

Missouri Legislature

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The grain weighing bill, which was a special order in the senate for Thursday, was crowded out of place by appropriation bills, the senate working until after 6 o'clock Thursday night to clear its docket of matter of that kind. Something like \$6,000,000 was disposed of in the bills acted upon.

The Pemberton dramshop bill is dead. Thursday night's caucus revelations necessitated another pow-wow, which was held Friday morning, and one of the results was the sounding of the Pemberton's bill requiem. A resolution offered by Representative Biggs, of Schuyler, that all bills on the calendar for engrossment be laid on the table, prevailed.

Gov. Folk Thursday afternoon returned to the house, with his approval, the following appropriation bills: For the payment of interest on school certificates of indebtedness; for the support of the public schools; for the assessment and collection of the revenue; for the pay of the civil officers; for the pay of the general assembly and its contingent expenses.

Gov. Folk and Mrs. Folk gave a reception at the mansion Thursday to the officers and members of the general assembly, which was quite generally attended by them and by the citizens of the town. The function was more or less informal, and was a thoroughly enjoyable affair.

The senate Thursday afternoon passed bills appropriating \$2,000 each for the widows of John Clay, E. B. Allison and John Woods, prison officials murdered in the discharge of their duty by convicts. Clay and Allison were killed in the riot of November, 1905. Senator Kammerer Thursday succeeded in attaching as a part of the general appropriation bill the appropriation carrying \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to the Missouri troops on both sides on the battlefield of Vicksburg.

Representative Barker's bill in relation to coal mines passed the house. It makes it unlawful for mines which have been worked on the room and pillar plan, and which have been abandoned, to be left open for a period exceeding one month, and requires such abandoned mines to be so sealed as to prevent escape of gases calculated to vitiate the ventilative current of a mine.

It was stated Monday on fairly good authority that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co. is quietly preparing to enjoin the enforcement of the 2-cent rate law passed by this general assembly, which has been signed by the governor, and which will go into effect as a part of the statutory law of Missouri on the expiration of ninety days after the sine die adjournment of the general assembly.

HOUSE.

The thirsty wayfarer must imbibe before 1 o'clock a. m., because the legislature has declared that all saloons throughout the state must close at that hour every morning and remain closed until 5 o'clock. Representative Houston, of Cass county, has secured the passage of a bill, simple in form, and containing less than 100 words, which places the lid on all night saloons throughout the state. The measure is now in the hands of Gov. Folk, and doubtless will be signed. The bill was introduced early in the session, and was one of the first passed by the house. It has remained on the calendar in the senate for some time, and, taking its regular form, was passed by that body. In its original form it provided that all saloons should close at midnight, but the senators thought that 1 o'clock was a more desirable hour to end the round of pleasure, and amended the bill. The house concurred in the amendment Thursday morning, and the Houston bill will be the first, if not the only, liquor law passed for the Forty-fourth general assembly.

The house devoted Thursday afternoon to the passage of senate bills. They were taken up in groups, as many as ten, in some instances, being taken at a time. The question was raised as to whether this would invalidate any of these measures so passed. The speaker held that that would be a question, if it were raised, for the courts to pass upon. It rested with the house whether the bills should be passed in groups. Representative Johnston, of Chariton, stated that the journal would show a separate roll call on each bill, no matter what number was contained in the group, and that the journal would be the record, behind which no one could get. The bills were taken up in bunches, and these were passed: Permitting county clerk to act as circuit clerk in any

cause in which the circuit clerk is a party; requiring students of osteopathy to attend such a school three years; fixing the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Pettis, Macon, Saline and Nodaway counties at \$2,000 and denying them fees; fixing the salary of the road and bridge commissioner in St. Louis county; amending the negotiable instrument law relating to the registration of municipal bonds; authorizing the construction and acquiring of subways in certain cities; giving the right of eminent domain to electric interurban railways; compulsory school attendance (applicable to St. Louis only); applying the parole law to boys sentenced to the training school and to girls sentenced to the industrial home; providing for changes of venue from justices of the peace; changing term of Hannibal city officers from one to two years; fixing freight charges on fruit shipments; private burial grounds not exempt from taxation for street paving; fixing salary of secretary of state at \$3,000.

SENATE.

There is little likelihood of an extra session of the legislature being called. The governor will be so overjoyed at getting the legislature off his hands that he will not call an extra session, except the direst emergency arises. The governor's views on the pending excise bill have materially altered. Three days ago the bill would not do at all in its present shape. No later than Thursday afternoon has the governor urged members of the senate to pass it just as it stands, on the theory that any kind of an excise measure is better than no excise bill at all. It will not pass without material amendment, the chief of which will be making the office of state excise commissioner elective. Enough is known of the determination of the senators to indicate the demise of the measure in some shape or another.

The house passed the subway bill Thursday afternoon by a vote of 93 to 1. It permits the construction or purchasing of subways in St. Louis and Kansas City.

The senate Thursday morning laid over informally all senate bills on the engrossment and third reading calendars. This means that no more bills originating in that body will be considered at this session. Only appropriation bills and house measures will be considered. After Thursday there will be but little time for much else than the final reading and signing of matter that has passed both houses, and the adoption of the customary resolutions.

The senate was enlivened Thursday evening by a warm contest between the friends of State Printer Hugh Stevens and those of State Superintendent of Insurance Vandiver. It developed that the latter is very desirous to say where and by whom his public printing shall be done. At one of its recent meetings the senate committee on appropriations added a section to the general appropriation bill which provides that all the printing of the state departments must go to the state printer. Most of it does under the law, but this does not apply to the insurance department. In view of a test case recently decided by the supreme court. When it was urged that the printing could be secured more cheaply than through the state printer, Senator McDavid submitted a certified statement showing that the printing involved in the test case before the supreme court cost 78 per cent more than the contract price between the state and the state printer. This satisfied the senate and the section was retained, only one vote on division, that of Senator Dorris, being cast against it.

The report of the senate and house conference committee on Senator Kinney's child labor bill was adopted in the senate Thursday and in the house Thursday evening. The bill now goes to Gov. Folk for his approval. On one occasion the house passed this bill as it came from the senate and then recalled it and attached some amendments that, in the opinion of the senate, rendered it absolutely valueless. The senate rejected them unanimously and the house refused to recede. Then conference committees were appointed and the house was induced to recede from its drastic amendments. The senate gave ground enough to admit one of the house amendments, which exempts cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants from its scope. In this shape the bill was passed.

After an exceedingly warm debate in the senate Thursday afternoon, a section was adopted to the general appropriation bill allowing \$215,000.75 for completion of the new supreme court building. The section was so amended, however, as to provide that before any of the money is paid out a joint committee of three senators and three members of the house must carefully examine all accounts submitted and certify their approval of them to the state auditor.

The house took up the senate's resolution fixing March 15 as the date for the sine die adjournment of the legislature and amended it so as to fix the date for March 16, at noon.

Among the other bills passed was the deficiencies appropriations, carrying \$164,234.48; the bill for the support of the government, carrying \$2,484,397.72, and another carrying \$4,000 for the payment of wolf bounties from 1895 to 1909. Besides these there is the \$1,000,000 appropriated for good roads, and several relief bills, aggregating \$6,173.35.

The house Monday passed a bill repealing the statute creating the office of supervisor of roads and road overseers in counties containing 120,000 and less than 175,000 inhabitants.

One of the most drastic of laws proposed by the present general assembly passed Monday morning by the senate. It seeks to curb unfair commercial discriminations between different sections of the state, or unfair competition, and provides that if, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality any person, firm or corporation, shall sell any commodity at a lower rate in one section of the state than in another, after making due allowance for difference in quality and cost of transportation, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, declared unlawful.

HURTS THE FARMER

INIQUITOUS WORKING OF THE TARIFF LAW.

Organization Among Agriculturists of Little Avail While Protected Trusts Retain Their Privileges.

The farmers of the central, western and southwestern states have for the past two or three years been organizing with the object of increasing the price of their products by fixing the minimum price for which the producers shall sell. There are two organizations, one the Society of Equity, and the other known as "Farmers' Unions," but both appear to have the same end in view. As nearly every trade and profession is organized for the purpose of increasing profits or fees or wages, it would seem but a matter of self-defense for the farmers to do likewise. It is not at all certain, however, that this combination of farmers can succeed in their object except in part, for the price of all farm products of which a surplus is raised more than can be consumed in the United States, must be exported and there sold in competition with the surplus crops of other countries. The great law of supply and demand in fixing the price of the surplus is certain in a great measure to control the home price. As an example, the price of wheat in Chicago, St. Louis, Duluth or New York is the same price as Liverpool, London or the continental wheat markets, less the freight and charges from our markets to the foreign one. The Society of Equity has already discovered this, for the price of one dollar a bushel for wheat at Chicago, which its officials declared last fall was to be the minimum price for which the members should sell, has never reached that figure and is now but 78 cents. The reason for this low price of wheat is a very simple one. There is a large surplus here, the crop of 1906 being a bumper one, which is trying to find a market in such countries as Great Britain, and the surplus from India, Argentina and elsewhere is seeking the same markets and very naturally the English buyers or other buyers fix the price they will pay.

If all our wheat farmers were members of the Society of Equity and refused to market their wheat until the price was one dollar a bushel, it might and probably would compel our consumers to pay that price, but the wheat growers of the west, with their present limited storage on the farms could not retain the wheat. The moment a bushel of wheat leaves the farmer's hands, although he may not sell it but only store it in an elevator, it at once becomes available for the western mills, or may be shipped to New York and even exported. If the farmers owned all the elevators they might prevent the wheat stored there from being shipped, but that would require enormous capital for the farmers to own and build all the elevators. But eventually the stored wheat would have to be sold either to the mills or for export and although if the wheat was held back in the elevators the home demand would force up the price, the surplus must still seek a foreign market and the price there would be less than the price in the United States. But while the farmers were holding back their wheat from market, the mill owners would be using their influence with the administration to allow Canadian wheat to be imported in bond, made into flour in bond and the flour exported without the payment of the duty of 25 cents a bushel. That was actually done in the spring of 1905 when the supply of wheat in the western states ran short in consequences of the short crop of 1904. There were 205,824 barrels of flour so exported and the drawback paid amounted to \$188,173. The tariff law, it is thus evident, is administered by our Republican high tariff friends for the benefit of the wheat manufacturer, and the farmer is left in the lurch when the pinch comes. Yet if that Canadian wheat had not been imported in bond, it is not likely that the price of wheat and flour would have been much if any increased, for there was enough wheat and flour to supply the home demand and the average price as reported by the agricultural department was 92.4 cents a bushel, the highest since 1888. For it is a law of trade that when the price of even necessities goes beyond the ability of the consumer to pay, consumption decreases and thus keeps the price within a reasonable limit.

When it comes to making consumers pay the price fixed by the Society of Equity on other farm products, such as corn, oats and cotton, similar obstacles will prevail, for we always have a surplus of those products to sell and the price is fixed by the law of supply and demand in the countries to which the surplus is exported. There is, perhaps, an exception with regard to cotton, for it is possible for cotton growers to hold back their crop, or part of it, from the market

until the price suits them. For cotton can be stored cheaply and with but little deterioration, for some time. But we have a virtual monopoly on cotton and it is not protected by the tariff, but wheat and corn and oats are, yet even if a partial failure of our crop of these cereals occurs, in the case of wheat it is seen how the tariff law defeats its own professed object of protecting the farmer by allowing wheat to be imported by the payment of duty except one per cent of the duty of 25 cents a bushel, and corn and oats are never imported in any quantity whatever the price may be.

It naturally must occur to the farmer who investigates the tariff law, that it has been created for the benefit of the manufacturer and that the farmer gets, not only no benefit, but is a great loser, for the protected trusts, into which most manufacturers are combined, charge enormous extra profits on what he buys, because the tariff protects them in so doing. If the members of the Society of Equity and the Farmers' Unions arrive at that conclusion, they will, as a matter of self-protection, vote to have the tariff revised, so as to abolish this unjust protection to the few at the expense of the many.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

So Far the Public Has Gained but Little.

The railroad lobbyists are having a strenuous time trying to prevent several states from passing a two-cent passenger rate law. In most of these states the house of representatives has passed the law and the more corporation controlled senate is holding it up, which would look like the blandishments of the lobbyists were successful. In the thickly settled states the demand for the two-cent rate is reasonable, especially as the free pass and rebate evils have been in a great measure abolished, but in the more thinly settled western states on branch lines, at least, it may be unreasonable to require it just yet.

But the question of a cent a mile for passenger fares is not the great question, for it adds but slightly to the annual expense of the people, especially the farmers and workmen who have but little time for pleasure excursions. The constant and unreasonable freight rates are of much greater importance to the general public, for everything sold is increased in price by the merchant adding the high freight rate to his profit, and on the transportation of products to market high freight rates reduce the profit of the farmer, the miner and other producers. The railroads are now telling us they must increase rates for wages and materials, but this is a bluff to prevent freight rates and the fear of the actual value of railroads being inquired into, so that what are reasonable rates may be determined.

With the great majority of the Republican politicians helping the railroads, secretly at least, it will be a prolonged fight before these law-breaking corporations will be thoroughly curbed and a fair, just and reasonable basis of charges established. The railroad officials are already declaring that their sins should be forgiven and that no more rate legislation should be attempted. But so far the public have gained nothing but some facts of railroad wrongdoing and although restitution will never be made to a plundered people, yet it must be made certain that the plundering will not be continued.

Honesty at a Discount.

Those Republican members of the house of representatives whose constituents have been caught in the Hitchcock dragnet for land frauds took it out on the administration by abusing the officials that caught the thieves. No wonder there are so few honest Republicans in office when they are so criticized for doing their plain duty.

Hard, But Not Impossible.

At a London mission meeting a man arose in the audience and asked the pathetic question: "Is it possible for a typewriter agent to be an honest man?" The missioner paused a few seconds in thought and then replied solemnly: "With God all things are possible."

A New Doctrine.

Are we to become the Don Quixotes of the political world by going everywhere intent on redressing every grievance, real or fancied? It would seem that our conservative and trust controlled senate has aims in that direction, for it adopted a resolution pledging the president its support in any steps he may decide upon for the amelioration of the condition of the Congo natives, provided no international obligations now existing are violated and no departure from our traditional policy of non-interference in European concerns is taken. This would seem to be a dangerous phase of our development as a world-power that would make us a charity agency to which any race that are, or think they are, suffering, may confidently apply.

HURTS THE FARMER

INIQUITOUS WORKING OF THE TARIFF LAW.

Organization Among Agriculturists of Little Avail While Protected Trusts Retain Their Privileges.

The farmers of the central, western and southwestern states have for the past two or three years been organizing with the object of increasing the price of their products by fixing the minimum price for which the producers shall sell. There are two organizations, one the Society of Equity, and the other known as "Farmers' Unions," but both appear to have the same end in view. As nearly every trade and profession is organized for the purpose of increasing profits or fees or wages, it would seem but a matter of self-defense for the farmers to do likewise. It is not at all certain, however, that this combination of farmers can succeed in their object except in part, for the price of all farm products of which a surplus is raised more than can be consumed in the United States, must be exported and there sold in competition with the surplus crops of other countries. The great law of supply and demand in fixing the price of the surplus is certain in a great measure to control the home price. As an example, the price of wheat in Chicago, St. Louis, Duluth or New York is the same price as Liverpool, London or the continental wheat markets, less the freight and charges from our markets to the foreign one. The Society of Equity has already discovered this, for the price of one dollar a bushel for wheat at Chicago, which its officials declared last fall was to be the minimum price for which the members should sell, has never reached that figure and is now but 78 cents. The reason for this low price of wheat is a very simple one. There is a large surplus here, the crop of 1906 being a bumper one, which is trying to find a market in such countries as Great Britain, and the surplus from India, Argentina and elsewhere is seeking the same markets and very naturally the English buyers or other buyers fix the price they will pay.

If all our wheat farmers were members of the Society of Equity and refused to market their wheat until the price was one dollar a bushel, it might and probably would compel our consumers to pay that price, but the wheat growers of the west, with their present limited storage on the farms could not retain the wheat. The moment a bushel of wheat leaves the farmer's hands, although he may not sell it but only store it in an elevator, it at once becomes available for the western mills, or may be shipped to New York and even exported. If the farmers owned all the elevators they might prevent the wheat stored there from being shipped, but that would require enormous capital for the farmers to own and build all the elevators. But eventually the stored wheat would have to be sold either to the mills or for export and although if the wheat was held back in the elevators the home demand would force up the price, the surplus must still seek a foreign market and the price there would be less than the price in the United States. But while the farmers were holding back their wheat from market, the mill owners would be using their influence with the administration to allow Canadian wheat to be imported in bond, made into flour in bond and the flour exported without the payment of the duty of 25 cents a bushel. That was actually done in the spring of 1905 when the supply of wheat in the western states ran short in consequences of the short crop of 1904. There were 205,824 barrels of flour so exported and the drawback paid amounted to \$188,173. The tariff law, it is thus evident, is administered by our Republican high tariff friends for the benefit of the wheat manufacturer, and the farmer is left in the lurch when the pinch comes. Yet if that Canadian wheat had not been imported in bond, it is not likely that the price of wheat and flour would have been much if any increased, for there was enough wheat and flour to supply the home demand and the average price as reported by the agricultural department was 92.4 cents a bushel, the highest since 1888. For it is a law of trade that when the price of even necessities goes beyond the ability of the consumer to pay, consumption decreases and thus keeps the price within a reasonable limit.

When it comes to making consumers pay the price fixed by the Society of Equity on other farm products, such as corn, oats and cotton, similar obstacles will prevail, for we always have a surplus of those products to sell and the price is fixed by the law of supply and demand in the countries to which the surplus is exported. There is, perhaps, an exception with regard to cotton, for it is possible for cotton growers to hold back their crop, or part of it, from the market

until the price suits them. For cotton can be stored cheaply and with but little deterioration, for some time. But we have a virtual monopoly on cotton and it is not protected by the tariff, but wheat and corn and oats are, yet even if a partial failure of our crop of these cereals occurs, in the case of wheat it is seen how the tariff law defeats its own professed object of protecting the farmer by allowing wheat to be imported by the payment of duty except one per cent of the duty of 25 cents a bushel, and corn and oats are never imported in any quantity whatever the price may be.

It naturally must occur to the farmer who investigates the tariff law, that it has been created for the benefit of the manufacturer and that the farmer gets, not only no benefit, but is a great loser, for the protected trusts, into which most manufacturers are combined, charge enormous extra profits on what he buys, because the tariff protects them in so doing. If the members of the Society of Equity and the Farmers' Unions arrive at that conclusion, they will, as a matter of self-protection, vote to have the tariff revised, so as to abolish this unjust protection to the few at the expense of the many.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

So Far the Public Has Gained but Little.

The railroad lobbyists are having a strenuous time trying to prevent several states from passing a two-cent passenger rate law. In most of these states the house of representatives has passed the law and the more corporation controlled senate is holding it up, which would look like the blandishments of the lobbyists were successful. In the thickly settled states the demand for the two-cent rate is reasonable, especially as the free pass and rebate evils have been in a great measure abolished, but in the more thinly settled western states on branch lines, at least, it may be unreasonable to require it just yet.

But the question of a cent a mile for passenger fares is not the great question, for it adds but slightly to the annual expense of the people, especially the farmers and workmen who have but little time for pleasure excursions. The constant and unreasonable freight rates are of much greater importance to the general public, for everything sold is increased in price by the merchant adding the high freight rate to his profit, and on the transportation of products to market high freight rates reduce the profit of the farmer, the miner and other producers. The railroads are now telling us they must increase rates for wages and materials, but this is a bluff to prevent freight rates and the fear of the actual value of railroads being inquired into, so that what are reasonable rates may be determined.

With the great majority of the Republican politicians helping the railroads, secretly at least, it will be a prolonged fight before these law-breaking corporations will be thoroughly curbed and a fair, just and reasonable basis of charges established. The railroad officials are already declaring that their sins should be forgiven and that no more rate legislation should be attempted. But so far the public have gained nothing but some facts of railroad wrongdoing and although restitution will never be made to a plundered people, yet it must be made certain that the plundering will not be continued.

Honesty at a Discount.

At a London mission meeting a man arose in the audience and asked the pathetic question: "Is it possible for a typewriter agent to be an honest man?" The missioner paused a few seconds in thought and then replied solemnly: "With God all things are possible."

A New Doctrine.

Are we to become the Don Quixotes of the political world by going everywhere intent on redressing every grievance, real or fancied? It would seem that our conservative and trust controlled senate has aims in that direction, for it adopted a resolution pledging the president its support in any steps he may decide upon for the amelioration of the condition of the Congo natives, provided no international obligations now existing are violated and no departure from our traditional policy of non-interference in European concerns is taken. This would seem to be a dangerous phase of our development as a world-power that would make us a charity agency to which any race that are, or think they are, suffering, may confidently apply.

The Senate Has Evidently Tried to Tie the Hands of the President, but Still It Leaves Him a Great Deal of Scope for International Mischief, if It Strikes Him Favorably. This Action of the Senate Really Sets on one side the Monroe doctrine which confined our interference in such matters to

FADED TO A SHADOW.

Vorn Down by Five Years of Suffering from Kidney Complaint.

Mrs. Remeth Myers, of 180 South Ninth St., Ironton, O., says: "I have worked hard in my time and have been exposed again and again to changes of weather. It is no wonder my kidneys gave out and I went all to pieces at last. For five years I was fading away and finally so weak that for six months I could not get out of the house. I was nervous, restless and sleepless at night, and lame and sore in the morning. Sometimes everything would whirl and blur before me. I blotted so badly I could not wear tight clothing, and had to put on shoes two sizes larger than usual. The urine was disordered and passages were dreadfully frequent. I got help from the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and by the time I had taken four boxes the pain and bloating were gone. I have been in good health ever since."

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

Rockefeller Escaped.

Judge Hedeman, journalist of France, was sent by his paper, the Mattin, to interview John D. Rockefeller, when the latter was at Campagne last summer. "Mr. Rockefeller," said M. Jules, "I desire to interview you." "Ah," replied Mr. Rockefeller. "I desire to ask you some questions about yourself and receive answers therefor." "Ah!" said Mr. Rockefeller. "I desire to discover if many of the things said about you are true." Mr. Rockefeller pondered. At last he said: "I have heard it charged that I am so stingy I will never take a cab. This is not true, for if you will observe closely you will see that I intend to take one now." And he did.

Oats—Heads 2 Foot Long.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Crosse, Wis., are bringing out a new oats this year with heads 2 foot long! That's a wonder. Their catalog tells! Spetz—the greatest cereal hay food America ever saw! Catalog tells!

Our mammoth 18-page Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and big catalog free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La. Crosse, Wis.

Triumph of American Dukes.

Helen, duchess of Manchester, is now lady-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra, and the first American to receive that honor. So much for marrying the only son of the most popular duchess at the court of Edward VII. Other American duchesses may shrug and say they wouldn't be a lady in waiting on any account; but don't you believe them. It is a royal distinction tremendously valued by English nobility, and the next step is the political plum to be made mistress of the robes.—Boston Herald.

Stood the Test.

Alcock's Plasters have successfully stood the test of sixty years' use by the public; their virtues have never been equaled by the unscrupulous imitators who have sought to trade upon their reputation by making plasters with holes in them, and claiming them to be "just as good as Alcock's." Alcock's plasters stand to-day indorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by millions of grateful patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

Profitable Pearl Fisheries.

The pearl fishery of Ceylon, leased by the British government, involved an expenditure of only \$73,510 last year, with a net profit of \$801,882.

LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA

We are ourselves served best by serving others.—C. G. Ames.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The surest way not to fail is to determine to succeed.—Sheridan.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Gold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

Did you ever observe the look of contempt on a plump girl's face when she sees a thin one crossing a muddy street? One trial will convince you of the peculiar fitness of Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea, for liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, for impure blood, rheumatism and chronic ailments.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures.—M. Gerald.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free \$1.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Advancement in Siberia. Agricultural schools have been established in several places in Siberia, and a certain number of steam plows, reapers and the like are now in use.

It Cures While You Walk. Allen's Foot-Paste is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, La. Roy, N. Y.

Both Kept Busy. Prof. Burgess, of Boston, is filling the Roosevelt chair in the University of Berlin and while he is pursuing his duties his wife is devoting much time to the pictures in the Kaiser Frederick museum, copying pictures by Greuzo and Franz Hals.

Our mammoth 18-page Seed and Tool Catalog is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and big catalog free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box W, La. Crosse, Wis.

Triumph of American Dukes. Helen, duchess of Manchester, is now lady-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra, and the first American to receive that honor. So much for marrying the only son of the most popular duchess at the court of Edward VII. Other American duchesses may shrug and say they wouldn't be a lady in waiting on any account; but don't you believe them. It is a royal distinction tremendously valued by English nobility, and the next step is the political plum to be made mistress of the robes.—Boston Herald.

Stood the Test.

Alcock's Plasters have successfully stood the test of sixty years' use by the public; their virtues have never been equaled by the unscrupulous imitators who have sought to trade upon their reputation by making plasters with holes in them, and claiming them to be "just as good as Alcock's." Alcock's plasters stand to-day indorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by millions of grateful patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

Profitable Pearl Fisheries.

The pearl fishery of Ceylon, leased by the British government, involved an expenditure of only \$73,510 last year, with a net profit of \$801,882.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hutchins. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Hutchins. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

Personal knowledge is the winning factor in the culminating contests of this competitive age and when of ample character it places its fortunate possessor in the front ranks of the Well Informed of the World.

A vast fund of personal knowledge is really essential to the achievement of the highest excellence in any field of human effort.

A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of—Syrup of Figs—and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of—Syrup of Figs—and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, whether you call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

U.S.A. LONDON, ENGLAND.

U.S.A. LONDON, EN