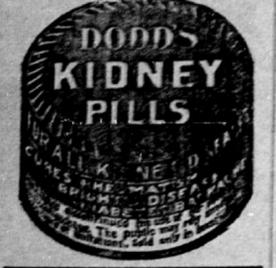


Perkins' record on the field. In an effort to save her brother-in-law, H. A. Driggers, from jail, Mrs. Jane Hawkins, of Houston County, Ala., wrote before the United States Commissioner at Troy that she owned and operated a machine which captured from Driggers and others. Her statement availed nothing, as the man was adjudged guilty.



I'd Like to Know. "These modern novelties are certainly a fair-weather set," said Mrs. Jefferson Todd.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WESTERN CANADA.

Will Open Up Immense Area of Free Homestead Land. The railway facilities of Western Canada have been taxed to the uttermost in recent years to transfer the surplus grain crop to the eastern markets and the seaboard. The large influx of settlers and the additional area put under crop have added largely to the grain product, and notwithstanding the increased railway facilities that have been placed at the disposal of the public, the question of transportation has proved to be a serious one.

SCALY ERUPTION ON BODY.

Doctors and Remedies Fruitless—Suffered 13 Years—Completely Cured by Three Boxes of Cuticura. When I was about nine years old small sores appeared on each of my lower limbs. I scratched them with a brass pin and shortly afterward both of those limbs became so sore that I could scarcely walk. When I had been suffering for about a month the sores began to heal, but small scaly eruptions appeared where the sores had been. From that time onward I was troubled by such severe itching that, until I became accustomed to it, I would scratch the sores until the blood began to flow. This would stop the itching for a few days, but scaly places would appear again and the itching would accompany them. After I suffered about ten years I made a renewed effort to effect a cure. The eruptions by this time had appeared on every part of my body except my face and hands. The best doctors in my native country advised me to use arsenic in small doses and a salve. I then used to bathe the sores in a mixture which gave almost intolerable pain. In addition I used other remedies, such as iodine, sulphur, zinc salve, —s' Salve. — Ointment, and in fact I was continually giving some remedy a fair trial, never using less than one or two boxes or bottles. All this was fruitless. Finally my hair began to fall out and I was rapidly becoming bald. I used —s' —s', but it did no good. A few months after, having used almost everything else, I thought I would try Cuticura. Ointment, having previously used Cuticura Soap and being pleased with it. After using three boxes I was completely cured, and my hair was restored, after fourteen years of suffering and an expenditure of at least \$50 or \$60 in vainly endeavoring to find one who may be interested in my case. —s' Hiram Mattingly, Vinton, N. D., Aug. 15, 1902.

Madame Midas

By Fergus Hume

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.) "Drop it," said Silvers severely, in his respectful tone. Billy protested, not to understand, and after seeing Silvers for a moment or two, resumed his journey. Silvers stretched out his hand for the ruler, whereupon Billy becoming alive to his danger, dropped the magnet and fled like a letter lying in front of him.

Silvers leaned back in his chair drumming in an absent sort of way with his lean fingers on the table. His cork arm hung down limply, and his one eye was fixed on the letter lying in front of him. This was a communication from the manager of the Potosi mine requesting Silvers to get him more hands, and Silvers thought had wandered to Madame Midas. "She's a clever woman," observed Silvers in a muttering sort of tone, "and she's got a good thing in that claim if she only strikes the lead. What a fool I was not to have collared that ground before she did! But McDonald never would tell me where the mine was. Never mind, I'll be even with him yet."

His expression of face was not pleasant as he said this, and he grasped the letter in front of him in a violent way. If he were eating his last grapes were round the writer's throat. Tapping with his wooden leg on the floor, he was soon about to recommence his musings, when he heard a step in the passage, and the door of his office being pushed violently open a man entered with a flourish, and sang himself down in a chair near the window.

"Well, Mr. Randolph Villiers," croaked Silvers, after contemplating his visitor for a few moments, "how's business?" "Bad," returned Mr. Villiers. "I've lost twenty pounds on those Moscow shares."

"More fool you," replied Silvers. "I could have told you the mine was no good; but you will go on your own bad judgment."

"It's like getting blood out of a stone to get tips from you," growled Villiers, with a sulky air. "Come now, old boy, in a cajoling manner, 'tell me something good—I'm nearly gone broke, and I must live.'"

"I don't see the necessity," malignantly returned Silvers, "but if you do want to get into a good thing—"

"Yes, yes," said Villiers, eagerly bending forward.

"As an amateur in the Potosi," and the agreeable old gentleman leaned back and laughed loudly at his visitor's discomfiture.

"You know as well as I do that my wife won't look at me."

"Why don't you raise your wife, you fool?" said Silvers, turning vindictively on Villiers. "You ain't going to let her have all the money while you are starving, are you?"

"How the deuce am I to do that?" asked Villiers.

"Get the whip hand of her," snarled Silvers viciously. "And out if she's in love, and threaten to divorce her if she doesn't go halves."

Harvey W. Wiley

Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture

Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture is known as the "Pure Food Chemist." For twenty years he has been advocating the enactment of pure food and drug laws by the government. It was largely through his efforts that the people of the United States gained an insight into the danger to their health from the use of adulterated food. In order to ascertain the effect of preservatives on the human race, Dr. Wiley organized the famous "Poison Squad" of the department of agriculture. A dozen men were put at a training table, and while some were fed preservative food others were fed pure foods. His findings were the most practical in existence. Dr. Wiley was born at Kent, Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1844. As an expert on glass and optics he accepted a position with the department of agriculture in 1883. The chemistry division of that department has now grown to be the most important of all, and it is largely due to the untiring work of Dr. Wiley.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, the new British ambassador to the United States, has been chief secretary for Ireland in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, and is the distinguished author of "The American Commonwealth." Since 1888 he has represented Aberdeen in parliament, and among the offices that he has held are those of under secretary for foreign affairs, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and president of the board of trade. Mr. Bryce is a member of the Royal Society and of various foreign academies, and has received honorable degrees from many institutions of learning. Born in 1838, he was educated in the University of Glasgow and Trinity College, Oxford, and was made a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867.

The life story of William Hesketh Lever, the founder of the English soap trust, reads like a romance. Born 55 years ago in Bolton, of humble parentage, he has by his own efforts built up a gigantic business of his own and secured wealth and affluence. His father was a grocer. At 16 years of age the son was serving customers behind his father's counter. Then he entered a soap factory, learned the technicalities of the trade and started in business for himself. To-day Port Sunlight, with its model factories and model villages, is regarded as one of the sights of England. Ask Mr. Lever the secret of his success and he will at once answer, "Hard work." He is a multimillionaire, one of the richest in England.

Oscar Solomon Straus, who has been appointed Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is the first Jew to hold a cabinet office. He was born in 1850, graduated at Columbia in 1871 and from the Columbia law school in 1873. He is well known as a merchant, diplomat and author. Twice he has been minister to Turkey and in 1902 was made a member of the Hague peace tribunal to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Harrison.

James Rudolph Garfield, who will become Secretary of the Interior upon the retirement, March 4 next, of Secretary Hitchcock, has been Commissioner of Corporations since 1903, and has won attention by investigations of the meat packers and Standard Oil. He is a son of the late President Garfield, and was a member of the Ohio Senate from 1896 until 1899, and he also has served on the United States Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. Lena Margaret Little, of David City, Neb., in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., for life for the murder of her husband, Harvey Little, about four years ago, was granted an unconditional pardon by Governor Mickey. It was his last official act before retiring from office. Petitions for her release had been signed by thousands of women both in Nebraska and in the adjacent States.

Laodrat von Ueler, whom the Kaiser sent to southwest German Africa to discover water with the aid of his diving rod, is said to have found fifty-three springs.

Lapell's Food

Dairy farmers recently organized a union at Middletown, N. Y. The labor unions of Santa Rosa, Cal., will soon have a temple of their own. International Lathers' Union has 291 locals in the United States and Canada. Chicago (Ill.) Hod Carriers' Union has its own labor temple, which cost \$25,000.

The Elevator Operators' Union is a new national organization in process of formation. The wages of San Francisco (Cal.) marine painters has been increased 50 cents daily.

Moberly (Mo.) car workers have voted against the introduction of the piece-work system. Colorado State Federation of Labor is agitating for a direct vote system for public questions. Springfield (Ohio) trades and labor assembly has arranged for a course of five lectures this winter.

A woman's union for the protection of the labor unions of men has been organized in Jersey City, N. J. District of Columbia cooks have performed an organization to be known as Cooks' Protective Association. The question of organizing a building trades union is under consideration by the Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor. Trades unionists of Cleveland, Ohio, are working with the local police department to obtain one day off in seven for policemen.

Denver (Colo.) cigar makers have asked for an increase of \$1 a thousand, and will start a co-operative factory if it is not granted. Customs house employees in Toronto, Canada, have formed an organization with the object of obtaining a higher scale of pay.

In 1895 the Tobacco Workers' International Union had 4,952,939 union labels. In 1905 the number used was 405,100,000. Practically all the large cotton mills in New England are paying increased wages to their employees. In most instances advances were voluntary.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America has reaffirmed the idea of high dues and adopted a resolution in favor of the nine-hour day. There is considerable talk in labor circles about establishing a bank in San Francisco, Cal., to be owned and controlled by the trades unions.

In Manitoba, Canada, the working men are busy forming a labor party. They hope to be able to combine all factions and go into the campaign next year. Cornelius Ford, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, recently charged that wholesale violations of the child labor law prevail throughout New Jersey.

The Supreme Court of Colorado has given a decision upholding the eight-hour law for city employees. This ruling affirms the decision of the District Court, rendered last April. St. Paul (Minn.) Trades Assembly has decided to get active in the agitation for lower street car fares, and will co-operate with the City Council in an effort to obtain a reduction.

Stratford (Kan.) entire City Council and Mayor were recently threatened with imprisonment by the State labor commissioner because they refused to comply with the eight-hour law.

The Big Grande woolen mills of Albany, N. M., a co-operative concern that has recently entered the field of industry, is to be conducted on lines approved by trade unionists. The Alabama Cotton Spinners' Association at a special meeting recently in Huntsville, Ala., declared in favor of the enactment of a child labor law by the Alabama Legislature.

It is safe to say that there are close to 30,000 more union cards carried in San Francisco, Cal., now than ever before. Of course, the greater part of this growth is to be found in the building industry. Six workers of Paterson, N. J., have had their wages increased to 15 per cent over the old scale. The conditions in the trade are bright, and a good year is anticipated by those engaged in the industry.

Never before in the history of California has organized labor been growing so fast as in the last several months. Almost everywhere retail clerks are forming unions. Recently a strong union was organized in San Rafael. The Central Federation of Labor, of Albany, N. Y., has started a movement to enlist the support of Gov. Hughes for a bill to be introduced in the Legislature, compelling railroads to pay their employees weekly or semi-monthly.

Congress has many members who are devoted and pledged to the advancement of organized labor. They come from widely divergent parts of the country and they show a gain of nearly 50 per cent in labor's quota in Congress. According to a decision rendered by a justice of the peace, a man who hires out to an employer without making any arrangement regarding wages is entitled, if a union man, to the scale set by the union in his particular trade. It is intended to erect a home for seamen in New York, to cost \$400,000. A ten-story building is planned, which will prove a boon both to officers and crews of merchant ships. The Seaman's church institute is engineering the project. A reduction in the hours of labor in the rubber factories of Providence, R. I., has been granted. Hereafter the employes will work nine hours a day instead of ten, without a reduction of pay. About 10,000 persons are involved. The Arkansas Federation of Labor has brought about friendly relations between the trades unions and the farmers' State unions, and an agreement has been reached by the federation and the farmers' organization to assist each other whenever possible. It is reported that a majority of the members of the new Missouri Legislature are pledged to the support of labor measures. If the report is true, this winter's session should take positive steps toward the enactment of the products of the State because of its treatment of convict labor. The Michigan Federation of Labor will do all in its power to pass a law in the present Legislature to regulate the employment of convicts in penal and reformatory institutions of the State, providing for the disposition of the products of their industry and to make an appropriation therefor.

LIE...
The Modesty of Women
Naturally makes them shrink from the...
Deafness Cannot be Cured
When an individual for a vertice...
PILLS CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure...
Red in the French Uniform
Once more there is a demand in...
In the Interests of Truth
"I want to know," said the attorney...
COSTLY PRESSURE
Heart and Nerves Fall on Coffee
A resident of a great western State...
The Michigan Federation of Labor will do all in its power to pass a law in the present Legislature to regulate the employment of convicts in penal and reformatory institutions of the State, providing for the disposition of the products of their industry and to make an appropriation therefor.