

# The Lower Coast Gazette.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE LOWER COAST: AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FISHERIES AND COMMERCE.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 10.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY  
NATION'S NEW CHIEF  
EXECUTIVE.

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take  
Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army  
and Navy Urged—Panama Canal  
Heartily Approved—Southern Race  
Problem and Labor Legislation  
Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4. — President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

More Legislation Needed.  
To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective co-operation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

Promises Extra Session.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Money Needed for Big Projects.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between

the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

For Army and Navy.  
Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe. Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

Asiatic Immigration.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities, not within our control.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke different views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods. The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

Panama Canal All Right.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect

to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

South and the Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future.

## LATEST NEWS IN LOUISIANA

GOVERNMENT MAY ESTABLISH  
DEMONSTRATION FARMS IN  
EAST BATON ROUGE.

CROWLEY TO HAVE FIG CANNERY

Gas and Oil in Paying Quantities Reported to Have Been Found.

Carload of Babies Distributed Among Catholic Homes.

Mansfield.—The Texas and Pacific passenger and freight depot at Mansfield Junction was destroyed by fire. Part of the cotton platform and the agent's residence escaped destruction. The loss is about \$15,000.

Baton Rouge.—Information has been received here that the Amite River Outing Club's tugboat and houseboat sunk on Amite river Tuesday. This is the third time the houseboat of this club has found its way to the bottom.

Alexandria.—Material is being placed on the site for the erection of the big stove factory of the Dalton Clark company. The factory is to be built on grounds adjoining the Arantz Bros' hardware mill, in the south end of the city.

Alexandria.—A novel sight to Alexandrians was the distribution of a carload of babies at the Southern Pacific depot. The passenger train had a special car attached to it containing 40 babies, which are being distributed in Catholic homes by the New York Foundlings Hospital.

Grand Cane.—Messrs. Markley and Elan, representing the St. Louis Gas and Oil Company of St. Louis, were here a few days ago taking options on oil lands. They secured 5,100 acres a few miles east of the town, on which they will sink test wells. They believe this parish contains the connecting link between the Caddo and Jennings fields.

Shreveport.—G. M. C. Massey, aged 60, a Methodist minister and farmer of Pickton, Wood county, Tex., pleaded guilty in the Federal court to circulating counterfeit bills. Judge Barber suspended sentence. Dr. W. L. Baber testified that the old man was mentally irresponsible. A brother, two sons and several Wood county neighbors were here in Massey's defense.

Covington.—Manager Cassels of the mill at Folsom, lately purchased by Cantrelle & Sons of this place, left here to look over the property and get everything in shape to begin operations on about March 1. Mr. Cassels states that there is standing timber enough near the mill to keep it busy for over 20 years.

Covington.—Peter Didian, an employe of Jahuke, and living with his family on the Jahuke place, just below town, was here with his family to view the carnival and then started home with his family in a small naphtha launch. When nearly home he lost his balance and fell overboard and before the boat could be righted he had drowned.

Covington.—During the past week several thousand copies of a small pamphlet entitled "Souvenir of the Ozon Belt," were distributed among the visitors to New Orleans hotels, and already the good results are beginning to be felt. The past few days the arrivals have increased to a marked degree, and among those who have registered are many people from the North.

Estherwood.—The Eureka rice mill has closed down for a few days. They are getting in more rough rice stock and will make another good run. The rice market is active. The Midland rice mill is at rest for a while, awaiting more rough rice stock which is coming in. D. Romero, near Mermen-tau, La., has nearly 300 acres plowed and most of the land prepared for cane planting is nearly completed in this section.

Baton Rouge.—Charging that the chemical preparation used by the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad had killed six of his cows and four yearlings, Davis S. McHugh has filed suit against the railroad for \$240 to recover the damage which he says he has sustained. The bill recites that the railroad used this chemical to kill grass along the right of way of the road, which was not fenced in so as to keep cattle off. The cattle were in good, healthy condition when they went on the road's right of way to graze, and in a few days after eating the poisoned grass were taken sick and died.

Baton Rouge.—The five Holden brothers were brought to the city from St. Tammany parish, where they were convicted on the charge of burglary, and were placed in the state penitentiary. This is the first time that five brothers were ever lodged in the penitentiary at one time. They are sentenced to five years. The other brother was only on the 16th of this month released from the penitentiary. He practically got out of prison the same day that his five brothers were put in stripes.

Plaquemine.—Suit has been filed in the Twenty-first Judicial District Court by Judge Calvin K. Schwing against Rev. John J. Holtgrove and James E. Dunlap, asking for \$50,000 damages in solido for certain alleged libelous and slanderous articles appearing from time to time in the Iberville Sentinel and the Daily Champion.

Crowley.—Great interest has been shown in this section in the subject of drainage and the result has been that a company engaged in digging ditches with machinery has moved its machinery to Crowley and is doing a large amount of ditching. The company is now engaged on the Lovell farm, between Crowley and Rayne, where it has contracted to construct several miles of six-foot ditches for the drainage of rice fields. Many farmers of this section have contracted for the construction of drainage ditches to drain their rice farms.

Crowley.—J. B. Foley of Crowley, who has a thousand-acre rice farm in Vermillion parish, near Guoydan, has nearly 8,000 trees in all. He expects to plant 80 acres more next season. He will erect on his farm a fig cannery, with a capacity to take care of 200 acres of figs. He expects to purchase enough figs, in addition to the 140 acres on his own farm, to run his cannery to the full limit next season. Mr. Foley purchased his trees in Texas, buying the yellow Magnolia variety, which is said to be the best for cannery purposes. Interest in fig culture has been aroused in this section, and it is stated that a number of orchards of considerable size will be planted and a number of canneries will be built.

Bacon Rouge.—The United States government, if it secures the proper encouragement from the planters of the parish and business men of the city, will establish a list of demonstration farms in East Baton Rouge parish and in other parishes east of the Mississippi. Dr. J. E. Evans, field agent in charge of the government demonstration farm work in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, made this statement. Dr. Evans was in conference with Col. Charles Schuler, commissioner of agriculture and immigration, regarding the demonstration farm work in Louisiana. He was accompanied by District Representative Perrin of St. Landry parish, who has charge of the demonstration farms surrounding St. Landry.

Jonesville.—The patrons and citizens of this town and the surrounding country have made up a subscription list of \$1,000 for the erection of another building to replace the high school burned here February 1, but on account of the financial condition of everyone, caused by the extreme short crops of last year, the list and amount to be collected will be short, the burned building having cost \$5,000. This will prove a sad loss to the town and surrounding country as the wagonette system was successfully made use of and the school had an enrollment of over 100 pupils and prospects of an increase for the next season. School is being taught in a rented store building, but whenever the weather is cold sessions are suspended, as heating is impracticable.

Crowley.—Investigation of the statement recently made to the effect that two hundred families had moved from this territory since the adoption of prohibition shows that from January 4 to February 24, inclusive, 32 families moved out and 23 families moved in. The records of three railroad offices also show 75 per cent of those moving out were from the territory tributary to Crowley, and not from the city. Instead of Crowley losing more than 200 families as stated, Crowley and its tributary territory has had a net loss of only nine families since the adoption of prohibition. This loss is attributed rather to the shifting of families at the beginning of the rice season than to the influences of prohibition. The figures given above are taken from signed statements by the local agents of three railroads running into Crowley.

Baton Rouge.—Taking the volume of business done by the feedstuff and fertilizer inspection department as an indication, the amount of fertilizer which will be used by the farmers this year on the crops will be larger than ever before in the history of the state. Both the inspection department and the chemists of the state experiment station are busy as a result of the season's business, which is now well under way. Samples of all fertilizer shipments which are made into the state are inspected and analyzed to determine whether or not they come up to the guarantee of the makers. The fertilizer is being used more generally this year because the boll weevil has gotten over a larger territory, and intense cultivation, with fertilization, is necessary to raise a crop, with the boll weevil in the field, by the 1st of August.

Many.—It is reported on good authority that gas and oil in paying quantities have been found at Columbus, Sabine parish. The prospectors have guards around the wells, and will allow no intruders. They have not bored for three weeks, and it is now reported that they propose to get into Houston, Tex., and New Orleans with pipe lines as soon as possible so as to get in before other companies, and nearly all the land in that neighborhood has been leased and no lands are leased unless the title is passed on by competent attorneys.

## WHEAT MAY GO TO \$1.25

JAMES A. PATTEN, KING OF PIT,  
MAKES PREDICTION.

Has Squeezed Nearly Three Million  
Out of Four New Yorkers,  
and May Get More.

Chicago.—Wheat went to \$1.19 a bushel Saturday, but it is expected to skip by that point within the next forty-eight hours, under the careful guidance of James A. Patten and the shorts who have not covered their lines are expected to scramble wildly from utter extinction, for Mr. Patten has said forcibly:

"Wheat will go to \$1.25 per bushel." In the meantime, while the Chicago shorts are vainly trying to seek a hole whereby they may escape, there is conversation among the "wise men of the East," including Reginald Vanderbilt, W. H. Moore, Jesse Livermore, Jr., J. Brant Walker and others of the millionaire plunging set who inhabit Wall street. When wheat touched the \$1.19 mark on Saturday the Eastern millionaires faced losses of millions, and if it goes to \$1.25 a bushel, as Mr. Patten predicts, the Wall street bears on wheat will find themselves pinched as they never have been pinched before.

The four New York millionaires are said to be short about 20,000,000 bushels. Their combined losses are now figured at about \$2,720,000. This is based on the calculation that they sold short at \$1.06, and could cover at the present time at \$1.19 a bushel, showing a loss of 13 cents a bushel.

## PACKERS SUED FOR MILLIONS

Charged With Combining to Control  
Price of Meat in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark.—Alleging violations of the anti-trust law, suits to collect penalties aggregating \$19,800,000 have been filed against six big packers in the second division of the circuit court by Attorney General Norwood. The defendants are Swift & Co., Jacob Dold Packing Company, Cudaly Packing Company, Morris Packing Company and the Southern Beef and Provision Company. A penalty of \$3,300,000 is asked for each defendant.

A penalty may be exacted for each day the law has been violated, and the enormous sums asked are based upon that provision of the law.

The packing companies are alleged to have been in an illegal combination to control prices of meats in Arkansas and defeat competition. The combination has existed since Jan. 19, 1907, according to the allegations of the petitions.

## LIFE TERM FOR 46 CENTS

Chicago Highwaymen Get Full Benefit of Illinois Law.

Chicago.—Theft of 46 cents, accomplished with the aid of revolvers, brought quick and severe retribution to three highwaymen. They were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Joliet penitentiary.

The severe punishment was made possible under the law which provides life imprisonment in cases of highway robbery committed with the aid of deadly weapons.

The defendants were Harry Dalrymple, Edward Schilhorn and Robert McGants. An hour after the robbery one of the robbers was arrested. He confessed, and in another hour his two companions were captured. The next day two of them confessed. The same day all were indicted. They had been in the county jail only a day when they were taken into court and placed on trial.

## LUKE E. WRIGHT NOT SLAUGHTERED

Report That He Is to Go to the Supreme Bench Is Denied.

Washington.—"The report from Memphis that I am to be appointed a judge of the supreme court by President Taft shortly after inauguration is all booh," declared Gen. Luke E. Wright, secretary of war. "I am not slated for any government position in the next administration, and it is my intention to return to Memphis a few days after March 4 to resume the practice of law. The statement that I have taken a five years' lease on the house I now occupy here is not true," added Secretary Wright.

## DEATH CHANGES MAJORITY.

Third Member of Missouri Legislature Dead This Session.

Jefferson City, Mo.—E. M. Kerr, a representative of Hickory county, died Sunday. He is the third member to die during the present session, and leaves the Republicans without a majority in the house. Seventy-two votes are required to pass bills, and while the Republicans originally had one more than this number, they now have one less. The Democrats also lost one by death.

## The Unattainable.

Seeking the unattainable is for a man to try to find a corner in the house for some undisturbed reading without its having to be dusted ten minutes after he begins.—New York Press.

## About Gossiping.

"Talk about women being gossips," said a woman on the car the other day. "When my husband and two or three male friends get together, no man's reputation is safe."—Detroit Free Press.

## "THE MARRYING SQUIRE"

Justice George E. Law Has Broken All Records.

George E. Law, Justice of the Peace, 13½ Franklin St., Brazil, Ind., is known far and wide as the "Marrying Squire" from the fact that he has married more couples than any other official in Indiana. Judge Law wrote a letter in 1906, recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, which he said had made a bad back well, enabled him to sleep better nights and feel more fit for work. The treatment also cleared up the urine. On January 5, 1909, Judge Law confirmed his previous testimony. "I have recommended this remedy to many people since I first used it," said he.

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

## ROUGH STUFFING.



The Tiger—it was bad enough to be cut off in my prime, but to be stuffed by an amateur taxidermist is really too hard to bear!

## HAD AWFUL WEEPING ECZEMA.

Face and Neck Were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

## Cuticura Proved a Great Success.

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema itched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

## They Meant Business.

A Chicago stage manager was telling of amusing incidents of blunders and errors caused by stage fright. In a romantic play, recently revived, one of the minor characters, a dairy maid, comes forward at the end of a recital of a love romance, and comments as follows:

"Hope filled their youths and whetted their love; they pledged their troth!"  
But at one of the performances the girl who played the dairy maid was absent without notice. At the last moment the manager gave the lines to a shepherdess, who had never had lines to speak before, and who was excessively nervous when her cue came. This is what the astonished audience heard:

"Hope filled their trough and blighted their love; they whetted their tooth!"

Down the Old Road.  
The big autumn moon rolled up above the frosty pines.  
"You like to go out driving?" he said after a long silence.

"Yes," she answered, nestling closer to him.  
"And you always like to go with a young man who knows how to handle the ribbons?"  
"Well, er—sometimes I like to go with a young man who knows how to drop them."

And after that the old horse joggled along unguided.

## NEW IDEA Helped Wis. Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:  
"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a brazer." (delusion.) "Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum."  
"When we made it right we liked it and were relieved of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, steeper nerves, better temper, etc."

"These changes were not sudden, but relief increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee."

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they boiled Postum according to directions on pkg., until it was dark and rich, they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being" in pgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.