

Times-Republican

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WHEN THEY CHEERED.

At Chicago, the very first sentences of the president's St. Patrick's day speech drew prolonged and enthusiastic applause. It was a reference to Theodore Roosevelt and his policy of conservation. His next sentence brought out a demonstration only second to his first reference. It was of Gifford Pinchot and his work as a conservationist. And these two sentences marked the high tide of demonstrative approval of the president's speech.

The president's visit to Chicago had, we are assured, no political significance. However the visit of a president always has political significance and the reception of the speech is a current in the winds that blow to or from a second term. Under the circumstances the applause that greeted the president's mention of Roosevelt and Pinchot was especially significant of the temper of his hearers. It is interesting to speculate on what the demonstration would have been had the president begun his speech with a reference to the distinguished services of Senator Aldrich and Joseph Cannon.

The president is a shrewd man on the platform. He is a stump speaker of ability and he knows more about the west than he did. It is a pity that he should keep the names and policies of Roosevelt and Pinchot in cold storage to be brought out on occasions like the one under consideration and make Aldrich his spokesman and adviser in the senate while he dances jigs with Joe Cannon at the White House.

Conservation is but one of the policies of the Roosevelt administration. The main policy of the Roosevelt regime was the square deal between the public and the corporations. It is yet the main issue. The Guggenheims have mixed the conservation issue with the corporation issue in the Alaska deal but the corporation issue is the real thing yet. It is being fought out today in the congress of the United States. The interstate commerce commission is one of the points of attack; the Sherman law is working too well to suit the Elkins and Aldrichs. The people know it. And very naturally they applaud the names of men who not only stand for conservation but for the square deal from start to finish.

And it might be mentioned here that the public will not be satisfied with a deal which attracts the gray wolves from the Alaska coal and mineral lands by throwing them the powers of the interstate commerce commission. Conservation we must and will have. The square deal between the corporations and the shippers we mean to have also. The general public can see no reason for such a trade. The theory of "what is the corporations belongs to the corporations, what is the people's the corporations go halves in" is an outworn and discredited one. The thing's the square deal, for corporations and individuals. That is why the audience clamored with approval at the mention of two men whom it trusts and who stand for the square deal from "A to Izzard."

THE GREAT STATE ROAD.

Some persons are enthusiastically over a proposition to build a state road from Davenport west to the river. It is urged that thousands of tourists would then cross the state in automobiles and sing the praises of Iowa. It would be good advertising. It would redound to the credit of the state. And a great deal of this is true. It would advertise, and a great number of automobiles would scorch along it on their way across the state.

these roads had been completed. If he shouldn't cross the state at all the state will survive. What we want in the good roads agitation is action. The first thing and the best thing to do immediately and now is to set the road drags going and keep them going whenever weather conditions indicate their need and give opportunity. The tourist must get along the best he may. What we are looking for now is less advertising of this kind and more work on the roads.

CHURCH BROTHERHOODS.

The need of church brotherhoods is the best pledge for their growth and usefulness. The movement within the protestant and Catholic churches which is resulting in the banding together of the men of the church not only as churchmen and for church purposes but for the betterment of civic and social conditions is a sign of church awakening no more than it is a manifestation of aroused citizenship and practical patriotism. The brotherhoods will grow and become effective because the time needs and calls for them.

Heretofore the church has largely contented itself with a general stand in favor of righteousness as a church. It has proclaimed its tenets on Sunday from the pulpit and prayed for better civic and social conditions without working. Today it is proposing to add the strong element of works to the beauty of faith. The promise is that the men of the church are to stand on the street and in the polling booth for the things they have faith in and pray for. When they do a great many things will come to pass and a great many others will pass out of the civic and social life of the nation and the community.

Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston made an address to a convention of Catholic laymen, who represented societies representing a third of a million members within his archdiocese, in which he outlined a plan of campaign for this mighty membership. He pledged them to stand against the condoning of gross evils which affect the communities in which they live; against subservience to wealth; against the hypocrisy which trades on the votes of the church or on race and religious affiliations; against the demagogues who traffic with executive office in order to secure office for themselves and special privileges for those who control and support them. The archbishop warned his hearers to make good laws and enforce them, to excuse none from submission to the public weal and will, and the great assemblage took the pledge and went back to their constituencies to carry the plan of campaign into local and concrete effect.

The Roman Catholic church as a church is aligned against the booze traffic, the white slave traffic and it is asking and demanding that its communicants take their places as active, militant and aggressive advocates for decency in civic and social affairs. The protestant churches are lining up for aggressive work along similar lines and with similar purposes. There are wide differences of creed and narrow differences of faith between the great masses who make up the rank and file of protestantism and catholicism in this country but there are no differences as regards the platform laid down by this good archbishop. There isn't an evangelical minister or layman in protestantism who can not agree with campaign programmed by O'Connell. There is a place in civic and social life where the divergent lines of the great exponents of christianity run together and differences vanish. And at this point the protestant brotherhoods and the Catholic societies should meet for concerted action and effect.

There is no place where the churches and those who belong to the churches can be more effective for christianity than along the firing lines of civic and social righteousness. If they desire membership and crave power they must earn them by doing the things the world demands from those who assume to follow Christ. This age is one that demands results, craves action. It is for the doing of these things that the church has grown and spread and multiplied. Let narrow differences of creed be forgotten while the entire mighty force of christian christendom heaves at the wheels of righteousness in the daily life and business of the city, the state, the nation, and the world. Nothing can withstand it.

COST OF COUNTRY PAVEMENTS.

The Times-Republican has repeatedly suggested that a concrete pavement nine feet wide on top and flared out on the sides to eleven feet wide at the bottom and seven inches thick could be laid on country highways at a cost of not to exceed \$66 per annum per quarter section of land abutting. In all such estimates the T-R has used \$1.35 per square yard as the cost of laying the paving because this was the best price then known on concrete pavement actually laid.

Today we can present an article which the road engineer employed by Wayne county, Michigan, has published in a recent issue of Good Roads magazine. He tells how they built an "all-mixed" concrete road eighteen feet wide for \$1 per square yard last year and were so well pleased with their experimental mile that they are going to lay ten miles more this year. Now an all mixed concrete road is simply a pavement laid entirely with the same mixture of one part cement, two of sand and four of crushed stone or gravel, whereas the usual concrete pavement has a five inch base mixed not so rich, say 1-3-5, and a top of 1-2

of cement and sand. At Mason City this spring they have let a contract for this latter kind of street pavement at \$1.25 per square yard.

The point about it is that when the T-R said that a farmer living eight miles from town could have a concrete pavement over the country highway all of the way to town for an annual tax of \$66 for his quarter section if it adjoined this paved highway or 74 mills on assessed value if his farm lay a mile or so back from the highway, the T-R was figuring pavement at \$1.35 per square yard. If they lay it in Michigan for \$1 per square yard the cost of good roads comes down accordingly. The way to get this kind of a permanent road is to extend the principle of the special assessment drainage district law to cover the same kind of a road improvement district. Then sell twenty year, 4 1/2 per cent county road bonds and retire them with a special tax assessed 40 per cent upon the land receiving the special benefits adjacent to the paved highway. 30 per cent upon the property within the district improved, which includes the farms one and two miles back from such a road, and the property in the town to which such roads would lead and 30 per cent upon the property of the entire county. Under such a plan eighty-eight miles of paved country highways could be built on eleven roads leading out of a county seat town and eight miles out on each for \$54.50 per annum to a quarter section farm abutting the pavement, plus 2 1/2 mills levy on all city and farm property within the improvement district and plus 1 1/2 mills on all property within the county; or a combined levy of 5 mills on all the city and farm property within the improvement district. Our combined bridge and road fund levy in Marshall county now equals 4 1/2 mills and our combined city park and library levy in town equals 4 mills, so this 5 mill levy per annum for eighty-eight miles of paved country highway would easily be worth the money. While it would cost the quarter section farm on the highway \$54.50 per annum, it would cost other farms nearby only \$19 per quarter section per annum and it would cost the \$3,000 residence property in town only \$2.50 per annum. Eighty-eight miles of country pavements would be cheap at double the price.

An average land man would consider that a farm adjacent to a paved highway extending all the way from the farm six miles or more to town, would enhance the value of that farm \$20 per acre over its value if it had no such road. The same would be true if it lay alongside an interurban station. But this paved highway at \$54.50 per annum is a 6 per cent interest charge on only \$6 per acre enhanced value to the farm. The other \$14 of increased value is the profit over and above the cost of the rural pavement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

When Taft said "Roosevelt" the crowd cheered like mad; when he spoke Pinchot's name it cheered again. And he never said "Aldrich" or "Cannon" from end to end of the speech.

Teddy wants to come home quietly; but watch how quiet the crowds will be.

If all cold storage foods are to be dated it will simplify the correspondence between the young woman who writes her name on an egg and the man who answers it. If the egg is over 3 years old there's little use writing. She'll be so busy with the baby that she can't answer.

Governor Hadley has bought a chicken farm and will hatch chickens instead of political plots against Missouri democrats.

When that tennis chaplet stands up to "serve" to the investigating committee they show the results of their training.

Old man Weston should quit. It's against good restful public policy for a man 72 years old to walk seventy-two miles on his birthday.

St. Patrick couldn't have made a better day himself.

If Carroll actually aspires to succeed Dooliver the fable of the ox and the frog is history repeating itself.

The movement to indorse all that occurs to a standpatter to need indorsement has run against a snag.

Taft's inclination toward St. Patrick's day is no good reason why he should start a Donnybrook fair in Iowa as the standpatters allege he has done.

If wages eternally were going up and the cost of living always going down then would come a time when life would be worth living and wouldn't cost much.

Ballinger says our natural resources are unlimited. Then why are his close friends in such a hurry to get their shares?

Now Hobson pleads for good roads. You can't keep a good man down on either land or water.

Plenty of time yet to test that seed corn. Better not take the chance.

The republican editors of Illinois are for the Taft administration, for Cullom, for Lorimer, for Cannon and for the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The standing of the devil in their affections was not brought to issue.

farmer to have his hogs gone over by a dentist and gold fillings put in their teeth.

Now the talk is that Congressman Jamieson may be the democratic candidate for governor. Whether the party cares to carry a joke that far remains to be seen.

From the hope that Cannon would take himself off the field, the standpatters have passed to a desperate defense of the Old Boy.

The editor of the Des Moines Capital bewails the fate of the horse before the advance of the automobile. Let the editor go out and price a few Iowa farm horses and he'll soon see that the horse is not desperately on the decline.

Congressman Dawson voted with the insurgents of the house on a show of strength between the factions the other day. He must be contemplating a return to public life.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

The delegates to Governor Carroll's good roads convention listened politely to his suggestions and then ran the delegates to the excited office of the Inquirer over them. What will he do next? Inquires the Odeobol Chronicle.

"Certainly the people will vote for Governor Carroll if he is nominated. The situation is not so bad as to call for the election of a democrat," says the Thompson Courier. "But the idea of having a senator in an almost wholly progressive state is absurd."

"We should have county and state good roads meetings every year," says the Grundy Democrat. "They don't make good roads, but they make public sentiment that will make them."

"There is one good way of defeating the unscrupulous machinations of the wicked food trust," points out the Tama Herald—"make a garden. There will be little work necessary, but you won't get nearly as hot as in trying to express your opinion of the Beef Parons and the Hog Monopolists."

"If the purpose of the Aldrich-Cannon forces is not to favor the great interests at the expense of the masses of the people, then we can not see what is in it for them," says the Eldora Ledger. "To our view no proposition was ever more clearly demonstrated. These leaders who assume to be the expounders of true republicanism, have gotten entirely off of the old foundation."

"Iowa republicans ought to endorse the course of her senators at the coming primaries," says the Osage News. "If such an endorsement appears to slap the Taft administration, so much the better. Let Iowa republicans make no mistake in standing by Dooliver and Cummins."

This year the New Hampton Tribune (dem.) believes that Hon. J. B. Sullivan of Des Moines should accept the nomination of his party and make the fight.

"If the administration rate bill is wrong, shouldn't Cummins and Dooliver and every other honest man help knock the stuffing out of it?" asks the Sheldon Sun. "Is the administration guaranteed that the bill is right?"

Undesirable Jurymen. [West's Docket.] The jury commissioner of Chicago, recently objected to the drawing of certain classes of citizens for jury duty, and his objections to them were approved by the court. The original list prepared by the commissioners is as follows:

Actors, because they have no fixed abode. Brokers and foreign tailors, because, as a rule, not of sufficient education. Boiler-makers, because of defective hearing. Saloonkeepers and bartenders, because of their occupation. Train dispatchers and tower signalmen, because they are doing a greater service at their regular positions. Medical and theological students, because they are exempt. Peddlers, junk dealers, and scavengers, for obvious reasons.

The commissioners also sought to exclude all those persons who in pursuit of their daily task habitually accept tips. This list would include waiters, porters, barbers, cabmen and the like; but the court decided that the objection of the commissioner was not men of that class and refused to ban them from the list. The list finally barred, however, is worthy of consideration by courts in all parts of the country.

IOWA NEWSPAPERS

SAVE THEM FOR REFERENCE. [Tama News.] The speeches of Senator Dooliver on the special savings bank bill and that of Senator Cummins on the administration railroad bill, both delivered on the floor of the senate recently, are worth saving. If you have and file them away. Before the next two campaigns are over you will want to refer to them.

RAILROADS FOR PALMER. [Cincinnati Chronicle.] The railroads are actively at work to secure the renomination of Dave Palmer for railroad commissioner. The old man has served them faithfully, and they will spare no effort to retain him as a member of the commission. Mr. Benjamin J. Salinger, Jr. holds the office of chief agent for the Milwaukee, with headquarters in Sioux City. Receiving orders to get busy, Mr. Salinger sent out letters to his acquaintances in various counties, urging them to circulate petitions for Palmer's nomination. Addressing a friend of the Chronicle's man, Mr. Salinger wrote as follows from Sioux City under date of March 2:

Dear — I enclose you herewith blanks for the nomination of Colonel Palmer for railroad commissioner when you have a chance. I have a great personal interest. I shall be glad to reciprocate upon opportunity if you will have them signed and make proper advantage on the back and return to me. With cordial personal regards, I am, Sir, Yours very truly, BENJAMIN J. SALINGER, JR.

Mr. Salinger, we note, has "great personal interest" in Colonel Palmer's candidacy. As an employee of the Milwaukee it becomes his duty to advise great personal interest in the

nomination of state officials who will serve the Milwaukee and other railroads instead of the people.

We cite this incident to impress upon republican voters the importance of defeating Colonel Palmer at the June primary. He is the candidate of the railroads, and if renominated and re-elected he will serve the railroads.

BERTEL'S NEW PEAS.

Wonder if it was Bert Kelz who started the newest story on Governor Carroll? They say it was he who started the schoolhouse collar scandal about Iowa's dairymaid governor. At any rate the latest is that Governor Carroll was spotted eating peas with his fork at a polite function in a fashionable home in Des Moines shortly after his ascendancy to the exalted office of governor. The matter was so painful that some of his friends held a conference over it, but none of them dared to approach the governor and give him a tip that his spoon was the proper tool to use in eating peas. The matter was embarrassing to all of them that they finally laid the matter before Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at Washington, and Jim immediately got busy and had Wizard Burbank called up on the carpet to see what he could do to straighten out the dilemma. The farmer bank expert made several months ago that he had finally prepared a cross between a marrowfat pea and a Lima bean, the result being a flat pea that will not slip off the governor's fork. The new pea is called the Marrowlime, the name being derived from the names of both of its parents. The seed may be obtained of any congressman.

SOME ANCIENT REMEDIES.

Oldtime medicine was a fearful and wonderful, quite as fearful and wonderful as the medicine of today. For illustrations, in "Culpepper's School of Physic," published in 1723, one prescription reads: "The cough is easily cured if the party troubled with it spit three or four times into a frog's mouth, but it must be into the mouth of the frog, not the frog's mouth, which is a little water."

Some other prescriptions in this book are as follows: "A comb made of the right horn of a ram cures the headache if it be on the right side of the head being rubbed with it; if of the left horn, rub the left side." "To draw a tooth without pain, fill an earthen crucible full of emmets or ants (call them by which name you will), eggs and all, and when you have burned them, keep the ashes with which if you touch a tooth it will drop out." "Mark where a swine rubs himself, then cut off a piece of the wood and rub any swollen part with it, and it will help it, with this proviso, where the hog rubs his head it helps the swelling of the head, and where the neck those of the neck, etc."

"Shave the crown of the head of one that is sick and lay upon the shaved place rusk stamped with oil of roses, binding it on, and if the party sneeze within six hours after he will live; or else not."

AS TO DRAINAGE TAXES.

It becomes more and more apparent that the drainage law should be amended to provide a more satisfactory way of just time of settlement by the papers of the special tax. At present as soon as the board of supervisors accepts the report of the appraisers, and finally fixes the amount of the tax against each individual or piece of property, the entire amount of the levy is spread upon the books of the county treasurer, and unless paid immediately it begins to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent; and in case it goes past the following March 1st, a special penalty is added thereto.

It is not strange that before any expenditure has been had in the work, this should have appeared to be a simple and proper method of adjusting the matter; but the years of practical drainage construction have demonstrated its inequity, and its unnecessary hardship upon those who are already in many cases, bearing a heavy burden. The law comes to our mind on case in Greene county wherein a ditch was estimated to cost \$10,000, and of this amount \$7,000 was paid in cash by property owners in the district a year ago; but no work has yet been done on this ditch and some of the tax-payers will be out of the use of their money at least two years before they get a penny's worth of benefit. This may be an exceptional case, but it is one of many others of the same kind.

The law more or less aggravates that a small property owner, one-third of the special tax should be due and payable as soon as the contract is let; another third should be payable when the engineer certifies to the board of supervisors that the work is completed and that when the work is completed and accepted, in a good many cases the tax-payer, in order to pay the special tax in cash, goes to the bank and borrows the money, paying 8 per cent for its use; and then to see if he is in the county treasury, is not only very aggravating, but is positively a wrong. In behalf of a very large number of persons who in the flat portions of the state are carrying heavy burdens of taxation for the purpose of carrying out these public improvements, the law should be altered, along the lines suggested, by the coming general assembly.

GETTING BACK TO THE SOIL.

[Real Estate Journal.] The population of this country is restless. It is the time, and in this restless people are moving hither and yon, changing occupation, seeking other employment, other environments, and in their moving about they go from country to town and from town to country. Farmers are retiring and moving on the farm and townspeople are disatisfied and are moving back to the land. This has been going on for years, sometimes in favor of the country and sometimes favoring the town. We hear of those who better themselves by moving from country to town, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Then, occasionally we hear of a person who betters his condition greatly by moving from city to country. Of this latter class we wish to speak about at this time.

We have in mind a man who engaged in the lumber business and because of some intricacies in the business of which he had not become aware, he was closed out. Being a builder he began the business of building and was fairly successful when he lost his health and in a few months he had lived up his substance and was obliged to get out. An opportunity afforded for moving into an abandoned farm house and the owner of the land gave the bigness of his heart to him that he could have the lots and waste land about the

house rent free. By the help of the wife and children the land was prepared in a fashion. One boy would help a neighbor and a team was obtained from him to do the plowing. The plots plowed were such as ordinarily went to waste. These plots were planted to onions, were cultivated by hand by various members of the family, the father being able to help only a small portion of the time in the fall the family sold \$900 worth of onions from what had been waste land. The next year poultry and a couple of cows were added to the working capital of the family and the father partially regained his health. This year about \$1,000 was made on the combined interests of the family. Then a farm was rented, the father becoming strong again, and finally it was bought, and within six years after this invalid, bankrupt man had left the town he had 240 acres of good Iowa land paid for and he was out of debt. It simply shows what pluck and intensive farming can do, and illustrates what is in store for more people where the sons are sent away to the Dakotas or Canada to obtain new lands. There are scores of farms in Iowa where there are plenty of acres for both father and son, but the sons are let go to some newer state. This is not as it should be, for father and sons should stick together and when intensive farming is carried on. This is what we believe ought to be done.

We have other instances of successes of this kind, and there are many failures at the same time. We know of a man who worked in a factory until his health was shattered. He was told to get out of the factory and away from the city. He went a few miles out over New Jersey and bought a small, worn-out farm, which was so poor that the last owner could not make a living on it. This man's neighbors felt sorry for him and rendered him all the help they could. He went to work and by intensive methods soon had the farm yielding good crops. Twelve years have gone and the owner has made enough to take his family on a tour to Europe and attend to the income of his small farm is present times greater than any farm in that vicinity, and its owner is rich and well. So, then back to the land means that many who are now doing very poorly can do better by going back to the land and taking the farm of the fellow who has retired and who will not engage in the real problem of intensive farming. To this end we suggest that the father keep the sons about him by building little cottages for them and dividing up the area of the large farm and letting them farm it. Those who are retiring from the farm and moving to town would do well to place on their farms industrious men of the towns who are willing to work hard. Would only recommend this in absence of sons to take up the work.

For Sunday Reading

All Sorts of Opinions

Religious Effect of Carnegie Gifts. Dr. David J. Burrall, of the Marble Collegiate church, New York, seems to join the accusing forces against our colleges in a recent address delivered in Chicago. He declared that, in his judgment, the Carnegie gifts were the most significant movement in modern times in the interests of agnosticism in general education. These words, as reported in the New York Evening Post, were uttered in an address before the convention of the western section of the Presbyterian Alliance, held in New York. The clergyman also referred to the fact that he had "been called to task for saying that the biblical instruction in Princeton University has been under the direction of a man who does not believe in the inspired trustworthiness of the scriptures as the word of God."

"Again, in his opinion, the pernicious influence of puritanical views which would fain conform the conduct of the clergy to rules and regulations which have long since become obsolete for the rest of the world. Lingering and archaic opinions of this kind, which are the work of a minister in positions apart from the people whom he serves. The minister may not go to the play, for instance, even when it is a play which would benefit him physically, mentally, and spiritually. The rest of the congregation will go, but he must remain away and set a bad example to whom and for what, pray? The position is utterly irrational and senseless, but opinion on the matter is well-nigh universal.

Worth a Dollar a Drop.

Fred Patchem, Manlius, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was afflicted with kidney trouble which caused an almost constant pain in my back and inflammation in my bladder. Other remedies did not even relieve me, but two 50 cent bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured me and I have not had any symptoms of kidney trouble for over two years."—McBride & Will Drug Company.

To Clarify Rainwater.

To clarify the cloudy rainwater and render it fit for washing and household purposes, measure two ounces of powdered alum and two ounces of borax, for each barrel, and add it to the water. In a few hours the sediment will settle, and the water will be clarified and fit for use.

A Timely Protection.

Everyone knows the after effects of La Grippe are often more dangerous than the disease. So often it leads to pneumonia, which a weakened heart action makes fatal. La Grippe coughs that strain and weaken the system yield quickly to the healing and strengthening qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar.—McBride & Will Drug Company.

Inconspicuous.

A lady man will go up to the lake for the summer and claim that he has not had time to send even a picture postcard to dear friends at home, and yet he will go out, day after day, and drop a line to fishes who love him not.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kid You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Visitors always welcome. Hall over 105-107 West Main. MARSHALL LODGE, 105, A. F. & A. M.—First degree work March 22, at 7:30 p. m.

R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNET CHAPTER No. 23, R. A. M.—Stated convocation Monday, March 21, 7:30 p. m.

George H. Boggis, E. M. F. I. S. Hildesheim, Secretary. KING SOLOMON COUNCIL, R. & S. M.—Stated assembly Monday, March 21, 7:30 p. m.

A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. I. T. Forbes, Rec.

ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY No. 30, K. T.—Stated convocation Tuesday evening, March 22, 1910, at 7:30 sharp. Sir Knights be present if possible. E. M. Wilbur, W. M.

Fred Wallace, M. D. CENTRAL CHAPTER No. 67, O. E. S.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, March 16, at 7:30.

Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fulerton, Secretary.

lad, bringing the congregation into touch with the vital needs of the people, bringing some as likely to be a drain upon the resources of the congregation, but the work has been maintained and enlarged. Now the only regret on the part of the congregation is its inability to expand the work to meet the demands.

"Other churches have become interested in the work, and the multiplication of church milk-stations is now an interesting and hopeful possibility in New York."

Mistakes of Ministers.

Other causes than the unproductiveness of families are adduced by Dr. Brady to account for the decrease in the ministry. He mentions the present confusion of doctrinal standards, which offers no answers to an inquiring spirit. Then the old question of salaries is not forgotten; but a fresh contribution to the discussion is his reflection on the "ecclesiastical blacklist." We read: "In ecclesiastical life the workings of the blacklist, unofficially, indefinable, but it is, as unchecked and unwhimpered. Let the clergyman make a mistake, not necessarily in morals but in manners or in methods; let him fall in a particular work, be the cause what they may, no matter how much despised, but he must remain in that position. The average man does not look forward with relish to a position with such possibilities.

"The usual every-day hero and martyr is not only born, but he must be bred to the sacred office. The influence of puritanical views which would fain conform the conduct of the clergy to rules and regulations which have long since become obsolete for the rest of the world. Lingering and archaic opinions of this kind, which are the work of a minister in positions apart from the people whom he serves. The minister may not go to the play, for instance, even when it is a play which would benefit him physically, mentally, and spiritually. The rest of the congregation will go, but he must remain away and set a bad example to whom and for what, pray? The position is utterly irrational and senseless, but opinion on the matter is well-nigh universal.

"It is a culmination of these things which has caused the steady decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry, and which accounts for the terrible situation."

Worth a Dollar a Drop.

Fred Patchem, Manlius, N. Y., writes: "For a long time I was afflicted with kidney trouble which caused an almost constant pain in my back and inflammation in my bladder. Other remedies did not even relieve me, but two 50 cent bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured me and I have not had any symptoms of kidney trouble for over two years."—McBride & Will Drug Company.

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