Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. All Druggists
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Saving Money in the Kitchen.

For a season of prosperity in which people of all classes are expected to share in the general material good, there has been a good deal of spouting of kitchen philosophy upon the text, "To save or not to save." In the present labor troubles it has been advocated as a panacea for nearly all ills; preachers of the doctrines of the man who had not where to lay his head have quoted Edward Atkinson's school of domestic science and told how it is possible for an able-bodied workingman in Chicago to work upon a diet that will cost him only 70 cents for seven days. One preacher, indeed, "in the absence of the rest of the family," lived for four weeks on the Edward Atkinson bill of fare for a total of $2.80, and his after testimony—some time after—was to the effect that he never before had lived so well and felt so well.

The question that arises with the layman who eats meats as his purse affords and his appetite seems to demand is: "If 'chuck' beef is to become one of the prime necessities of the Sunday dinner and dinner of every other day in the week, what will the butchers do with the porterhouse and sirloin and tenderloin steaks, the rib roasts and the best rump cuts?"

It is a situation suggesting the other question: "If man is to confine himself altogether to a vegetable diet when nine-tenths of the vegetation is not adapted to assimilation in his stomach, to say nothing of its relish, where are the other creatures of the earth to find life and lodgment?"

As to the question of beef, a market man who has made more than a market man's study of the beef carcass insists that already the demand for "chuck" beef on the market has forced the price of it beyond most portions of the beef. These neck and shoulder portions of a beef contain a great percentage of bone, and in the disposition of cuts there is no effort to cut away the bone. In the sirloin steak, with its superfluous bone, trimming is done in marked degree, and until much of this has been cut away the steak is not put on the scales.

With this in favor of the sirloin steak in general, the difference between the chuck cut at 8 or 9 cents a pound and the sirloin at 18 cents may be said to be comparatively slight. For the better portions of the chuck cuts, too, the price frequently is 10 or 11 cents.

Shank beef is one of the standbys of the kitchen philosopher. In the shank is the marrow bone, and the surrounding gristly tissue, which may have all the elements for flavoring soups, but which, reduced to a dish for mastication, becomes an overloading substance for almost any stomach. There is slight nutriment in any soup; when taken by a hard working man its effect is to prevent his eating enough of other nutritious foods to last him through to the next meal. To the brain worker and the man of sedentary employment, soup that is served hot is regarded as one of the most necessary dishes for a dinner, in that it takes off the keen edge of the appetite and discourages overeating.

Round steaks, cut from the thigh of the beef, are regarded as really the most nutritious portions of the beef carcass. If the beef be tender these cuts may be the sweetest and best flavored. But they are webbed with a stringy, threadlike series of muscles that are by no means capable of being masticated for digestion.

Once it is dressed, one-half of the weight of the ordinary beef, including bone, is capable of being cut up into more or less desirable portions for the market. The butcher who sells to the retail trade must have his profits from each carcass, and if the Atkinson philosophy is to teach that the choice cuts of the carcass should not be bought, the logical conclusion is that the profits must be set upon the chuck portions.

Touching upon the vegetarian theory in connection with beef, it requires about eight acres of land crops to bring a market steer to maturity and to a condition for the shambles. Between the cow and the calf in the first year of its existence one acre of good land will be required; in the second full year the crops from two acres of grassland, and in the third year three acres of grassland and the corn from an acre of good soil will be needed to round the creature up for market. So far as the grass crops are concerned the least measure of work is required of the farmer. Save for the cutting of hay for the winter, the creature gathers its own food from the ground. Only in the feeding of grain for the fattening processes is there a tax upon the grower and upon the soil.

Eight acres of ground to 800 pounds of dressed beef appears to be a big appropriation, but in the ordinary farm yard and pasture the keeping of beef stock carries with it as side products butter and cream, pork, chickens, and eggs to preserve the equilibrium. If vegetarianism were to take universal hold in the world, the north temperate and south temperate zones would become depopulated. In the United States if man were to take up the diet and attempt to live without taking the life of one of the lower animals, these creatures would multiply into devouring millions, devastating his fields of grain beyond the possibility of feeding those depending upon these crops.

The time was in the earlier history of the Western states when squirrels and raccoons and deer had to be shot to keep them from devouring the Indian corn which the settler planted in bottom fields along the creeks and rivers. Today in Indiana and Southern Illinois the migration of the crows becomes a menace to the farmers whose corn is left late in the fields. The crow is one of the shyest of all the birds and the man with a gun who gets a shot at one of them in a lifetime of shooting is rare. Because of this the early winter shows millions of these great black birds cawing and feeding and flocking in the cornfields of Illinois and Indiana as far south as the Ohio river.

Saving the pennies in order that the dollars may look out for themselves is another trite phrase in kitchen philosophy. In this the principle that money simply is a medium of exchange is lost; it becomes to the enthusiast a something to be hoarded for an intrinsic value that it does not have. One of the best recipes for hard times possible to man would be a canvass of the masses of the people converting them to the philosophy of saving at every point. Let them eat chuck beef, ignore the conventionalities of good dressing, strip the parlor, dining room and bed room of every article not absolutely necessary to a bare existence, and then begin to put away every available coin, great and small, that comes to their fingers.

Suppose these millions thus accumulated go into the savings banks. Through the medium of the borrowers it may get to the light again, logically, but hardly practically. For about the time the chuck end of the beef carcass is the only portion of the beef in demand, and other household necessities are cut to the finest possible line, the small shopkeeper has taken up the cry of hard times. He keeps it up as a necessity, and no other note spreads with so much rapidity and certainty. The small depositor in the savings bank has felt the situation, and a run on a savings bank nearly always has marked the first demonstrations of a panic. Money is taken out and secreted, and the household expenses are still further cut; men with overconfidence only a few weeks before lose all confidence; capital shows its inherent timidity, and in this manner one of the greatest evidences of good times is turned to the account of ruin and panic.

Fifteen years ago, somebody of a systematically saving turn patented a pocket savings bank, designed to hold dimes, and which would not release its hold upon its contents till the bank was full. The result in six months was a scarcity of these silver pieces beyond toleration of business men everywhere. There were no dimes to be had, and not till the craze began to die out did these silver coins return to circulation to stay.

At the present time in civilization the best conservator of good times is the man who spends freely. If he should keep it up till he is gray of head and dim of eye, saving nothing, he may have a short, hard future ahead of him and his blunted senses, but he has a recollection of a rare past when his tastes were keen and responsive.

NO MONEY FOR "IDIOTIC GUSH"

Continued From First Page.

quiring for the United States the dominance of the Pacific. Those railroads, the men and the corporations that have built them, have rendered a very great service to the community. The men who are building the great steamship lines have likewise rendered a very great service to the community.

"Every man who has made wealth or used it in developing great legitimate business enterprises has been of benefit and not harm to the country at large. Great good has come from the development of our railroad systems; great good has been done by the individuals and corporations that have made that development possible; and in return, good has been to them and not harm when they are required to obey the law."

As the guest of the Trades and Labor assembly of Silver Bow county, President Roosevelt tonight addressed 20,000 people at Columbia garden. During his trip to the train immense bonfires flamed on every mountain point. The president left for the South at 10 p. m.

Contemporary History.

In support of his contention, in the Pall Mall Magazine, that "the English public schoolboy is one of the most ignorant creatures on the face of the earth," R. C. Lehmann gives the following conversation, for the accuracy in reporting which he vouches:

They were passing through Trafalgar square, a senior man and a junior, and this was the dialogue:

The Junior—That's Nelson on the column, isn't it?

The Senior—Yes, of course. You know what he did?

The J.—Oh, yes; thrashed the French somewhere.

The S.—Yes, and the Spanish fleet, too.

The J. (surprised)—Oh, the Spanish, did he? I thought we'd always been pals with the Spaniards. When was that? (Tenatively)—Somewhere about Queen Elizabeth's time?

(Explanations ensue.)

The J. (resuming)—But who was this other Napoleon that you say got thrashed by the Germans. I didn't know there were more than one.

The S. (desperately)—Can you tell me any wars that have taken place during the nineteenth century?

The J. (reflecting)—Let me see. (Brightly.) Oh, yes; there's the Boer war.

The S.—Right. Now for another.

The J.—I can't remember any others. Never heard of 'em. (Correcting himself.) Oh, by the way, the Americans and the Cubans had a bit of a dust up, didn't they?

A Slump in S. & P.

A certain unsophisticated farmer purchased, on the advice of a good friend of his, a broker, a modest block of railroad stock, and henceforth the stock market interested him most when the newspaper was delivered. He observed a week or so after his investment that the stock was off two points, so he straightway made for the city to see about it.

Never had he ridden in an elevator, so when he reached the skyscraper in which his broker had offices, he toiled up to the sixth floor. Emerging on the landing he espied a clever-looking youth carrying a paper, and ignorant of city ways he cried out:

"Young man, do you know if S. & P. is going up or —"

"Going down, sir," cried the boy, as the descending elevator reached him. Next minute he had stepped into the cage and disappeared.

With panic in his eyes the farmer rushed to his broker and was with difficulty persuaded that S. & P. was not on the verge of a collapse.—New York Press.

The Right of Way.

County Judge Joseph B. Eggleston of Cortland, was recently telling stories of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the court of appeals. Judge Eggleston had related how his distinguished schoolmate had cut his name in the desks and walls of the old country schoolhouse and finally passed on to a memory of one snowy day when young Parker was trudging along the narrow path between drifts and met the team of a crabbed superannuated Methodist clergyman who consistently refused to turn out for those who fared on foot. Parker walked up to the horse's head, seized the bridle, and before the parson recovered from his surprise led the team into a snowdrift and tied the horse securely by the reins to a fence.

"And that," said Judge Eggleston, "was the first time that Judge Parker laid down the judicial principle that the pedestrian has the right of way."—New York Times.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL SIGNS TRAINMEN'S SCHEDULE

New Agreement Grants a Twelve and Fifteen Per Cent Increase in Wages and Eliminates Double Heading—Five Hundred Men Are Benefited by the Wage Scale.

In view of the action taken by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Great Western and other lines centering in St. Paul, the Wisconsin Central had decided to increase the wages of its trainmen, granting them a 12 and 15 per cent advance, the same as was given by the other roads.

Double heading is also eliminated by the new wage and labor scale just adopted and signed by the men. The practice will be confined to b restricted about about Fond du Lac, Wis., where the grades are comparatively steep and traffic is heavy.

The increase given was almost voluntary. The men made known their demands about two weeks ago, and the wage question was at once taken up by the company officials at Milwaukee. There was but little or no discussion on the double-header proposition, as the action of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific settled that question. General Superintendent E. F. Potter readily agreed to eliminate the helper service or to pay double wages where the train crews are obliged to handle a double-header train.

In detail the terms agreed upon are almost identical with those granted to the Northern Pacific trainmen. Freight brakemen and conductors will receive an increase of 15 per cent; passenger trainmen are to get an advance of 15 per cent, and yard men will hereafter work on the Chicago, instead of the St. Paul scale, which is an increase in pay of one-half a cent an hour. Baggagemen are included in the increase and will receive a flat advance of 15 per cent.

The settlement with the Wisconsin Central was effected without the aid or intercession of the national officers of the trainmen's organization. When the men's grievance committee made their wants known to General Superintendent Potter, two weeks ago, he promised a speedy adjustment. At that time he had under consideration the demands of the telegraphers, who asked for an increase in salary. They were granted the advance, and then Mr. Potter took up the wage question with the trainmen.

From the beginning it was obvious that the men would be granted their demands, both in salary and in the request for the abolition of double-headers. The action of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern had paved the way for a speedy settlement.

The raise, which goes into effect June 1, will benefit about 500 train and yard men.

MAY RUN A TEN-HOUR TRAIN.

A Differential Rate May Cause Further Reduction in Chicago Time.

A still further reduction in the running time of trains from the Twin Cities to Chicago, eventually culminating in a ten-hour train, is something that railroad men believe is more than probable.

Such a service is almost certain to follow a reduction in rates by the longer roads which cannot meet the cut in time made by the Omaha, Milwaukee and Burlington systems.

The report that the Wisconsin Central will ask the Western Passenger association for a $1.50 differential on the rate from the Twin Cities to Chicago, has aroused the shorter lines, which have reduced the running time of their limited trains to twelve hours. It was rumored yesterday that the Milwaukee was likely to add sleepers to its fast mail train, which would virtually mean a ten-hour night service to Chicago.

W. B. Dixon, Northwestern passenger agent of the Milwaukee, was out of the city yesterday, and information as to what that road will do could be obtained. The Omaha, which has the shortest line to Chicago and as good a roadbed as any, can be counted on to meet anything the Milwaukee may start in the way of a reduction in time.

The Great Western does not seem to be ready to take action as yet, and, it is claimed, will adhere to the theory that the average night traveler would as soon receive $1 per hour while on his way to Chicago as to make the faster time, and will, if the pot boils too fiercely, trust to reductions in rates. It is claimed, however, that the Stickney line can meet the time cut if the road officials finally decide on a twelve-hour train.

As an indication that faster time can be made to Chicago, it need only be said that the Wisconsin Central, one of the long lines, is now running its trains as fast as the average speed of the twelve-hour trains of the Omaha and Milwaukee, and its trains are usually on time. There is a difference of about sixty-five miles in favor of the Omaha and Milwaukee, practically two hours in time.

WOOD IS PROMOTED.

General Passenger Agent Becomes Traffic Manager of the Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Pennsylvania, J. R. Wood was appointed traffic manager. The office has just been created.

George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, was promoted to general passenger agent to succeed Mr. Wood. J. B. Thayer Jr. was appointed assistant superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg division. The directors of the Pennsylvania of the Pan Handle company abolished the Pittsburg terminal division now in charge of Supt. Patterson. This change becomes effective June 1.

Other changes were made by the Pennsylvania directors as follows: George D. Dixon, freight traffic manager; Edwin P. Bates, general freight agent; Robert C. Wright, assistant general freight agent; Joseph C. Searles, general coal freight agent; Rufus M. Pile, assistant general passenger agent.

Rains Cause Delay.

The severe wind and rain storms for the past two days had their effect yesterday on railroad traffic and all incoming trains from the South and Southeast were late. Nearly all the lines had more or less trouble with soft tracks and washouts. The Chicago Great Western train from Kansas City, due at 7:25 yesterday morning, was eight hours late, and the train from Chicago arrived four hours behind schedule time. The Omaha train from Sioux City, due at 7:25 yesterday morning, did not get in until 1:20 o'clock, and the Chicago train on the Minneapolis & St. Louis, due at 8 o'clock, arrived about noon. The Rock Island train from St. Louis was four hours late. Other incoming trains were from thirty minutes to an hour late in reaching St. Paul.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS.

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffininess, and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders. Purely vegetable.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N.Y.

Be sure you get "Radway's."

LEAVES NORTHERN PACIFIC.

General Agent Fogarty Will Accept Position with Great Northern.

F. H. Fogarty, general agent for the Northern Pacific at Chicago, is to become assistant general freight agent of the Great Northern in St. Paul. Just when the change will become effective is not known, but Mr. Fogarty will be in St. Paul Friday to arrange with the general officers of the Northern Pacific for the appointment of his successor and to set a time when his resignation will take effect.

Mr. Fogarty's position as assistant to W. W. Braughton with the Great Northern is a new one created because of the stress of business.

It was reported at the time that Assistant General Freight Agent Baird, of the Northern Pacific, was made general freight agent of that system to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. L. Moore that Mr. Fogarty was likely to succeed Mr. Baird as assistant general freight agent. This position went, however, to H. W. Blakely. Right on the heels of this change, comes the report of Mr. Fogarty's resignation, to accept the position of assistant general freight agent of the Great Northern.

C. E. STONE RETURNS.

Says Eastern People Are Interested in Irrigation Problem.

"The people of the East showed a great deal of interest in the resumption of homeseekers' rates to Western points during June, July and August," said Assistant General Passenger Agent C. E. Stone, of the Great Northern road, who yesterday returned from a tour of inspection of the Eastern offices of the company.

"This is because of the great interest of the Eastern people in the irrigation operations to be begun this summer by the federal government in Montana along the line

C. E. STONE,

Assistant General Passenger Agent for the Great Northern.

of the Great Northern," continued Mr. Stone. "Everywhere I went I was asked about what the government was doing in regard to irrigation; when work would be begun and where the first work would be started.

"The general impression in the East is that the government will begin work at once, probably in the Milk river valley, Montana. The first appropriation is $10,000,000. The work is under the direction of the geological survey, and a report will be made soon."

Mr. Stone found the Eastern offices of the company in good condition, and appears to have gained flesh during his tour.

TERMINUS IS CHANGED.

Yellowstone Park Station Is Removed From Cinnabar to Gardiner.

Cinnabar station, formerly the terminus of the Yellowstone Park branch of the Northern Pacific, has been closed, and the depot has been moved three miles south to the boundary of the park at Gardiner, to be used until the completion of the new station.

The moving of the Yellowstone Park terminus of the Northern Pacific to Gardiner, at the entrance to the park, will result in much convenience to tourists, and when the road and the federal government have completed the work now being carried on the park will have an entrance in some measure worthy of that wonderful natural reservation.

The new station of the Northern Pacific will be on a loop, so that trains can be loaded and unloaded, provisioned and started on the return journey to Livingston without so much as uncoupling the cars.

Will Control Interoceanic.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Speyer & Co., of this city, and Speyer Bros., of London, have notified holders of the common stock of the National Railroad Company of Mexico that they have entered into an agreement with the Mexican government whereby it will purchase a large amount of the company's securities. The government will transfer to the banking interests for sale to Mexican National at cost its holdings of $1,000,000 4½ per cent second debenture stock of the Interoceanic Railroad Company of Mexico, Limited. This purchase by the Mexican National, with the preferred and common shares of the Interoceanic already owned, will give it practical control of the Interoceanic and a desirable outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

Boilermakers Are Still Out.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 27.—Richard Totenhoff, president of the Boilermakers' union on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific, says that no boilermakers on the system returned to work today. The company had posted notices in all shops that non-union men would be retained. Mr. Totenhoff says this is a breach of the agreement entered into at the New York conference, which he attended. Totenhoff says that the boilermakers have agreed now to stay out until a settlement is reached with the blacksmiths and the machinists.

Pere Marquette Gets Into Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the Pere Marquette Railroad company will gain an entrance into Chicago. It is said the plans include terminals at Chicago.

Strike Off at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., May 27.—The Union Pacific strike that has been on at all the shops was declared off this evening, and tomorrow all the boilermakers will return to work under the terms of the settlement agreed upon at New York last week.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The summer excursion rates of the Milwaukee from Northfield, Red Wing, Cannon Falls and Faribault will go into effect Saturday. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made. The excursion tickets will be sold Saturday, and are good returning until Monday.

C. O. Johnson, general agent for the Great Western at Kansas City, was a visitor at the St. Paul general offices yesterday.

J. L. Clarke, general agent for the Lake Shore at Chicago, was in St. Paul yesterday.

P. S. U. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington road, is expected in St. Paul today.

The Northern Pacific will ship a special train of thirty carloads of agricultural and threshing machinery to Spokane. The train originates at Racine, Wis., and is sent West by the J. I. Case Threshing company. It will arrive in St. Paul and Minneapolis May 28, and will make day runs through Minnesota and Dakota. The machinery will be disposed of about Spokane.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads have announced that homeseekers' rates of one fare plus $2 to Western points and return will be continued in effect through the months of July, August and September. The homeseekers' tickets will be sold the first and third Tuesday of each month.

Isaac S. Lauck, auditor of disbursements of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, whose home is in Topeka, Kan., died suddenly in Chicago yesterday.

Are You Popular?

THE GLOBE'S Great Complimentary Tours

A free trip to any point in the United States reached by rail. Six persons selected by the readers of The Globe will be sent on an outing tour. The time of going and the selection of various routes presented will be the choice of the successful contestants.

FOUR CONSOLATION PRIZES

A Ticket to Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines or Kansas City

Will Be Given to Each of the Four Next Highest---Making a Total of

Ten Free Trips

The Plan.

The St. Paul Globe has decided to send six people to any point in the United States which they may select on an enjoyable outing tour. The readers of the paper are to decide who shall go. In every issue of the paper will appear an official coupon, which, when filled out and voted as designated and deposited in the ballot box in the business office of the Globe, will be counted for the person voted for.

The six persons receiving the most votes, as stated, will be given their choice of trip.

Remember—any point in the United States may be selected that can be reached by rail.

To—for instance—

New York.	Los Angeles.
Boston.	San Francisco.
Baltimore.	Seattle.
Philadelphia.	Salt Lake City.
Washington.	Denver.
New Orleans.	Niagara Falls.

The items of expense defrayed by the Globe will be the railroad and sleeping car fare, meals on trains and one week's board at point of destination.

In addition to this a consolation prize of a ticket to Chicago, Omaha, Des Moines or Kansas City and return will be given to the four next highest, making a total of ten grand prizes.

The RULES ordinarily adopted in contests of this kind will govern. The votes will be counted every day and the standing of the various contestants published daily until the close of the contest.

Extra votes may be given for every cash payment made on one subscription to either old or new subscribers, for either the daily only, daily and Sunday, or Sunday Globe only, as follows:

$1.00 on subscription	100	votes
$2.00 "	200	"
$3.00 "	400	"
$4.00 "	500	"
$5.00 "	700	"

No votes will be given for a cash payment unless the amount exceeds $1.00, but it may be for back subscription, as well as advance.

This is on the basis of one vote for every one cent paid, although no extra votes will be given for less than $3.00 paid at one time.

Where remittance is made by mail it must be stated positively that the same is to be entered as credit for votes.

This contest is open to any man, woman or child living in any town or state, and no effort will be spared to make the entire contest fair and impartial, and no favoritism will be shown anyone.

If you are not a subscriber to The Globe order it at once and credit your votes to a friend.

Contest Closes June 6th, 1903, 9 p. m.

...THE... GLOBE'S Free Trip Contest.

OFFICIAL COUPON

Good for one vote for .....

Street .....

Town .....

State .....

Ask for a voting certificate when you send in your remittance.

CUT OUT

THIS COUPON AND VOTE YOUR CHOICE.

His Only Fake.

The old-time reporter had an audience so he began: "I never faked but once and then I didn't make a howling success of it." He waited reminiscently until the rapping on the table was responded to, then continued: "It was down in Cincinnati, back in the eighties. We had a crazy city editor whose specialty was chasing a man over the edge of the earth on an impossible story about the time the paper was going to press in the morning. I was young in those days, but after two or three months of chasing obits at 2 a. m. I was ready for rebellion.

"One night at midnight I was just starting home when the old man, pulling his hair and in a frenzy of excitement, rushed after me and yelled: 'Jump in a cab; go to 137 May street, Walnut Hills; see Henry Johnson. Interview him about—. Git, hustle,' and I got.

"I ran downstairs, but slowed up outside. I figured the story was not worth printing, that it wouldn't be printed if I got it, that I couldn't get it, and finally I arrived at the conclusion that I would drop over to Jake's, drink a few beers, play a couple of games of pinochle, and then come back and tell the old man I couldn't get that fellow out of bed.

"I followed out that programme. About 2 o'clock I rushed into the office all out of breath. The old man raging. 'Did you get it?' he yelled. 'No,' I screamed back, all excited. 'Why not?'

"Well," I went on hurriedly, lying as fas as I could think. "I went pp there, rang the bell, beat the door, jumped up and down on the porch, and pounded the pillars with my cane, and finally he stuck his head out of a window and said: 'What the blankety, blank double blanked idiot the blankety, blankety, blankety, blankety, blank do you want, you blankety blanked blank, blank double blanked idiot?' And I told him: 'I'm a reporter. I want to see you about—.' Well, then he broke loose for fair, and said: 'I don't want to see any blankety, byankety, blankety double blankety dash blanked, blankety blank reporters at this hour of the morning, and slammed down the window and went to bed.

"I finished up the description with a flourish of profanity, for I had been reporting the river news and knew some of the mates. All the time I was describing the interview the old man was slipping lower down in his chair, and I knew something was wrong, but I couldn't figure out where my story was faulty. When I got through the old man sized me up and asked:

"'Whom did you go to see?'

"'Why, Henry Johnson, 137 May street, Walnut Hills.'

"'Yes—the Rev. Henry Johnson, pastor of the Tenth Street Baptist Church.'

"I resigned the next morning."—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLDEST LIVING THINGS.

They Are the Giant Trees of California—The President's Protest.

President Roosevelt did well to protest against placing signs upon those gigantic trees which are the most wonderful products of California. And the people of Santa Cruz did well to heed his protest and remove these disfigurements from the grove of huge redwoods near that town.

The sequoia gigantea, or "big tree" proper, and the sequoia sempervirens, or "redwood," are the sole survivors of a great tree family. They grow naturally in California, and nowhere else on earth. Beside being the oldest, they are the largest of living things, though the eucalyptus of Australia sometimes rivals them in height. But the eucalyptus is a much more rapid grower, and the age of a specimen is much less than that of a sequoia of equal height.

Although the precise age of the big trees of California must remain unknown, the indications are that some of those still growing were first sprouting from the soil when Moses led the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt. When Jesus was born at Bethlehem they were in all the vigor of lusty youth. When Columbus pushed out into the unknown they were somewhere near their present size. How long they will live, if man will but protect them against himself, none can tell. They seem impregnable to the insect and animal foes of other trees. They have nothing to fear but tempests of such extraordinary fury as rarely visits their homes, and man.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sugar and Boy's Conscience.

The following amusing conversation recently took place between the head-master of a board school and one of his classes, from which he was endeavoring to elicit the meaning of the word "conscience."

"Now, boys," said the genial old master, "suppose one of you stole a piece of sugar from the basin and popped it in your mouth, and mother came in, what would happen?"

Small boy: "Get a tannin', sir."

"Yes, I suppose so. But your face would become red, wouldn't it?"

Chorus: "Yes, sir."

"And what is it that makes your face turn red?" queried the master, thinking he had gained his point. But the small boy answered with a solemn look:

"Tryin' to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

Thick-Skinned Men Wanted by Doctors.

As skin-grafting on a large scale comes into more extensive use in surgery, it becomes more difficult to procure the best material for the purpose. In fact, a medical man well known in this city says the difficulty can only be met by treating the skin as an article of commerce and buying the amount required. He recently paid $5 for sufficient cuticle to put on the limb of a little boy had had been scalded, and the individual who "gave up" part of his bone covering declared he was "tickled to death" by the operation. He calls on the doctor every now and then to ask if "any more hide" is needed.—New York Press.

Glasgow.

It was to the tobacco trade that Glasgow first owed its importance to the world of commerce. This trade begun in 1707, and seventy years later we find Glasgow importing more than half the tobacco consumed in Britain.

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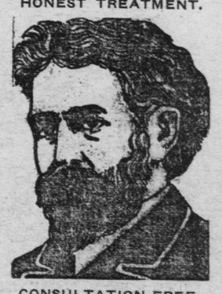

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In the majority of cases of Seminal Weakness there is pain in the small of the back, between the shoulders or under the shoulder blades; the head aches, there are dark or blue rings under the eyes, specks before the eyes, failing membry, poor appetite, feel tired in the morning on getting up, disturbed sleep, bad dreams, nervous, hands tremble, the heart's action is weak, irregular or flutters at times, pain in the chest, head and nose stopped up, eyes watery, pimples on face or body, whites of the eyes are yellow, getting thin and losing flesh, hollow-eyed, bad complexion, with sallow skin, blush quickly when in the company of ladies, rather be alone, do not like society. The condition will not improve of its own accord; you will gradually become worse. Still, you may be working every day and trying to hide your real feelings; but, young man, you are taking desperate chances if you only knew it—chances you cannot afford to take at any cost. The ordinary specialists cannot give you the relief and cure you so much need. Consult an expert specialist in the cure of these troubles. He knows and understands your case thoroughly and can cure you to stay cured. Don't throw away your time and money with a man who claims to cure all diseases of both men and women. What we have done for others we can do for you. Consultation and examination free, in person or by letter. Everything strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain envelopes securely sealed. All languages spoken. Your secrets are locked safe with the doctors of the Heidelberg Institute.

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We also cure (to stay cured) Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Discharges, Swellings, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture, Small, Shrunken or Undeveloped Organs, Blood Poison (Syphilis), and all Diseases of a Private Nature for which you dislike to go to your family doctor. Everything strictly confidential.

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