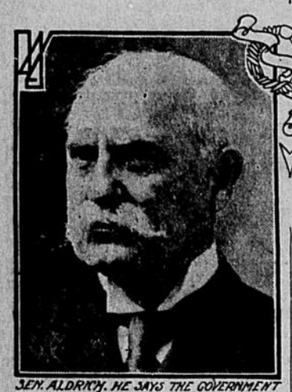
MODERNIZING UNCLE SAM'S BUSINESS SYSTEMS

TYPICAL "MAILING ROOM" IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT. ONE OF THE CLASS OF GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS WHERE GREAT ECONOMIES ARE EXPECTED

ALTHOUGH the ensuing season will be in one sense what is known as an off-year in governmental activities, owing to the fact that there will be a "short session" instead of a "long session" of congress, there will be inaugurated several projects of far-reaching importance. Probably the most important of these new departures will be the scheme for modernizing Uncle Sam's business systems as represented in the routine of the departments at Washington and their "branch offices" scattered all over the country. This



SEN. ALDRICH. HE SAYS THE GOVERNMENT COULD SAVE $300,000,000 A YEAR ON ITS METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

is the undertaking which is one of the pet projects of President Taft and to carry it out congress has appropriated the sum of $100,000.

Every since he entered the White House President Taft has been imbued with the conviction that the machinery of government could be operated at much less expense than has been the case for years past. Among practical business men the Federal government's wasteful and costly method of carrying on its business has for years been at once a joke and a reproach and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island voiced the general opinion when he recently declared that he could administer the affairs of the biggest business institution on the continent and by the introduction of modern methods and policies save fully $300,000,000 a year over the present cost.

The recent legislation by congress was designed merely to enable the president to start the ball rolling for reform in the conduct of the Federal business. With $100,000 set aside to inaugurate the work, the president is authorized to employ accountants and experts from official and private life and to inquire into every phase of the methods of transacting the public business of the government in the several executive departments and other governmental establishments. It is expected that many of the recommendations for reforms which will be made by these business physicians can be carried out promptly with no other authority than the order of the president, but where congressional action is necessary there is assurance that it will be forthcoming.

The president has placed this entire overhauling of the governmental business systems in the hands of his very capable new secretary, Mr. Charles D. Norton, who had quite an interval of experience as assistant secretary of the treasury before coming to his present post and who while in that department inaugurated the "house cleaning" of the treasury's business systems which became in effect the forerunner of the broad rejuvenation that is now to sweep the entire Federal establishment. Mr. Norton has invited the leading experts in the country, including such authorities on the subject as Maj. Charles Hine, the reorganization experts of the Harriman lines, to submit written programs for governmental business reorganization and from these propositions he will select plans, to be carried out. It is the supposition that Mr. Norton's private business experience as the proprietor of one of the largest general insurance agencies in the country for years before he entered the government service will stand him in good stead in selecting improved business systems for the government.

While Mr. Norton will have the general direction of the new project he will have the assistance of a board of directors, as it were—a commission composed of one executive officer from each department and independent bureau at Washington and this commission will co-operate with the experts in bringing about the big reform. The present movement, it may be added, is not designed so much to enable the cuttinff off of a clerk here and there—although doubtless many clerks will be retired as a result of its economies—as to formulate an entirely new structure of business methods.

Several of the government departments have started on overhauling of their business systems without waiting for the general reconstruction and what has been accomplished thus in piece-meal fashion gives a forecast of what may be expected later. In the U. S. land office, for instance, bookkeeping methods have been so simplified that a single volume now holds the records that formerly required twenty-one different books. In one office 16 standard printed forms now do the work that formerly necessitated 83 different documents and in the postoffice department $175,000 a year is being saved in twine bills by means of a new tying device. Incidently it may be noted that some of the most radical economies that are expected as a result of Uncle Sam's latest move are looked for in the mailing rooms of the departments where tons of government documents are wrapped, addressed and mailed each day.

Belfast's Great Shipyard

IN MANY respects Messrs Harland & Wolff's shipyard, Queen's Island, Belfast, is the most remarkable concern of the kind in the world. For many years past they have taken the lead in the construction of the largest ships afloat; they have cut two of the finest liners on the seas in twain, and added considerable to their dimensions; and they have built half a vessel, the stern half, and had it towed safely from Belfast to Southampton, where it was built into the other half. At present on the stocks of their North yard two mammoth White Star boats of 45,000 tons each are fast approaching the launching stage. This line's entire fleet has been built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff.

From the available record it appears that the first Belfast built ship was a wooden schooner of 150 tons, the builder being a local Presbyterian clergyman. This was in 1836, but it was not until 1850 any serious attempt was made in the shipbuilding line so far as Belfast was concerned. In that year Messrs. Thomas Barnes & Co., in addition to starting the Belfast iron works, erected a small slip on the now famous Queen's Island, which has long since lost its insular position though still retaining the name which was given it after the late Queen Victoria's visit in 1849, previous to which it was known as Dargan's island. The ironworks proved a failure, owing to the heavy expenses incurred in bringing the coal and iron stone to Belfast, but the small shipyard thrived exceedingly under the supervision of Messrs. Robert Hickson & Co., who acquired it from its founders.

Mr. Edward J. Harland, an Englishman, was manager for Messrs. Hickson, and in 1859 he purchased the concern from Messrs. iHckson, as well as a small yard adjoining, belonging to the Belfast Shipbuilding company, where wooden vessels only were built. Two years later Mr. Harland was joined in partnership with Mr. Gustavius Wilhelm Wolff, a wealthy German, and in 1874 Messrs. Walter H. Wilson (deceased) and William James Pierre (now Lord Pierre), pupils of the firm, were also made partners in the concern, which was subsequently floated as a limited liability company.

The business of the firm from the very outset continued to increase by leaps and bounds. In the year 1884, exactly 15 years after Mr. Harland acquired the controlling interest in the concern, there were launched from the Queen's Island yard 42 vessels, aggregating 105,625 tons burden. In the three years ending 1890 their total was 31 vessels, of 126,175 tons. On three ocasions since they have achieved the record 12 months world's output, the figures being: In 1907, 82,240 tons; in 1903, 110,000 tons, and in 1908, 106,528 tons.

But perhaps one of the longest of several very tough tasks undertaken by the firm of Harland & Wolff was the lengthening of the Castle line Royal Mail steamer Scot (now the Oceana, of the Dutch Red Star fleet). It was in 1896 that the Scot, a Greenock-built steamer of some seven or eight thousand tons, was sent to Belfast to have 50 feet added to her length amidship. Messrs. Harland & Wolff undertook the job. The vessel was cut in halves, and with the aid of powerful jacks the two ends were pulled the required distance apart. Each end was several thousand tons dead weight, yet the work was accomplished without hitch or accident of any kind to the complete satisfaction of the owners. Towards the end of the same year the Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria was similarly lengthened by 60 feet.

Still more remarkable, probably, was the building of the bow portion of the rejuvenated White Star liner Suevic, when that vessel was taken piecemeal off the rocks at the entrance to the English channel some four or five years ago. The stern portion only was saved and brought round to Southampton, where it remained until Messrs. Harland & Wolff built the bow end, 260 feet long, in the south yard, subsequently, with the aid of three Liverpool tugs, bringing the weird looking half ship right down the Irish channel, round the Land's end, and up to Southampton.

The repairs to the China, of the P. and O. line, and the Paris, of the American line, were also remarkable undertakings, as was also that of the St. Louis for the latter company. The China.

It was in 1870 the first Oceanic was built on the Queen's island for the White Star company. It was a vessel considerably under 1,000 tons. The second Oceanic, launched in 1892, has 18 times the tonnage almost, while even up till the present day no one outside the management of the firm, with the exception of the heads of the White Star company, knows the exact dimensions of the two giant boats now being built for this great ocean carrying firm, so well has the secret been guarded. That they will be between 820 and 840 feet in length, and of about 45,000 registered tonnage, is the extent of knowledge of the outside public regarding these monsters.

The firm can in no sense be regarded as builders for speed, elegance and comfort for ocean voyagers being their especial motto. None of the boats built by them is intended to exceed 21 knots or 21½ knots, which, it is understood, will be the rate of traveling of the coming White Star leviathans, the motive power of which will be on the combination principle of reciprocating turbine engines. At the present moment between 11,000 and 12,000 employees are in constant employment, working at high pressure night and day shift, and receiving wages to the tune of over £20,000 per week, while the area of the concern is about 120 acres.

American Nuts in Demand

In earlier days wherever nuts were found growing in the United States they were to be had for the gathering, and were of no commercial importance. Foreign grown nuts were expensive luxuries. Now our principal nuts are staple market commodities and bring good prices. Foreign nuts are being grown in quantities here, reducing the price of imported nuts. There is a constantly increasing supply, says the Spokane Spokesman Review. With nuts, as with other crops, it has been found that by selection and breeding, improved varieties are obtainable, of large size, better flavor, thinner shells and other desirable characteristics. The increasing demand for nuts is due in the main to two causes, says Prof. M. E. Jaffa of the California agricultural experiment station, in a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. One is the better appreciation of the food value of nuts for the average family, and secondly their use by the vegetarians as a substitute for meat and other fatty foods. Nuts, as a rule, contain little water, much fat, are rich in proteen, and have been regarded as more or less indigestible. The indigestibility in nuts is said to be largely due to insufficient mastication, and to the fact that they are often eaten when not needed, as after a hearty meal or late at night.

"Old Brig" at Marblehead Sold.

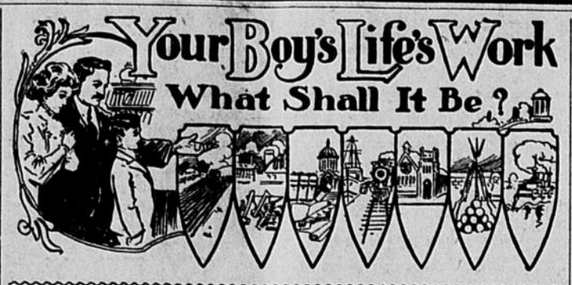
The historic "Old Brig," the house in Marblehead where Moll Pitcher was born, has been bought as a summer home by a veteran railroad conductor. It is comfortable to learn that the old house will not be modernized to the extent of destroying its picturesque appearance. There are 16 rooms, 8 on each floor, very low-studded, but very large. The house stands on a steep hill and commands a beautiful view of the north shore and Massachusetts bay.

Miracle of a Bath Sponge

Henry Savage Landor, at one time a captive of the Lamas in Tibet, tells the following adventure:

"The Lamas had got hold of my bath sponge, which was dry and pressed to great thinness by a heavy weight which had rested upon it. Throwing it from them, it fell in a little pool of water. I addressed the sponge in English and with any words that came into my head, pretending to utter incantations.

"The attention of the Lamas and soldiers was quickly drawn to this unusual behavior on my part. They could not conceal their terror when, as I spoke louder and louder to the sponge, it gradually swelled to its normal size. The Tibetans, who at first could hardly believe their eyes, became panic-stricken. There was a general stampede."



ARCHITECT?

Architecture is one of the most promising lines of endeavor today, besides being one of the cleanest—To become an architect your boy can go to an architect's office—Just how he will be advanced, the studies he will have to pursue, and why it is necessary for him to go into business for himself at a certain stage—The comparative ease with which this can be done.

BY C. W. JENNINGS.

HAVE you ever thought about architecture as your boy's life's vocation?

If not, perhaps you would do well to look a little into this line of human endeavor, especially if your boy has given you cause to believe that he takes to subjects mathematical naturally, or is good at mastering this branch of learning. For there is today probably not a more promising or cleaner field of industry for a young man than architecture. And what makes the opportunities in this profession—for profession it is—exceptionally bright just now is that the general aim in building is to combine art with utility and also the entire land is reverberating with the sound of hammers and riveting machines.

Not a few of the country's leading universities teach architecture in schools especially organized for this purpose. Probably it would be well for your boy, if he has architectural ambitions, to attend a good school of this sort, provided the family finances permit. But if they will not, do not be discouraged, for more than one successful architect has made himself such ere now, by starting as an office boy in an architect's office. And as an office boy, or minor clerk, your boy would do well to start, if he cannot be sent to a reliable school of architecture.

Of course, as an office boy, your boy will get only four or five dollars a week in actual money But all the while he will have his eyes open, picking up the very simplest rudiments of the profession; and pretty soon, as some of the mysteries of blue prints and compass, and T square, and triangle, and box wood scale, and thumb tacks begin to clear up, his employer will give him an eraser and tell him to clean an ink-finished drawing of its pencil marks. This may be within two or three months from the time the youngster starts to earn his first week's wage as office boy.

Then, within about six months or so he is put before a big table, given a pen and bottle of india ink, and told to trace over the lines of a drawing that have already been made in pencil. He is also shown how to make blue-prints, the sheets containing the plans of the structure to be erected that are given to the carpenters and other workmen on the job. By this time he has been told something about water coloring and is set to make a blue sky behind a finished drawing, paint the house pink, and to splash a vivid green over the grass in front. Within a year from the time he entered the office—if he has got on—he will be getting eight or ten dollars a week.

Within another year he will be given a rough sketch of a floor plan and told to draw it out "to scale." This means that he must make a detailed picture of the floor of a house, allowing, say, a quarter-inch of space on the drawing for each foot of actual dimensions the floor is to be.

It will not be long now till the boy will know a lot about drawing and begin to look forward to the time he will be called a draftsman; for, inside of three years from the beginning, he will be earning from $15 to $18 a week and can probably take the notes given by the prospective owner of a modest dwelling and work out therefrom a fairly complete set of plans—with numerous hints and helps from the boss, of course.

Perhaps the boy by this time has some original ideas of how a house ought to look, and is able to picture his ideas on paper. This means that he has the rudiments of a designer in him. But, anyhow, he has acquired the foundation on which a real architect is erected, and goes on for three or four years more, till he can draw plans for any ordinary building and make very acceptable designs. He will be getting, as draftsman, anywhere up to $30 a week, and, if he has studied hard, he may be foreman over several other draftsmen, if the office is a large one, and earning double $30 a week.

This is apt to be the end of the architectural progress of your boy unless he has utilized any opportunities that may show themselves, to get into business for himself; for there are few high salaried positions in the profession, and in many cases these come from political or other "pull." Of course, such a job as the superintendent of school buildings in a large city pays as high as $10,000 a year; but the man that gets it need not necessarily be a highly competent architect. Rather, executive ability is the main requirement; for he can hire good draftsmen, and radical changes in design are generally made through outside sources.

Your boy has got to get into business for himself. The requirements for doing this are practically nothing at all; for all he needs is the few tools he has long since acquired and mastered and a place to draw in. If he can get somebody that he knows is going to build a house to let him draw the plans and attend to the construction, he will get a fee of 5 or 6 per cent of the building's cost. Then he may be given more pretentious work, and so on, till he successfully submits plans in a competition, or otherwise, for some large public or semi-public institution, and finds his reputation all made, and his fortune in the making.

Between our office boy and the successful architect, however, there is a long course of studying that has to be done besides what he has learned in the office. The time has long since gone by when an architect, so-called, simply copied the plan of one house when called on to lay out another; for the modern cry is for more elaborate and original structures which require the most elaborate and painstaking detailed knowledge.

Your boy's course of study, which can be gone through at nights and will be partly acquired in his work, will include quite a complete knowledge of geometry and geometrical drawing, as well as freehand and perspective drawing, architectural and ornamental drawing, pen and ink rendering, drawing in water color and from nature, an extensive knowledge of masonry and carpentry, the latter including ornamental ironwork and sheet metal work; wiring for electricity, plumbing, heating and ventilating, painting and decorating. Also, he will have to be able to superintend the construction of the buildings for which he has drawn the plans, and this includes a general knowledge of all that the contractor does. Also, he must have studied contracts and the building permits and laws of his particular locality, as they have to be conformed to.

These subjects seem a somewhat forbidding array, particularly when it is added that the architect has to know the strength and adaptability of every timber or stone or piece of steel or iron used; but all this is no more than thousands of successful men have already learned, and no more than your boy can pick up during the course of his work—if he is ambitious and has unremitting application. Let me add that he should make his beginning in a comparatively small office rather than by being one of a score of employes in a large architectural company. In the latter he will probably develop facility in only one particular line of work, and be kept at it. In the other case he will have opportunity to participate in every class of work. And it is the all round man who stands the best chance of making good in architecture. He can specialize, if he so desires, after he has got a firm foundation. For there are architects who devote their time and energy on churches; others who limit their services to skyscrapers; others to stores and lofts; still others to dwellings, and so on, through the entire list of buildings. But it is invariably true that every successful specialist is one who knows from A to Izzard about everything there is to know of architecture in a general way. And this he had sense enough to learn before he set about specializing.

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Burden of Housework.

A housekeeping experiment station, where all manner of work and worry-saving devices for kitchen and household will be thoroughly tried, is to be established under the auspices of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. It will be the second station of its kind, the first having been for three years in successful operation in Connecticut, under the management of Charles Barnard, a retired playwright, who wrote "The County Fair."

It is the intention of the New Jersey women to investigate every sort of contrivance for lessening the burdens of housework. Dish scrapers, pot cleaners, dust rags, suction cleaners, jelly makers, dough mixers, fireless cookers, egg poachers and all the thousand and one things of the kind which American ingenuity has devised and put on the market will be put to the severest tests before they are recommended to housewives.

It seems like a very sensible and useful thing to do. For millions of women "the woman question" is largely a question of household work. Whatever makes housework really easier will in its way be as great a boon to humanity as automobiles or flying machines.

Skunks Out of Season.

If you are harboring a skunk on your premises you'd better look up you local skunk law. It seems there are certain things you can't do relative to the possession of a skunk, even though you are treating him well. That is to say, you can't go as far as you like. We always supposed the skunk able to take care of himself, but it seems that the laws of New York have stepped in to assist him. One Henry Guernsey of Geneseo has been arrested and fined for having skunks in his possession out of season. Hen said he s'posed a skunk was a skunk any old time or year, and if he wanted to run a little skunk farm on the side, s'posed he had a perfect right to. Hen compromised, and let the skunks go, but the neighbors, who are wearing clothes pins on their noses, say they wish the durn law would mind its own business.—Boston Herald.

Must Have Equal Share.

In China a father cannot leave more property to one son than to another; all must have an equal share.

Cultivates Garden on Roof.

A beautiful garden has been cultivated on the roof of the West London police court by the housekeeper, Edward Swift.

Darkening the Eyebrows.

The hair of the eyebrows retains the color long after the hair of the head has turned gray. Light and gray eyebrows detract from the appearance and not only is it justifiable to darken them, but it is an easy process, as it can be done with pomade pencils, which come for the purpose. It is the only application of color that is in any way an improvement to the face. Some pencil under the lower lid, thinking that it improves the looks. They are much deceived, for it gives a very artificial appearance to the face, the same as painting the cheeks or changing the color of the hair.

His Wild Delivery.

The preacher waxed exceeding wroth over the sins of society.

"Gracious!" whispered Mrs. Midelyle; "he shouldn't let his angry passions rise like that."

"That's what," concurred Mr. Midelyle, yawning; "—about one more aviation exhibition of that kind and the management will can him sure!"

THAT STRANGE APPARITION!

TAX ON EVERYTHING

SOME FACTS CONCERNING TARIFF AND THE HOME.

As an Object Lesson, Here Is How the Poor Washwoman Is Called on to "Dig Up" to Enrich the Big Trusts.

When the wrinkled, chapped laundress finishes the week's wash and delivers it Saturday night she has received during her week's labor the following blessings from the Payne-Aldrich tariff:

On her soap she has been tariff-taxed 20 per cent.

On the wrapper in which the soap comes, 25 per cent.

On the ammonia that helps to keep the flannels soft, 25 per cent.

The washing soda is tariff-taxed one-quarter of a penny a pound.

The starch is tariff-taxed 1½ cents a pound and the borax two cents a pound.

The bluing is protected with a 30 per cent. tariff.

She wrings them out on a wringer the metal castings of which are tariff-taxed one cent a pound, and the wooden frame 35 per cent., and the rubber rollers 35 per cent.

The washboard itself is tariff-taxed 35 per cent. and the ribbed zinc 1⅝ cents a pound.

She dumps the damp clothes into a wicker clothes-basket that is tariff-taxed 35 per cent.

Merrily she trips up on the roof and hangs them on the clothes-line—clothes-line tariff-taxed 45 per cent.—with clothes-pins tariff-taxed 35 per cent.

If instead she balances herself on the fire escape the rope is taxed the same and the pulley is also taxed 45 per cent. A wooden frame dryer is taxed 35 per cent.

She gathers them in the tariff-taxed basket and irons them with irons tariff taxed 8-10 of a penny on a pound.

She heats the irons on a tariff-taxed stove; keeps her coal in a scuttle tariff taxed 45 per cent. If she uses charcoal it is taxed 20 per cent., or coke 20 per cent. Even the matches are tariff taxed one-half penny a dozen boxes. "Many a mickle makes a muckle"—motto of match trust.

On the tub over which she bends and scrubs there is a tariff tax of 35 per cent. The bench or chairs it rests on are taxed 35 per cent. and the paper pail beside them is tariff taxed 35 per cent.

The big boiler in which the clothes are boiled is tariff taxed not less than 45 per cent.

If she has been able to save up and got a mangle, the metal castings for it are tariff taxed one penny a pound, the wooden rollers 35 per cent., and the framework 35 per cent. Nothing is too small and no one too poor to be overlooked.—New York World.

Tariff Board Futile.

The tariff board is going to investigate the cost of making wood pulp and paper. A special committee of the house investigated this subject two years ago, under the reliable supervision of Mann of Chicago as chairman. If the enactors of tariffs could not make the verdict of the committee precided over by one of their own number, what probability is there that it will heed the finding of the tariff board?

Roosevelt Champion Straddler.

"Don't flinch" is one of the colonel's favorite shibboleths. He counsels the beloved people to stand fast always and to put up a bold front against any effort on the part of undesirable persons to check the march of honesty. Out in Iowa they seem to think that he didn't boss his job at Saratoga quite up to the Osawatomie standard. They are reactionaries and poltroons of course. What has Kansas to do with the effete east? They must be fed according to their appetites.

The Old Moralities.

Why does the legislative graft committee make such a fuss about the payment of a few thousand dollars by the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining company to Senator John Raines and Assemblyman Burnett as a mark of its "appreciation" of the services of those two legislators, both of whom are now dead, in procuring the passage of bills for the payment of bounty to the sugar company? Raines and Burnett merely applied the old Republican moralities to new beet sugar conditions.—New York Sun.

Reduced Duties Unimportant.

Our shoe manufacturers regard with complacency a reduction of the duties upon imported shoes. This might make foreign shoes cheaper, but Americans do not wear foreign shoes and would not buy them at any price. Not enough of them are imported to influence the market. On the contrary, American shoes are exported in large quantities, because they are the best and cheapest that are made, in spite of all the restrictions of the tariff.

THE PROGRESSIVE DEMAND

Mr. Roosevelt Does Not Seem to Realize What the New Spirit of the Country Is.

The fact, surprising as it may seem, is that Mr. Roosevelt does not realize the depth and the strength of the public sentiment which he himself has helped so much to arouse. His homilies have been a potent factor in fixing the attention of the people upon the political, economic and social abuses which prevail in the country. While he was president, he understood the people pretty well, but when he was in Africa, he got out of touch with them. Since his return he has not fully caught the new spirit of the country. He has no idea of the extent of the progressive movement. He does not realize that the fight now in progress is a fight to the death.

Tories and progressives look very much alike to him. Thus he promises to help Senator Lodge in Massachusetts and Senator Beveridge in Indiana. He asks for support of tory congressmen in South Dakota, and he says a good word for Miles Poindexter in the state of Washington. He labors under the delusion that the crucial contest which is now being waged within the ranks of the Republican party can be settled on the basis of compromise. Any man who knows the situation understands that this is impossible. The Republican party must be wholly redeemed or it will be wholly destroyed. There is no room in the party for many of the men with whom Mr. Roosevelt is willing to work or for some of the men whom he has commended to the support of the people.

In its leadership the progressive movement demands grim, unyielding determination and constructive ability of a high order. Colonel Roosevelt does not possess these qualities. He talks fiercely and he acts tamely. His inconsistencies and his willingness to accept compromise rather than defeat make him an unsuitable leader. The people themselves are wiser and firmer than he. The progressive movement is their movement and they will not brook compromise. They are going to fight it out to the end. As leaders they require men who are strong enough, courageous enough and persevering enough to direct a war rather than men who are content to appear on the skirmish line now and then and to spend the rest of their time in preaching against the enemy or in singing songs across the lines.—Milwaukee Journal.

Not Entirely Disinterested.

The tariff law as it was signed by the president has resulted in a general revision downward, and no amount of special pleading, no misstatement of facts, and no suppression of the material fact will ever make it appear otherwise.—Representative Payne.

The Hon. Sereno Elisha Payne would be an unnatural godfather if he did not praise the bantling.

No Real "Protection."

This country produces its own coal, and exports many times more than it imports. The duties on breadstuffs may retard the free flow of grain over the Canadian border, and may sometimes affect local prices temporarily, but in all food products we are an exporting nation, and prices are determined in the markets of the world. Nothing is really "protected" by these sentimental duties.

Friend of Monopolists.

It is of common knowledge and it has been for more than a generation an open scandal that the protected interests have paid the Republican party in campaign contributions for enacting the tariff schedules they desired. The Republicans have not only taken this money, but they have insisted on having it. In 1890 the representatives of the protected interests in congress gave votes to pass the silver coinage bill in exchange for votes of the silver men for the McKinley tariff.

Explanation Not Forthcoming.

It seems never to have occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that the glaring discrepancy between his Saratoga platform and his Sioux Falls speech required explanation until he was sharply called to account by his friends in the west. His subsequent utterances have not mended matters. The only possible conclusion is that when he was at Sioux Falls he felt that he was among downward revisers, when he was at Saratoga he felt that he was speaking to standpatters.

Compromise Not Possible.

The tariff issue is the controlling issue throughout the nation. And yet on this Mr. Roosevelt and his convention took the reactionary side. There is nothing in the New York tariff plank to which Senator Aldrich or Speaker Cannon could fairly object. But the friends and admirers of Mr. Roosevelt were bitterly disappointed and they have not hesitated to say so. The New York doctrine and the Indiana doctrine can not both be held by the same man, at the same time.

She Probably Could.

Senator La Follette, apropos of certain scandals, said at a dinner in Madison: "These things recall the legislator who remarked to his wife, with a look of disgust: 'One of those land lobbyists approached me today with another insulting proposition.'

"The wife, a young and pretty woman, clapped her hands. 'Oh, good!' she cried. 'Then I can have that sable stole, after all, can't I, dear?'"

"SPOHN'S."

This is the name of the greatest of all remedies for Distemper, Pink Eye, Heaves, and the like among all ages of horses. Sold by Druggists, Harness Makers, or send to the manufacturers. $.50 and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Send for free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

No Hurry.

"What are you in such a rush about?"

"Promised to meet my wife at three o'clock down at the corner."

"Well, there's no hurry. It isn't four o'clock yet."

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

An Exacting Personage.

"I suppose you find life easier since the summer boarders have gone?"

"Nope," replied Farmer Corntossel.; "we're workin' an' worryin' just as much as ever tryin' to keep the hired man contented."

Important to Mothers

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

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Family Growler.

"Why are you weeping, little boy?"

"I broke de pitcher."

"Well, there's no use crying over spilt milk."

"G'wan! Dis wuz beer."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS.

Seventeen Years the Standard.

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