind., and H. M. Williams, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio, Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it, We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine "ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

RUBBER STAMPS.

All kinds of Rubber Stamps Made to Order. Self-inking Waters—something new. Ink and Inking Pads. Send for Catalogue to Lock Box 119, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FARM AND GARDEN

With oats around half a dollar it certainly does take money to make the mare go.

The breechy horse is the most aggravating thing on the farm, unless it is an old cat that kills chickens.

The man who has hogs or cattle to feed in an open lot does not grow very enthusiastic over the prospects of good sleighing.

A good way to move a hand corn sheller a short distance is to turn it upside down and run it on the balance-wheel, after the fashion of a wheelbarrow.

Small grain throughout a considerable area of the corn belt is not a very profitable crop, but it is a very necessary crop in order to get a supply of straw.

For a good hedge and wind-break plant the seeds of the honey locust. Use the seed freely, as it is quicker to thin than to grow. This plan is free from insect pests.

For good results in farm dairying and butter making in winter, keep the milk at an even temperature. Keep the cream sweet until the day before churning, and stir the cream well.

In 1854 tomatoes first came into general use in this country. In 1848 they were first packed in tin and glass by Harrison W. Crosby, at Lafayette College, Pa., and sold at 50 cents a can.

Some people would have prices of farm products increased by lessening the output. This, however, seems a foolish idea in view of the position which the factor "supply" holds in the game of markets.

As a producer of human food a good dairy cow is about equal to two beef steers, and the cow has to give only 10 quarts of milk per day to do the work. And, besides, the cow is left, while the steer is not.

Some farmers say that there is more money to be made in dairying than in sheep raising, and there are others whose opinions are the reverse. The fact of the case is, each is profitable, depending altogether on the man who is hunting the profit. The only sure way to know is to try both.

A speaker at the New York Farmers' Institute said: "Yarded fowls are the modern improved egg machines. Fowls let run and given free range cannot produce as great a number of eggs, for the reason that they divert a part of their capacity for forming the eggs. In my own case, I increased my egg yield 18,720 eggs last year by yarding my fowls."

A stockman living just outside of Nebraska, according to report, drove his cattle over the boundary in order to take advantage of low railroad rates. Evidently the railroad "caught on" and disciplined him by compelling him to wait for cars twenty-five days. All this time shippers around him were able to secure cars. Suit is now being brought for discrimination.

When a man gets very wise in matters relating to any single profession he writes a book, but if you will call to mind the best farmer of your acquaintance—the man who is best qualified to say something on crop growing or live stock raising, you will find that he never wrote a line on the subject in his life and possibly has never as much as pronounced his own name in public. It is a distinct loss that such men are not more active as educators.

Imitation Buttermilk.

Buttermilk dietarians will probably be appalled to learn that the lumpy liquid which for years has been served in all our big cities under the general classification of buttermilk, is nothing more or less than a mixture of acid and skimmed milk. A certain amount of culture lactic acid bacteria are added to skim milk—the sort which is commonly looked upon as the rightful property of the pigs. The bacteria added to the skim milk produce coagulation and flavor not unlike genuine buttermilk. Then the mixture is churned to produce the lumps.

To Feed a Calf One Year.

In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Professor Shaw, of Michigan Station, took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amount of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 2,260 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 174 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oil meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of $28.55 for feed. The calf was a Holstein.

New Type of Roadway.

A new type of roadway has been developed in some parts of California, known as the petrolithic, which is nothing more or less than a well-built oiled road. The leading feature of this pavement is the very complete compacting of the oiled material by means of a rolling tamper, a new piece of road machinery. It was designed to insure the tamping of the material from the lower portions upward to the surface, instead of downward from the surface. The inventor received the idea from seeing a large flock of sheep walk over a newly plowed road. After the sheep had passed over it the soil was found to be packed so hard that a pick indented it but a short distance. To obtain this effect with a roller the circumference of the main roll is covered with tampers, which act like so many feet walking over the earth and packing it down.

Cost of Eggs in Winter.

A wide range in the cost of producing eggs in winter, was brought out by the tests of Henry H. Wing at the Cornell experiment station. The period from December 1 to March 28 was selected, which is the time when eggs are least abundant and the cost is the highest. The whole matter depends on the success with which the flock is kept laying. The results showed all the way from a profit of $46 to a loss of $22 for each lot of one hundred fowls.

It is commonly supposed that the largest birds are the best winter layers, but some of the best results in these contests were given by White Leghorns. It should be noted in this connection that when hens are forced by meat and other stimulating foods to lay well in winter they do not lay so many eggs in the following spring and summer. Hence when eggs are wanted to sell for hatching it pays better to let the flock rest in winter and be ready to produce all the eggs possible during the hatching season, but for production of market eggs it is better to give stimulating foods in winter and obtain as many eggs as possible from November to March. Most of the eggs during that period will come from the early hatched pullets and from the hens that have gone through their moult early.

To Select a Cow.

While there may be no infallible rule by which a man can be governed in selecting a high-class dairy cow, there are many points that will assist and if carefully considered, will prevent disappointment as a rule. Remember that a cow is a machine and is intended to change the different products on which she is fed into something of more value. There are two distinct types of these machines. One manufactures or converts feed into beef; the other into milk. There is a very decided and pronounced difference in the type of the animal that makes beef, and the one which manufactures milk. In the dairy type we have an animal that is angular, thin, somewhat loose-jointed and with prominent bones. She is wedge-shaped from the front with a lean head, moderately long face slightly dished and a general contented expression of the features. The muzzle is large, mouth large, nostrils wide and open, a clear, full bright eye, a broad, full and high forehead, ears medium size, fine texture, covered with fine hair and orange yellow inside. The neck is thin, moderately long with little or no dewlap and the throat is clean. Wide space between the jays, the withers lean and sharp, the shoulders lean and oblique and the chest deep and wide, which indicates vigor and constitution.

Begin at the Top.

The mistake that most persons make when they decide to go into the poultry business is that of starting with mongrel fowls and trying to drift into the pure-bred line year after year. They will buy, perhaps, a sitting of pure-bred eggs of pure-bred fowls and at the end of the season they allow the entire lot to run together, and when the next year's hatching season comes around they decide that they will still keep some of the mongrel hens, if for no other purpose than to furnish eggs for the table. It naturally follows that the two breeds get mixed, and at the end of the next season there are but few of the young fowls which do not show a cross. Another mistake that they make is that of trying to keep more than one breed. Those who have had years of experience and have provided ample yards and houses for each breed may be able to do this, but those who are not so arranged should never attempt to keep more than one.

It is folly to expect to supply every kind of fowls which individuals may ask for, and no one should attempt to do so.

Select one pure breed—one best suited to the needs of near-by markets and the one you fancy most. Dispose of the mongrel fowls on the place and keep the breed pure. Each year select the best males and females and again dispose of those that do not come up to all the standard requirements. Year after year small defects will disappear and you will soon have a flock which will not only be handsome, but at the same time profitable. Don't try to supply all customers. Make a specialty of one kind and let your customers know that they can get nothing better than you can offer them.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Corn in Illinois.

In an interview recently, Doctor Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, remarked:

"Some years ago corn was a stranger. We found it here when we came—a native of the country, yet until fifteen years ago we took it for granted. Then a close study of its individuality and peculiar characteristics demonstrated that it was possible to breed up corn just as we improve animals, although we have not yet learned how to control the male parent. The importance of this may be appreciated when we remember that the corn crop of this country is worth $1,500,000,000 every year—2,250,000 bushels. We are trying to get one ear of corn to the stalk. That is what we are working for, because some stalks are barren; we don't know why. Various people have various theories, but they have not been demonstrated.

"Take a hundred ears of corn, plant them exactly alike, three kernels to the hill, the kernels from each ear in a row by themselves, in exactly the same soil, cultivate them the same way, and the yield will vary 100 per cent. We cannot account for that variation. It is impossible thus to determine why some corn will grow and other corn will not; but in planting, a farmer should always use the seed from the best ears, because that is likely to yield more than the poor ears. But every ear of seed corn should be tested by a germinating pan during the winter. This is a new thing, but it is being introduced rapidly; all seed men and the better class of farmers are taking this precaution. None of the big corn planters will use any but tested seed.

"We are teaching these methods to our students by practical experiments conducted in twenty-five different counties of the State of Illinois, as well as on the campus of the university. The results have been most satisfactory, and they are appreciated by the farmers. We have a corn breeders' association in this State composed of twenty-five seed growers, and they are all working earnestly with us in breeding up the corn of Illinois to the very highest quality and the greatest yield."

TWO SISTERS HAD ECZEMA.

Cuticura Cured Scalp Troubles of Two Illinois Girls—Another Sister Took Cuticura Pills.

"I must give much praise to all the Cuticura Remedies. I used but one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, as that was all that was required to cure my disease. I was very much troubled with eczema of the head, and a friend of mine told me to use the Cuticura Remedies, which I did, and am glad to say that they cured my eczema entirely. My sister was also cured of eczema of the head by using the Cuticura Remedies. Another sister has used Cuticura Resolvent and Pills and thinks they are a splendid tonic. Miss Edith Hammer, R. F. D. No. 6, Morrison, Ill., Oct. 3, '06.

To Aim Straight is Human.

Anthropologists have remarked that taking aim is a human characteristic that even the anthropoid apes cannot be said to share. Apes and monkeys frequently thrown nuts and sticks, sometimes with unpleasant consequences to others, but they show little or no ability to take accurate aim. The baboon is said to excel somewhat in this respect, but still it would never pass for a marksman. Accuracy of eye and the judgment of direction and distance that are involved in real aiming have been developed only by man and are among the tokens of his intellectual superiority.—St. Louis Republic.

WORN OUT WOMEN

Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dizzy spells bothered me and the kidney secretions were irregular. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

He Dodged.

"So Borroughs owes you money. Well, I think he'll pay you back some day, but you can't make him hurry."

"Don't you believe it. The mere sight of me walking along the street has made him hurry several times lately."—Philadelphia Press.

Moravian Barley and Speltz, two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Emperor William Oat prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. C. N. U.

Attention, Other Bachelors!

"How is your Bachelor Girls' Club getting along?"

"It expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1907. You didn't expect us to keep it up this year, did you?"

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.

Rocky.

Tenderfoot—I hear you have started up a new quartz mill. How are you doing with it?

Mine Owner—Gneissly, thank you.

Good old fashioned cakes are made from Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat flour. Now at your grocers.

Savings banks are established in 228 schools in Scotland. There are 25,712 depositors, with $48,900 to their credit.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Our Rich Uncle.

The President calls attention to the significant fact that in 1893, when the panic began, we had but $161,000,000 in gold in the government treasury, while we now have $904,000,000. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was $23.23, now it is $33.23. We had hard times then because the country was poor; now the country is rich. The United States' total stock of gold is about $1,600,000,000. There is no other government on earth that can approch this figure. Opulent Germany and prosperous France fall far behind; England is poverty stricken by comparison; Austria-Hungary has in her banks a beggarly $236,000,000.

Uncle Sam's business is thriving. Every Saturday night he locks up a comfortable profit in the safe. The money is getting to be a nuisance. If he wished, he could pay off almost the whole interest-bearing debt with yellow chunks.

We do not always get the best use of our prosperous relative's money. Our currency system was made when the wolf was howling about the front door and the old man had nothing but car fare; it gets embarrassed at the sight of real money. But the capitalists will have to hoard very hard and the grafters will have to steal industriously and the laborers must loaf a long time before they can bring about a real panic in a country which is so shamefully rich.—Success Magazine.

CUBS' FOOD.

They Thrive on Grape Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups, as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

A Wonderful Record.

Many so-called "specifics" and "cures" for Rheumatism have already been brought before the public; but when Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help but very little, if any. Although not recommended as 'infallible,' the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics," as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

The output of all the vineyards of the world is estimated to be 3,554,416,000 gallons.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Vanilla comes from a genus of climbing orchid which grows plentifully in the tropics.

For an early breakfast, nothing so fine as Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat cakes. Fresh goods now at your grocers.

Hippophagy.

Hippophagy being in low water in these later days, somebody has set himself to show what an exceedingly respectable history attaches to the practice. Among the ancients, especially in China, eating horse flesh was general, and it was only killed in Europe by a Papal decree of Gregory III., though why horse flesh should have been interdicted does not appear. It was only the famine caused by Napoleon's invasion that revived the practice in Germany, where it has survied ever since.—London Globe.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES. BACKACHE

375 "Guaranteed"

Ten-Thousand-Dollar Men Wanted.

Mr. Edison takes a deep interest in young men and offers them much encouragement. "To-day is youth's zenith in this great country," is the way he cheers them on.

"The United States is starving for ten-thousand-dollar men. Corporations are actually clamoring for them; and the younger the better. But the man to-day must be technically educated. Modern industrial, financial and commercial conditions are more complicated than ever before and it takes a trained mind and a level head to get to the front.

"The demand for educated men, chaps that have brains, exceeds anything that I have ever known. They are doing the work, too; that's why more are wanted. So now is the time for the man who is going to make something of himself to get busy. If he is any good he won't be out of a job long; not much. There is entirely too much work and too few of the right kind of persons to do it.

"If you don't believe it, take a peep into the gigantic plant of a concern like the Bethlehem Steel Company. Yes, sir, we are starving for brains—or ten-thousand-dollar men, if that way of putting it appeals more strongly to the young American instinct."—Success Magazine.

A Great Man's Little Pleasantry.

"Senator," said the correspondent, "you are quoted as advocating the abolition of capital punishment. How about that?"

"Well," answered Senator Lotsmun with a grin, "don't you think capital has been punished about enough?"

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.

Couldn't Take the Job.

An inland graduate came to New York to seek employment. Through a friend he received an offer of a place as shipping clerk to a certain firm. In reply he wrote as follows: "I regret that I cannot accept your kind offer of a position as shipping clerk, but the fact is that I am always sick when on the water."—Success Magazine.

Scattering Sunshine.

"Children make life lots brighter and happier."

"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "If it weren't for children we wouldn't have any excuse for going to the circus in summer nor for fooling with mechanical toys during the holidays."—Washington Star.

For Commercial Purposes.

The Doctor (inspecting check the professor has just handed him)—You wrote a much more legible signature forty years ago than you do now.

The Professor—Yes; but my signature is worth forty times as much now as it was then.

His Elusive Memory.

Employer—William, did that man who called to see me while I was out leave his name?

Shaggy Haired Office Boy—Yes, sir; his name is—is—well, the last part of it is "shaw."

Employer—What's the first part of it?

Office Boy (making a strenuous effort to recall it)—Well, sir, it's either Grim, or Hawk, or Hen, or Brad, or Fan, or Ker, or Rick, but to save my bloomin' life, Mr. Townsend, I can't remember which.

A Rare Complaint.

"Isn't it strange," asks the first man, "that so many men, after years of ruthless commercial practices, piracies one might almost say, after they have climbed to the very pinnacle of success, should have softening of the brain?"

"It would be stranger yet, infinitely stranger," replied the man with the corrugated brow, "if any of them ever had softening of the heart."—Puck.

As Usual.

Newpop (wearily)—It must be time to get up, my dear.

Mrs. Newpop—Did you hear the clock strike 6?

Newpop—No, but the baby has fallen asleep.—Chicago News.

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. 10 cents. Everybody is pleased with "OUR-PIE." Put up by D-Zerta Food Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Geological.

Miss Dora—Papa, Jack told me the other day that you wouldn't believe he had money enough to support me unless he showed it to you. Has he done it?

Prudent Papa—Yes, dear. He proved it by the testimony of the rocks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Let us do your Printing using

Eagle Linen

for your office stationery. You can get the paper and envelopes to match.

It is the real thing. Take no other.

One-tenth of the earth's surface is unexplored.

The flounder is said to deposit 7,000,000 eggs in the course of a year.

F. W. N. U. - - - No. 5—1908

When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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.

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. 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.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

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 rate 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 and Eastern Illinois at six and one-fourth 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 Whiting, as 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 rates 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 shipment of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the eighteen-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 and 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.

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