

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

TO RULE A YOUNG REPUBLIC



From a hungry newsboy on the streets of Washington to the presidency of the youngest republic in the world is the remarkable record of Dick Ferris of Los Angeles. Coincidentally with the revolution in Mexico headed by Madero there broke out a revolt against Mexican authority in Lower California and one of those who encouraged it and helped to finance it was Ferris. A filibustering expedition fitted out by Ferris left San Francisco for Lower California and without much of a struggle the weakened authority of Mexico was overthrown and the republic of Lower California created. Of this new republic Ferris has been elected president.

COOKE DECLARED NOT GUILTY

Edgar S. Cooke, who was found not guilty of embezzling \$24,000 from the Big Four railway, was formerly local treasurer of the road in Cincinnati and was well known in railroad circles. The belief is that the judge's charge helped to free Cooke. Judge Hunt declaring the testimony of Mrs. Ford and of Warriner only made them equally guilty if Cooke were guilty. Cooke was the last of those indicted in connection with the \$445,000 shortage of Charles L. Warriner, Cincinnati treasurer of the road, to be tried. First Warriner, indicted on numerous charges, pleaded guilty to one charging the embezzlement of \$5,000. He was sentenced to six years in prison.

Then Mrs. Jeannette Stewart-Ford, accused of blackmailing Warriner, was tried in February, 1910. The jury in her case disagreed. Finally, after many delays, Cooke succeeded in having his case brought into court and the most sensational trial of the series ensued. Cooke sat impassive as the formal verdict was read, but Mrs. Cooke, who had been at his side for days, buried her face in her hands and then approached the jurors and shook each one by the hand. Later Cooke's face brightened and, with tears of joy in his eyes, he clasped the hand of his attorney, Charles W. Baker, and approached the benches of the court.

"I told you I would not be around here long after the jury went out," he said with a broad smile.

An indictment against Cooke for having received \$100 of stolen money still remains, but it is not probable that any action will be taken by the prosecutor.

According to one of the jurors a verdict could have been returned a considerable time before it was reported, but the jurymen were interested in reading the letters from Cooke to Mrs. Ford which were offered in evidence.

It is understood that the jury was unable to find any actual evidence of Cooke's having embezzled money and that the destruction of the cash books which he kept had great weight with the jurors.

GOULD OUT AS ROAD'S HEAD

The recent abdication of George Gould from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific the keynote of the family's great system of roads, was a consequence that the fight of nineteen years with himself on one side and Harriman, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and other big railroads on the other, has ended in defeat. In the language of Wall street, "they've got" George Gould.

The fight against George Gould was waged ever since his father died in December, 1892, with intermission. His first heavy battle was when he met Edward H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley in a fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in 1902. Without much difficulty he won that fight, but that fight was to have great influence on his future career for it was then that he began the feud with Harriman that with rare intervals of truce lasted until the latter's death and even afterward, through the survival of the Harriman tradition.

The next time Gould and Harriman joined battle was in 1903. Gould planned, as his father had planned, to be the owner of the first transcontinental system and in 1903 he made the bones of that system within 15 months he would have his system from coast to coast complete. But the interests opposed to him were too powerful and his moves were checked. The panic of 1907 sent four of his roads into the hands of receivers—the Western Maryland, the Wash-Pittsburg Terminal, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the International & Great Northern. Still he did not give up. But after this the fight on his side was a losing one and for more than a year it was the belief in Wall street that the end of his control of the Missouri Pacific was in sight.

PROMINENT WESTERN SENATOR

It is said that the Pacific Coast Democrats may offer Francis G. Newlands, United States from Nevada, as a candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Newlands, who has now serving his second term in the senate, is a Mississippian and was born in the old city of Natchez in the summer of 1838. He entered Yale college in 1857, during the civil war, and remained until the middle of his junior year in 1865; later he studied law at what is now the George Washington university, was admitted to the bar in Washington and went to San Francisco to practice. He removed his office to Reno, Nevada, in 1888, and since has been recognized as one of the ablest and most influential leaders in his state.

He served ten years in the house of representatives and was a member of the Democratic majority of the committees on irrigation, foreign affairs, banking and currency and was the author of the existing reclamation act, which bill for the construction of reservoirs in the arid regions. Mr. Newlands is a protectionist Democrat and has been a long and persistent advocate of the free coinage of silver.

Meaning of Platonic Love. "She tells me that there's a platonic love. What does that mean, hubby?" "Means that we'll have to dig up for a wedding present in about two months."

A Parallel. "Did you watch that man sliding down the wire yesterday by his teeth? Did you ever see such a remarkably strong jaw?" "Yes, my wife."

OBJECT LESSON HERE

METHODS OF TRUST MADE EXCEEDINGLY PLAIN.

How a Prohibitory Tariff, Falsely Called "Protective," Works Under Business Methods That Are at Present in Vogue.

What should easily be shown as an "unreasonable" restraint of trade exists in the case of the International Paper company. The whole situation is made by Mr. Norris in behalf of the American Newspaper Publishers' association be true. He told the senate committee on finance—where Senator Root's friends are trying with his help to defeat Canadian reciprocity by defeating the wood pulp and paper clause—the old familiar story of trusts and combines. Bankrupt and antiquated paper mills have been brought up and "taken in," while by agreement a reasonable purchaser of print paper is deprived of an opportunity to buy paper at fair market prices. Production is restricted to 35 per cent. of modern equipment, while dividends are paid on the combined capital of \$40,000,000. Prices are marked up secretly and purchase at the mills is refused, the reason of the latter being that the paper makers do not want a public quotation of prices. Devoletting with these tried and true trust methods is the practice of shutting down work at mills in this country, leaving much labor idle, while Canadian mills are allowed to sell to their advantage and to that of Canadian labor.

There are other features, such as a gigantic wooden speculation by the International Paper company, which is now, in the words of Mr. Norris, "asking congress to put a premium on the antiquity of plants in mills that were verging on bankruptcy thirty years ago." The whole situation in brief, is that of a close combine controlling the American market, making prices in secret, shutting out American labor in idleness, restricting the use of paper and paying dividends on an enormous capital while the capacity represented in doing this amounts to only 35 per cent. of modern equipment. To "dinch" this situation the combine is having the help of American senators to break the proposed reciprocity agreement.

There is nothing new in all this. It is the old, old story of the workings of a prohibitory tariff called "protective." It is retold because of the efforts now of the American people to take themselves a bit of freedom to buy at normal prices. This effort of monopoly may not fall here and now, but it is on the road to failure. The people are beginning to get their eyes opened. Reform—real reform—like revolution does not come by back ward. The longer that monopoly puts off the day of settlement the more it will have to pay when the day does come.—Indianapolis News.

Reasonable. In the past few years, especially, the people have become very familiar with the doctrine of "reasonableness" in court decisions.

The power of regulation of corporations, for example, is upheld by the courts; but, with or without express provision in the regulatory statutes, the courts have uniformly ruled in favor of that control of rates or of service must permit a reasonable profit. They have even declared "what are reasonable profits in specific cases—such as the six per cent. rule in the consolidated gas case.

Seven years ago a president of the United States invited to the White House a New York railway magnate and speculator and discussed with him the raising of a great campaign fund for use in this state at the election then approaching, which was done. The same president made his commissioner of corporations chairman of the national party committee, and after the election, in which he was successful, named him as a member of his cabinet. In that campaign the place-holder-on-leave secured contributions among others, from the Standard Oil company, which had been under prosecution in several states.

We do not believe that one of these things could be done today without a public condemnation.—New York World.

The World should name the present capable of such grossness.

For Consideration. Considering that the steel interests have usually fixed the tariff duties to suit themselves, why should Judge Gary not be satisfied as it is stated, "that the government also fix prices for its products. Suppose a government were, under the Gary system, to guarantee the steel trust lower prices than it favored, would the steel trust punish the government?"

"Except Rails." The prices of steel bars, steel billets, beams—every form of steel, except rails—are lower than at any other time during the past five years. Steel rails alone continue to sell at the same price that was fixed by the trust ten years ago. Why the exception? Whoever thinks out the reason for himself will have put his finger on the crux of the whole railroad situation. Other forms of steel are bought by men who have no other interest to serve than their own, and currently they are more interested in the sale of low times and get their goods at the lowest possible prices; steel rails are bought by the men who run the railroads, who are the same men that run the steel corporation, and they are more interested in the profits of the steel company than of the railroads.—Collier's Weekly.

Not the Only One Affected. Colonel Roosevelt says the effort to boom him for 1912 is cruel. It is not only to the colonel.—Milwaukee News.

ABUSE OF CORPORATE POWER

Exportation of Quinine a Case From Which Profitable Lesson May Be Learned.

One of the items of ship news published in Philadelphia papers is to the effect that a ton of quinine, in capsules, has just been shipped to Brazil. A few years ago our tariff rate on Peruvian bark, from which quinine is made, was so high that sick folk were forced to pay \$5 a pound for quinine. There was no possible "protection" reason for any such duty, as the bark was not produced—could not be produced—in this country.

Finally the duty was removed and the price of quinine fell to 70 cents a pound. Now, as shown by the Philadelphia news item, we are able to manufacture the quinine, put it up in capsules and export it by the ton—right back to the section from which the bark comes.

Manipulation of steel common by insiders has been the scandal of Wall street. Creditors investors have looked on with dismay as jackscrewing the stock up and down to suit the purposes of the steel gamblers.

If congress wishes to do the country a tangible service, it will put an end to this reprehensible abuse of corporate power.

That Steel Trust Scandal. One thing in connection with the coming investigation of the steel trust is to secure and give to the public the facts concerning the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the steel corporation.

Permitting for this merger was one of the scandals of the time and of the Roosevelt administration. No serious question was raised of the lack of power, under the Sherman law, to prevent absorption.

One day, however, Mr. Morgan paid a visit to the White House. After that, the steel trust absorbed the Tennessee coal, with no least show of opposition on the part of the shareholders.

Mr. Roosevelt's admirers always have asserted that he is the savior of honor—that no successful attack could be made upon his honesty.

If the proposed investigation shall result in making it known to the people the facts and influences behind what was and is regarded as a gross perversion of law and justice, the country will have occasion to render verdict on such assertion.

"Destructive Competition." To the Stanley Committee Messrs. Rogers and Cady talked about the necessity of stopping "destructive competition" as if the steel interests were exposed to some different sort of competition from other forms of business. This is a mistake. The competition which they are exposed to is not a competition of business, but a competition of power.

Both parties are on trial in the extra session. Great opportunity is offered for giving the people relief from a tariff burden imposed for the benefit of the special interests, and an adjournment without accomplishing definite and specific results in the way of tariff revision will indicate that neither party is ready to face the responsibility of incurring the enmity of the protected interests with a national campaign just ahead of them.

Inconsistent. The government's prosecution of the lumber trust is based on the theory that the alleged "combination in restraint of trade" has made prices unduly high. It is, therefore, by the government's contention an "unreasonable restraint"—within the rule just declared by Chief Justice White.

The motive of the prosecution is admirable. But the government's rightness of zeal to prevent the trust from holding up prices is strangely inconsistent with its own government's giving the same trust its one great weapon of extortion—the tariff on lumber.

Not a Central Bank. If one meets a business man, or even a banker, and asks him what he thinks of the Aldrich plan, he will be found in nearly every case to have formed an opinion, and will say that something ought to be done with the Aldrich plan is a central bank in disguise and that, if put in operation, the bank would be controlled by the Wall street money power.

POULTRY



VENTILATION FOR HEN HOUSE

Satisfactory Method is Shown in Illustration—Wire Screen Placed in Door Panel.

Where it seems inadvisable to change a poultry house in order to establish better ventilation, the method shown herewith will be found satisfactory, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It consists of substituting a wire panel for the usual wooden panels in the doors. Behind this wire there should be a second panel of burlap, so that in the severest weather the ventilation may continue without too much draft. It will not be necessary in operating such a scheme to provide any other outlet for foul air, although the air can be kept from getting foul by daily removal of the droppings. In summer the burlap can be readily removed to permit of very free movement of the air, a necessary thing in hot weather.

BROODER IS ANIMAL PROOF

Chickens Protected Day and Night From Various Enemies by Use of Iron Coop.

Chickens have many enemies and are helpless from most of them. They are in danger from hawks by day and from rats and vermin at night, and the wonder is that the mortality rate is not higher than it is. An Illinois man has invented a metal brooder coop that should aid in saving many chickens, because it is proof against almost all things that fly, run or creep. The coop is circular and made of heavy galvanized steel, so slippery that insects cannot crawl up its side.



KEEPING A POULTRY RECORD

Knowledge of Receipts and Expenditures is of Great Assistance to Chicken Raiser.

One of the greatest needs of most poultry keepers is a definite record of expenditures and receipts. In too few cases does the owner of a poultry flock actually know whether his fowls have been an expense to him or have paid a profit. This is perhaps truer in regard to poultry than with most other branches of animal husbandry, because of the facts that both expenditures and receipts are spread over the entire year and are individually small, that a large part of the profit is used at home, and that the poultry keeping is incidental to the other farm work.

Overfat is Bad. Overfat is a poor market condition. Fowls should be fed fattening food two weeks before marketing. Fat poultry, if dry picked, will cook better. Plump and neat carcasses advertise themselves. Short-legged fowls generally make the best table poultry. Never pack poultry for shipment until they have been thoroughly chilled. Never market killing chickens. Never ship the latter part of the week, except by special order.

SUCCESS WITH THE TURKEYS

First Essential is Keep Youngsters Dry—Provide Air-Baked Lime and Grit.

It is very essential to keep them out of the grass in the morning while the dew is on. After they are allowed to range feed them a little each evening to bring them home. Always have a pile of air-baked lime and grit where they can get it and see how eagerly they will go after it on coming home. If any of them drop look for an ailment at once. Use a good fresh insect powder to dust them when they are a week old and once a week after that until eight weeks old. If the trouble is not due to lice it is probably caused by something they have eaten and for this I give one-half teaspoonful of salts dry.

Ventilation and Cleanliness. If poultrymen would worry less about ventilation and keep more attention cleanliness there would be less losses. Ventilation is needed, and if the houses are built on the scratching-shed order, all will be supplied that is required. But if the fifth is allowed to accumulate in a hen house, all the ventilation that a scratching-shed house can afford will not prevent the entrance of disease.

Give Fowls Free Range. The farm poultry utilize a great deal of the grass that grows in the spring and after the hay harvest, and this is a money-making operation for the farmer. Therefore the farmer must give his fowls free range if he is to get the greatest value out of them.

Need of Poultrymen. What most poultrymen need is more enthusiasm and fewer dreams.

Eggs for Market. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry place, free from objectionable odors, and reserve the small ones for home and market the best and largest. Put clean dry hay in the basket or box used for packing those for market.

Concrete for Houses. There is no better, cheaper, or more durable material for constructing the foundation and floors of poultry houses than concrete. It is proof against rats and decay and does not offer a harbor for vermin.

ERADICATE THE CHICKENPOX

Disease is Not Necessarily Fatal and Fowls Have Recovered Without Treatment.

Chickenpox, sometimes called sorehead, is a disease which will be prevalent at this time of the year among the growing stock unless proper precautions are taken, says the Kansas Industrialist. It is a contagious disease and spreads very rapidly among the flock when it once gets underway. It seems to affect the cockerels more than the pullets. Because of its appearance on the comb and face of the bird it should not be difficult matter to eradicate the disease.

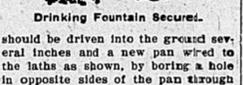
Symptoms.—The disease appears on the comb, face and wattles of the bird in the form of yellowish nodules, varying in size from a pin head to one-fourth of an inch in diameter. These nodules increase in size and turn dark red. The disease should be treated as soon as the first nodules are noticed. It is not always fatal and fowls have been known to recover without any treatment. Insanitary conditions and dampness seem to cause the disease.

Treatment.—As it is a contagious disease, the affected birds should be removed from the flock immediately. Little parley, small onion, salt and pepper to taste; one well-beaten egg to bind. When eggs are cheap add one or two, hard boiled.

STAKE DOWN DRINKING PANS

Method Illustrated for Keeping Water Vessel Upright—Wired to Two Common Laths.

The illustration shows an excellent method of securing a pan of water for fowls to drink from without having it upset and spilled. Two new laths



GERMAN LENTIL SOUP

IT IS ECONOMICAL AND WILL BE FOUND VERY TASTY.

Recipes for Parsley, Potatoes and Stuffed Peppers—How to Make Rice Pudding and Strawberry Sauce for the Same.

Lentil Soup.—One-half pound German lentils; wash; cover with boiling water ten minutes; drain. Put on with three pieces bacon, cut small and fried with one large onion, sliced. Simmer four hours. As boiling, boil away. If cooking, boiled potatoes or rice, add water in which these were boiled. Season to taste and thicken with two tablespoons of browned flour; add a small piece of butter.

Parsley, Potatoes.—Boil peeled sliced potatoes; add chopped parsley and a little butter.

Stuffed Peppers (for eight).—Three slices stale bread soaked in cold water and drained. One-half liver sausage, little parsley, small onion; salt and pepper to taste; one well-beaten egg to bind. When eggs are cheap add one or two, hard boiled.

Economical Rice Pudding.—Wash one cup rice. Cook in plenty salted boiling water; drain; add small piece of butter. Put in oven.

Sauce.—One-half drawer strawberries. Simmer 20 minutes; strain juice (if quantity scant add little water and juice of one lemon); add one-half cup sugar; bring to boil. Stir one spoon cornstarch in little cold water; add to boiling juice and simmer five minutes. Serve cold.

French Eggs. Boil six eggs hard, strip off the shells, cut in quarters and arrange on a dish. Make a sauce after this recipe: Take a half of a quarter pound of fresh butter and a tablespoonful of flour, stir over the fire until it thickens; pour in slowly a pint of milk, which should be boiling, add the seasoning, boil five minutes; add the rest of the butter and a squeeze spoonful of minced parsley. Squeeze the juice of half a lemon over the eggs and pour the sauce over them; serve garnished with the parsley.

Butter a dish thickly with good butter, let it heat until the butter melts, break four eggs into it and sprinkle with white pepper and salt, laying thin slices of butter on top of each egg; put the dish in the oven and let remain until the whites are set, but not hard, and serve quickly; garnish with parsley.

Baked Indian Pudding. This old-fashioned recipe requires two quarts of milk, five tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, three-quarters of a cupful of molasses, a tablespoonful of butter and a little ground ginger. Scald one quart of milk, add the molasses, butter, salt and ginger; moisten the corn meal with a little cold milk, add the ingredients in the saucepan and scald well.

Turn into a well-buttered pudding dish and place in a very moderate oven. Add the remainder of the cold milk, a little at a time, during the baking, stirring all the time. Bake from four to five hours and serve with hard sauce or sweet cream with a little maple sugar added.

Washing Fluid. Sal soda (washing soda) one pound, stone lime, one-half pound—lime must not be crumbly—water five quarts; boil a short time, stirring occasionally. Then let it settle; pour off clear fluid in stone jug and cork for use. Have your laundry soap, and when you are scalding add one teaspoonful of fluid. Wring clothes through water put in boiler and boil 30 minutes, then put clothes in tub, rub lightly through suds if you wish, although it is unnecessary. This fluid will not darken clothes, but it bleaches, you may first rub through remaining suds, then colored clothes—it brightens colors. It saves time, labor, clothes and soap.

To Clean a Machine. The proper way to clean a sewing machine is with plenty of coal oil of kerosene, which are one and the same thing. Fill your oil can with it and oil carefully every working part that you can reach; then sweep rapidly on some waste piece of goods to distribute the oil.

Then take a chemist's skin or a sponge, or a soft piece of cloth that will not leave lint, and wipe up all the surplus oil. It works like magic. Of course, this strenuous treatment is only for once in awhile; in general, oil only with the finest sewing machine oil, or you will injure your machine. But once in several months this method is excellent.

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Crooks Baked Fish. Cod or any firm-fleshed fish will answer. A middle or tail piece is best. After scraping and washing arrange on a flat pan, pour over and round it a cupful of thin tomato sauce which has been well seasoned with onion and green pepper. Bake until the flesh draws away from the bones, basting every ten minutes with more of the sauce, which is kept hot at the side of the fire. Serve with the remainder of the sauce.

Orange Pudding. Cut up about five oranges and cover with sugar. Boil one pint of milk, mix thoroughly one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, then add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir this mixture into the boiling milk until it thickens. Let cool before pouring over the oranges or it will be bitter, then stir oranges and custard all together. Frost with the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and browned slightly in the oven.

Housekeeping. It is no longer fashionable not to know on which side the bread is buttered or how to cook a potato. The intelligent woman of today is seldom, if ever, individually domestic. She can meet her own cook without flinching, and can, moreover, give that atrocious "points" on culinary matters.

Tomato Jelly Salad. Soak half box gelatine in cold water, place one quart can tomatoes in saucepan, add one dry pepper (whole), one onion sliced, tablespoonful chopped parsley, tablespoonful chopped celery, salt to taste. Cook until onion is tender; push through strainer; bring to a boil and turn over gelatine; beat well; turn into small molds and cool. Serve on lettuce leaves and mayonnaise.

Swiss Cheese. Put in oven and toast; serve immediately.

LOST 61 POUNDS.

Another Terrible Case of Gravel Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Charles Understein, 50 W. 44th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Kidney trouble ran me down from 196 to 136 pounds and I was a shadow of my former self. Oh! how I suffered. I became so bad the doctors said my left side was paralyzed. I could not walk without assistance. I grew worse and went to a hospital, but was not helped. My friends all thought I would die. Three weeks after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed a gravel stone as big as a pea. At intervals the stones kept passing from me. I passed eleven in one day. Doan's Kidney Pills finally cured me. My health returned and I have had no kidney trouble since."



Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOO BAD.



Edith—Papa wouldn't let me marry Mr. Stinky because he smokes such cheap cigars.

Edward—He can't say that about me.

Edith—No, he says you smoke too expensive ones.

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura."

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores, and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. I think Cuticura is a great remedy and would advise any one to use it. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 8, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

A New Sensation. Little Jean had visited one of the large summer amusement parks for the first time and had never before possessed only by those girls whose playmates are boys and girls older than themselves, she had not hesitated when invited to take a ride on one of the "thrillers" that abound in such places.

To her mother, on her return from the park, she confided the emotions she had experienced as she swept round the curves of the "figure eight" with her elder brother.

"Hamma," she said, "when I went round those awful turns so fast I felt just as if I had freckles on my stomach!"—Youth's Companion.

Lead in Salt Industry. The six leading states in the salt industry are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Kansas, Louisiana and California, and in 1909 these six states produced salt valued at \$7,714,557. The salt from these states is obtained from rock salt, sea water and natural brines—in other words, from all the known sources of salt.

A Quaint Thought. Miss Geraldine Farrar, seated in her deck chair on the George Washington, regarded a half-dozen urchins playing on the sunny deck, and then said with a pensive smile: "If, after all, I wonder, considering what charming things children are, where all the queer old men come from?"

Their Favorite Alibi. Cook—How do you get out of it when the missis scolds you for not answering the bell? Waitress—I always tell her I was making mayonnaise.—Harper's Bazar.

Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolicaine is applied. It heals quickly and prevents infection. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

The really great never seek notoriety, neither do they like to be thrust upon them. They are too busy to want to be taken notice of.

Smokers find Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar better quality than most 10c cigars.

Love is the only thing that more than pays for all its gets.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsaparilla.