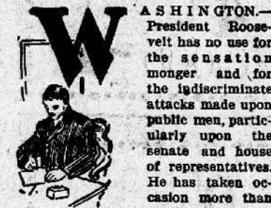


# WASHINGTON LETTER

## PRESIDENT DENOUNCES THE SENSATION MONGERS

### THE PEOPLE ARE DECEIVED

Uncle Joe Pleased to Hear of the "Congressional Song Service"—The Bucket-Shops Catch the Government Clerks.



WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt has no use for the sensation monger and for the indiscriminate attacks made upon public men, particularly upon the senate and house of representatives. He has taken occasion more than once to express his disgust with certain magazine articles which represent the government to be honeycombed with corruption and members of the senate to be criminals who ought to be behind the bars. The president has already established beyond all question that he is the sworn enemy of the grafter, but he has no patience with the writers and magazines that would give the impression that every other man in the public service is a grafter. He regards the indiscriminate slander of public servants as nothing less than a crime, and recently declared that men who would deliberately misrepresent other men and attack public officials without the warrant of facts were no better than criminals.

"If I had to choose between a thief and a liar," he said recently, "I believe I would choose the thief, for you would know where to find him, but you don't know where to locate the liar and the damage he can do." The president is in the habit of comparing the writers of anonymous and unfounded attacks upon the senate and other government bodies to the character in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress who wielded the muck rake. They gather all the dirt and filth and can see none of the good that surrounds. They delight in besmirching characters and writing sensational stories in order to sell their papers and magazines. This class of writers, the president declares, is doing more harm to the cause of eradicating graft from public life than any other force.

### A Rule Not Observed

VISITORS at the capitol will notice in the elevators and in the corridors placards bearing the legend "No Smoking." They will then see men passing through the halls puffing cigars and cigarettes with as much freedom as they would on the street. If they examine a little more closely they will find instructions to the police and other employees in the capitol to see that there is no smoking, but they will never see one of these employees interfere with the smokers. The fact is this rule at the capitol is a dead letter. It is one of the relics of a great reform worked by the late Speaker Reed in the fifty-fourth congress when he drove out of the capitol corridors apple women, curio sellers and newspaper stands. He also had a rule adopted that smoking must be prohibited in the corridors and in the elevators, and for some years this rule was religiously kept. In later times, however, it has passed into innocuous desuetude.

Sometimes a new employe takes these instructions literally, but he usually discovers that he is expected to wink at the smoking. The other day a doorkeeper, who had just been put on, noticed a nice looking old gentleman marching through the corridor puffing at a big black cigar. "Excuse me," said the doorkeeper, "but do you see that?" pointing to the sign.

"Yes, isn't it all right?"

"We can't allow that here," explained the doorkeeper, pointing to the sign again.

"Why it doesn't look offensive to me; going to take it down, eh?"

"The rules are that we mustn't allow it here," insisted the employe.

"Oh, well, if they think the sign is doing any harm here take it out. I don't care. It doesn't look any more indecent to me than some of these pictures that they leave on the walls; but there is no accounting for tastes," and the nice old gentleman, chuckling, passed into the senate floor and the new employe realized that he had been "joshed" by one of the senators. He has not been so eager to stop smoking in the corridors since.

### Every Sunday Evening

ANYONE imagines that congressmen spend their Sunday evenings in sleep or frivolous diversion he ought to visit the lobby of a certain hotel in which a colony of these statesmen dwell. Every Sunday evening after dinner the congressional guests gather about the reception room and lobby and indulge in a service of sacred songs. The exercises started some weeks ago by Representative Otjen of Wisconsin, who had the orchestra play a familiar hymn tune and started the words himself. He had sung but a verse or two before two or three other voices joined in, other hymns were started and it was discovered that a village choir was not in it with the sweet-voiced group of statesmen.

The next Sunday evening this performance was continued, and there were a number of recruits to the chorus. A wider selection of hymns was made and the song service was continued for over an hour. On the third Sabbath day or two brought hymns

books with them and the service took on a more formal character. It is now the regular thing to have this Sunday evening service of song, and the porters of the hotel arrange chairs and distribute hymn books among the audience, so that everybody can join in. There are evidences, however, that the congressmen are wearing a little of the good work. The ladies at the hotel were charmed with the scheme and they joined in in goodly numbers, until now there are not enough male voices to counterbalance the sopranos.

# FARMER AND PLANTER.

## THE SOUTHERN TRUCK FARM.

How to Prepare the Land, Seed and Fertilizer For Cantaloupes, Watermelons and Cucumbers.

These crops are very much alike in every way. They are closely related in the plant world, all being cucurbits, and they are very closely related in their soil, climate and cultural requirements. In a large measure, what will apply equally to the others. This distinction must, however, be made that cantaloupes and watermelons are esteemed for their ripe fruit while a ripe cucumber is worthless for the table. And in consequence, cucumbers may be grown successfully on lands containing an amount of moisture which would be totally ruinous to the quality of cantaloupes and to a less degree to watermelons.

### Much Speculating

OR its size the city of Washington is said to contain more speculators and patrons of the "bucket shop" than any other place in the country. There are in active operation here about 25 brokerage houses, of which probably five are straight exchange houses with the best outside connections. The remainder are what are known as bucket shops. This is a pretty good number for a town of about 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 are negroes who are not permitted to indulge in speculation in these places. The large number of government clerks here who receive a stated salary probably accounts for the patronage of the bucket shops. They are sure of their pay and squeeze out a few dollars every week or month to "throw at the birds" in these places.

There is no anti-bucket law in Washington, but the practice of clerks speculating in them is frowned upon by the higher officials in the departments. That makes no difference, however, as the clerks claim they have a right to do what they please with their own money. At noon, when a half hour is given for luncheon, hundreds of clerks can be seen rushing out of the big government buildings to the nearest bucket shop and taking a whirl at the market.

There have been some sensational runs of luck on the part of government employes who "pik" along on a few dollars and one per cent. margins. About ten years ago a little group of these every day clerks began playing in the bucket shops and later went to the legitimate exchange houses. One of them began with a \$10 bill, which in the course of four years had run up to \$1,000,000. This is a historic case and has inspired more patronage for bucket shops than any other incident in the history of the city. This man's money could not stay with him, however, as he dropped his whole amount in the Northern Pacific squeeze a few years ago and he is now an ordinary "piker," but without a government job.

### An Age Limit

CONGRESS is wrestling with a most puzzling question just now, and one that is causing wrath, fear and anxiety among the federal employes in this city. The wise men in the house and senate are endeavoring to devise some scheme whereby government employes who have reached an age where their usefulness is impaired can be separated from the government pay rolls. Chairman Tawney, of the house committee on appropriations, and his colleagues have worked out a scheme which prevents the paying of employes over 65 years of age more than \$1,000 salary. It further provides that after the year 1913 no one shall be employed as a clerk who has reached the age of 70 years. This looks like a harsh and cruel measure, but investigation of the department has revealed a large number of superannuated clerks who are really drawing good salaries, but who are a detriment to the service, but who are drawing good salaries.

There is such a decided opposition to the establishment of a civil pension list that it would be useless to attempt to put such a proposition through congress. This is realized by the leaders, and they have substituted the other scheme of reducing the pay of old clerks and cutting them off after reaching 70 years of age. They have fixed the year 1913 in order to give the clerks who are approaching 70 or who have exceeded that age a chance to make some provision for the time when they will be separated from the government service.

This effort to get better service from the clerks and to eliminate those who are useless has aroused an intense feeling among the 25,000 government employes in this city. The local papers are filled with letters giving instances where men over 70 are the most efficient employes of the government. They also call attention to the fact that the effective men in the senate and in other branches of the government are those who have passed the allotted three score and ten.

No Sale.

"No doubt you consider your coal bill high," said the agent. "Now, with this little device you can save one-half the price of coal, and—"

"If I take two," interrupted the shrewd housekeeper, "I suppose I can save the whole price of the coal. Wait till I've stopped burning coal and I'll try to save the price of the device."—Philadelphia Press.

### Wishes It Ottomer

"I met Ashbury to-day."

"What's he have to offer?"

"Says he's using hair restorer and that it is doing him lots of good."

"Why, I saw him yesterday and there isn't a sign of hair on his head."

"I know that; but he says it helps him keep his head clean."—Houston Post.

### Lucky He Wasn't in It

War Correspondent.—When I was at Fort Arthur a shell went right through my chest.

Evening Tarradiddle Man (sotto voce).—Liar.

War Correspondent.—It's a fact, and it cut two shirts in half and split a pair of trousers.

# FARMER AND PLANTER.

## THE HORSE FOR THE FARM.

More Geld Money in Raising the Heavy Draft Horses Than in the Fancy Breeds.

I have bred and raised colts from trotters, hackneys, thoroughbred and saddle stallions out of thoroughbred or running mares of size and extra style and conformation. What was the result? Some few high-class horses whose handling, feed and education often cost more than the price received for them, never saleable under four years old, and even if slightly blemished, their values so depreciated that a loss instead of a profit had to be booked.

Since 1893 I have had principally pure-bred Percherons and have sold colts at following named figures: One weanling at \$450; one yearling at \$400 each; 17-year-old mare at \$350; one 2-year-old at \$950; one 2-year-old, \$700, and one 2-year-old filly at \$400. Any farmer's boy can break a Percheron colt to work and fit for market, and a barb wire cut or blemish does not cut much of a figure in lessening the value of a good big drafter.

I have mares averaging in weight from 1,650 pounds to 2,250 pounds, and all do regular farm work and raise a colt with the loss of two weeks after foaling only.

I have a June colt one year old last June, that weighs over 1,400 pounds, and a couple of fillies rising two years old, that will weigh over 1,500 pounds, and I believe that any well-bred, big pure-bred mare will pay a big interest on a \$1,000 each year. I have sold \$3,600 worth of colts from a 15-year-old mare, and she missed a colt three seasons after she was three years old. I have two mares by Heronies, the largest Percheron stallion in the United States, and have two 2,300 pound stallions.—John F. Lewis in Live Stock Journal.

### Dairy Notes

The aeration of fresh drawn milk is the best expedient to properly expel the animal heat and lessen the tang of undesirable odors.

The greater money values of rich food compared with poor food is largely increased when fed to rich cows instead of poor cows.

The winter brood is the most costly. It will cost but little more to board the cow well enough for profit and milk-giving.

Change the cow's feed once in a while. She will appreciate it. Even a change to a less valuable food for a time or two occasionally will be profitable.

One of the first symptoms of milk fever is a decrease in the flow of milk. Then the cow becomes sluggish, breathes hard and quick, head out and with bowels either constive as a rule loose.

### Management of Soja Beans

Prepare the land as you do for corn, pulverizing surface well. If you wish to fertilize use 100 pounds kainit or 40 bushels of wood ashes per acre, and 200 pounds of acid phosphate. They do not require nitrogenous fertilizers, as the plant gathers this fertilizer from the atmosphere. In South Carolina the soja bean produces about 15 bushels of beans per acre. In Georgia the yield has been as high as 1,300 pounds of beans per acre, while the cow peas on adjacent lands were 840 pounds. Soja beans should be planted in drills and cultivated twice like cotton. They can be drilled like hay and may be put into the silo with corn. There are more flesh-forming ingredients in an acre of soja beans than an acre of cow peas. Three pecks of beans will seed an acre.—Southern Agriculturist.

### HERE AND THERE.

If you want your pear and cherry trees to live and bear fruit, after cultivation four or five years, put them in sods of clover and grass and let them stay.

The farmers in Texas think that Texas red soil is the most prolific that can grow. It is of quick growth late in the season, and has ability to stem well and make large yields.

The strawberry growers in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., have organized themselves into an association which will control at least 50 per cent of the strawberry crop.

Silos may be built of wood, brick or stone, and if the work is properly done, either will keep the ensilage perfectly. Wood is much the cheapest material to use for the purpose.

The American mule is rapidly becoming recognized over the civilized world as strictly an American product that can no more be counterfeited than our national air, "Yankee Doodle."

What it takes to feed a dog one year will make a 300-pound hog worth \$15, while the dog will only stock the place with dead, perhaps go mad and bite someone and cause him to die miserably.

It has taken twenty years to get a bill through the Kentucky legislature to provide a fund for the payment of sheep killed by dogs. They have at last passed one by placing a tax of \$1 annually on all dogs.

If a dairyman makes a specialty of butter, he should make it first class or not at all, then he will be beyond competition from the oily product that is put on the market by the renovating factories. There is always a good demand for first-class butter at remunerative prices.

If the reader neglected to select the best ears of corn last fall, he should go into the market for his seed corn this season. It is economy to pay \$2 to \$3 per bushel for corn that has been bred to a perfect state. There is as much truth in breeding corn and potatoes as there is in breeding a hog or a cow.

An Ohio feeder of beef cattle says he fed 23 grade two-year-old Short-horn steers 90 days, taking them off of blue grass last year, and that they gained on an average 2.3 pounds per day for the whole period. He fed them corn and cob meal and some oil cake, and for roughage corn fodder and clover hay.

# BEARS CHAMPAGNE SCARS.

The Workman in the Cellars of Rheims Is Exposed to Constant Danger.

## THE HORSE FOR THE FARM.

More Geld Money in Raising the Heavy Draft Horses Than in the Fancy Breeds.

The Frenchman's face was hacked and notched, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Have you been a duelist?" one asked.

"No, no," the man replied. "I have been a champagne maker." He touched his face. "These honorable nicks," he said, "are champagne scars."

"Champagne scars," he went on, "decorate the visages of all the workmen in the underground champagne mills of Rheims. They are caused by the bursting of the bottles. About one bottle of champagne in every ten bursts."

"There are miles and miles of champagne caves in Rheims, caves cut in the solid limestone rock, where, in a constant temperature of 45 degrees, millions of bottles of wine refine and ripen.

"The workers down there smell nothing but champagne all day long, champagne escaping from burst bottles. And as the turners move along the racks—each turns 35,000 bottles daily—they are continually saturated with explosions. Bang! And the glass splinters fly and a little fountain of champagne perfumes the damp air.

"Day after day each bottle must be turned, turned 50 times altogether, till the sediment in it has all mounted up and concentrated itself around the cork. Then the corkers remove the corks, let the sediment-thickened wine in the neck of the bottle blow off and skillfully replace the cork again.

"The corkers and turners' work is dangerous. These men are nearly all scarred like me."

### METAPHORICALLY SPEAKING

Sentence Delivered by a Representative That Resounded with Battering Phases.

"The use of metaphor in our speech is becoming such that in time it will be considered bad form and old-fashioned to talk pure English," said Representative Robert Adams, of Pennsylvania, as he recited the other day an instance of a speech delivered some time ago by a western congressman in which the metaphorical form was exclusively used.

"Politicians," said Mr. Adams, "are probably more addicted to the use of metaphor than any other class of people, and the house recently got a good dose of it in a speech made by a well-known Democratic representative from the west. In it he came out with a tremendous sentence, which ran, as nearly as I can remember, like this:

"Spurious vulgar fossilium secretly urges members to oppose this nonpariparous. History shows that the same kind of rubber-brained vultures sit, owl-like, on the dying limb of the tree of reason, and by hooting and screeching attempt to impede the progress of every great representative, of reform who climbs to the topmost peaks of the imperishable tree of inextinguishable Democratic knowledge."

"Accustomed as we are to bewildering metaphor in speech," added Mr. Adams, "the house lost something of its accustomed placidity during that awful sentence; even Mr. Timothy Sullivan, who has quite a remarkable gift of picturesque language, sat up and blinked."

### HIGH WINDS RARE IN ROME

An Average Speed of Five Miles an Hour Is the Greatest Attained.

Gales are very rare in Rome and never blow with extreme violence. The most striking peculiarity of the Roman climate is the absence of high winds. The air is pure and clear owing to the almost complete absence of smoke even in the winter months.

The average yearly movement of the air is only five miles an hour. This is of enormous advantage in winter, since the "tramontana" (north wind), which is the prevailing wind in this season, is, if strong, decidedly cold and bracing, but when under eight miles an hour is delightful for most people, including invalids. The south winds are essentially sea breezes. They frequently alternate with the tramontana.

### THE WHOLE LOT

If we don't head prevention, we will need a cure. The Old-Moat-Cure

## St. Jacobs Oil

It is ready always for all forms of muscular aches or pains, from

### LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM STIFF NECK

### SPRAIN

IT CURES ALIKE THE WHOLE LOT.

### DURABILITY

When a shoemaker has built a shoe and used only leather in its make-up, he has one his duty. When we build

### Figaro Shoes

We not only make them all Leather Shoes, but we also make them only the best material and in the most durable way.

### Society for Young Wives

The Society of Young Wives is a new organization. Every young wife in town belongs and the title of the society is taken from the faith a bride has in her husband. She would believe him if he said he saw a whale swimming up Commercial street. After she has been married for a few months she drops from the club.—Atholton (Kan.) Globe.

### Wrong Few

"Yes," explained the guide at the asylum, "this patient is perfectly aware that he is insane."

"He ought to exchange places with some people on the outside," said the visitor. "A whole lot of people in this world are crazy and don't know it."—Detroit Free Press.

### Costly Dictionary

On the preparation of a new dictionary of the English language \$400,000 has been spent in Philadelphia and \$250,000 more will be necessary before it can be delivered entire. The work has been going steadily on for 13 years.

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# SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

Awful Slight from That Dreadful Complaint, Infantile Eczema—Mother Praises Cuticura Remedies.

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were unkind and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld, prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Mabelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kan., July 18, 1905."

### ONE ON "FIGHTING JOE."

And He Quietly Paid for the Extra Work He Made as Representative.

The late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, when a representative in congress, was traveling in a buggy along a country road in his district in Alabama. He overtook a mail carrier groaning under the weight of an enormous sack of stuff, and invited the man to take a seat beside him. "What'll you buy for me?" asked the general. "I have had three at different times," replied the carrier, "but they died. The work was too heavy. You mean that the burden of the mail was too great?" "Yes, that's just it. There's a fool representative from this district who sends out such a lot of mail, that the carrier of the mail has to die." "How much money would you buy you a horse?" asked the general. "I'll buy you a horse," answered the carrier. "I couldn't get a good one for less than \$30." "Fighting Joe counted out \$30." "That'll buy you a horse," said the man. "I'll buy you a horse in a moment, and would not find a word to say before the general drove off."

### Cures Cancer, Blood Poison and Rheumatism.

If you have blood poisoning eruptions, pimples, ulcers, swollen glands, bumps and rashes, burning, itching skin, copper-colored spots or rashes on the skin, mucous patches in mouth or throat, falling hair, bone pains, old rheumatism or foul catarrh, take B. B. B. Blood Purifier (B. B. B.). It kills the poison in the blood; soon cures eczema, eruptions, hard swellings, subsides, aches and pains, and a perfect cure is made of the worst cases of Blood Poison.

For cancer, tumors, swellings, eating sores, ulcers, persistent pimples of all kinds, take B. B. B. It destroys the cancer poison in the blood, kills cancer of all kinds, cures the worst tumors, and relieves swellings. Thousands cured by B. B. B. After all else fails. B. B. B. composed of pure botanical ingredients. Improves the digestion, makes the blood pure and rich, stops the awful itching and all sharp, shooting pains. Thoroughly tested for thirty years. Druggists, \$1 per large bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Purifier Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice also sent in sealed letter.

### Foot in It Again.

"So she's engaged, eh? That merely goes to prove the truth of what I have always contended for, no matter how plain-looking a girl may be, there is a man for her somewhere in the wide world. Whom is she to marry?"

"Me!"—Chicago Journal.

### No More for Him.

Tomson—I picked up some wonderful antiques while I was in Europe. I'm going to speak to old Priceless about them.

Johns—Don't! He married one while you were abroad, and got awfully sold. He's sour on antiques!—Detroit Free Press.

### Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease.

A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot, aching feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Another.

Elderly Man (greeting former acquaintance)—I remember your face perfectly, miss, but your name has escaped me.

The Young Woman—I don't wonder. It escaped me three years ago. I am married now.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Harmless Laxative.

If you must take a laxative, take a harmless one. Lax-Flo does not grip, therefore, does not irritate. Lax-Flo is what does the harm. Price 50 cents.

"Sometimes," remarks a rural philosopher, "it's a mighty short road between the just false step and the last dollar." Philadelphia Bulletin.

Many a fellow owns a watchdog who doesn't own anything worth watching.

# THE MISSIONARY FIELD.

Missionaries are at work in 247 of the walled cities of China. There are still 1,500 walled cities without missionaries.

The Jesuit fathers in charge of the Shanghai Catholic mission, in their recent annual report, announce an increase of 6,375 converts received during the year 1905 into the church.

The year 1903 in the Presbyterian mission in Canton, China, was the best in its history. To the 20 churches there were 1,098 additions, and the local contributions amounted to \$8,000.

The South Carolina conference is said to raise more money for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society than any conference in Methodism with the exception of Rock River.

Methodists of this country have undertaken the task of raising \$250,000 for an Indian Jubilee fund. Bishop Thoburn is chairman of the committee on the fund, and will go to India to take part in the celebration.

## Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound