REPORT OF TARIFF BOARD SUBMITTED

PRESIDENT IN MESSAGE RECOMMENDS REVISION AND REDUCTION OF SCHEDULE K.

EXPLAINS VETO MESSAGE

Believes in Readjustment Importance of Graduated Scale of Ad Valorem Duties on Cloths Be Carefully Considered and Applied.

Washington, D. C.—The message of President Taft transmitting the report of the tariff board on schedule K was delivered to the house and senate Wednesday. The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the State Department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the existing tariff so as to render its terms intelligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz.: That duties should be made adequate and only adequate to equalize the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a basis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to Congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the finding of the board.

In the last session of the Sixty-first Congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not more than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight differences on which agreement was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to Congress on schedule K in December, 1911.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this bill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five adding two members of such a party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, accompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special reference to the relation of the existing rates of duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand, and of the consumers on the other, demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such data, and that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy, and that such legislation might prove only temporary and inflict upon a great industry the evils of continued uncertainty.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings, I now recommend that the Congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates.

The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool; this is, by a specific rate on the grease pound, i. e., unscoured, operates so to exclude wools on high shrinkage in scouring but fine quality from the American market, and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on scoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing, and which can not be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds $11.00. The merchantable part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 50 per cent, as some wools do, then the duty in such a case would amount to $11.00 on 50 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent it would be $11.00 on 50 pounds of wool, and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wools.

These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Another method is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense. The scoured content of the wool is the basis on which users of wool make their calculations, and a duty of this kind would fit the usages of the trade. One effect of this method of assessment would be that, regardless of the rate of duty, there would be an increase in the supply and variety of wool by making available to the American market wools of both low and fine quality now excluded.

The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in ategorical terms the cost of wool production and the great difference in cost as between different region and different types of wool. It is found, however, that taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty. The report shows that the duties on noils, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general they are assessed at rates as high as or higher than the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops for yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 65 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths, the existing rate frequently run to 150 per cent and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent. This is largely due to that part of the duty which is levied ostensibly to compensate the manufacturer for the enhanced cost of his raw material due to the duty on wool. As a matter of fact, this compensatory duty, for numerous classes of goods, is much in excess of the amount needed for strict compensation.

On the other hand, the finding show that the duties which run to such high ad valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised to the full amount of duty. On a set of 1 yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by our present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was $41.84, the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, $76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, $118.74, or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at $89.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptation to monopoly and encourage efforts to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the cost of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen or worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people, has been established despite these handicaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that no equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics and that excepting for a compensatory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effective. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods involving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. I therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ad valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

I venture to say that no legislative body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens the world over. It is the monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. They were chosen from both political parties but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries. They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in respect to this schedule of the tariff will convince all of the wisdom of making such a board permanent in order that it may treat each schedule of the tariff as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date with current changes in the economic world.

It is no part of the function of the tariff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly determined in the light of adequate knowledge in accordance with the economic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward of schedule K in accord with the protective principle and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 20, 1911.

Prince George Is Ten Years Old.

London, England—Prince George, the fourth son of the king and queen, entered upon his tenth year Tuesday, and was the recipient of many presents from his royal relatives. During the absence of their parents in India, Prince George and his brother and sister are staying with their grandmother, Queen Alexandra, at Sandringham, where all are looking forward to a joyous Christmas.

Rates Are Suspended.

Washington, D. C.—Advances in rates on grain and grain products over the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad and 15 other railroads operating in central and southern territory, which were to have become effective December 20, were suspended until April 20, by the interstate commerce commission Tuesday.

Negro Slayer Saved From Mob.

Chillicothe, Mo.—A mob of two hundred armed men searched the city for several hours in an effort to capture Gordon Kyles, a negro who stabbed to death John Watts, a white man, in front of his home on East Third street. Kyles was arrested and lodged in the county jail.

Better Half Than None.

At a dinner party the other night, a handsome young physician had been particularly bringht and entertaining. As the ladies were leaving the table, cigars were passed around all accepted by all the male guests with the exception of the doctor.

"What—don't you smoke, doctor?" he asked. "Why, my dear man, you lose half your dinner by refusing."

"I know that," replied the abstemious scientist, "but if I did smoke, I'd lose all of it. Please excuse me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So Annoying.

The First Chauffeur: "I ran over another baby this morning."

The Second Chauqeur: "Phew! That was unlucky!"

The First Chauffeur: "Yes, rotten! Their darned feedin' bottles cut the tires up so!"—Sketch.

A Husband's Rights.

According to a Missouri court, a husband has a perfect right to spank his wife. Sure, and he has a perfect rgiht to pull a lion's whiskers if he feels like it.—Los Angeles Examiner.

In the Trusts's Hands.

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"

"Mercy, child, what a question! Why?"

"'Cause if they don't, the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be all canned stuff"—San Francisco Examiner.

Gets It Firsthand.

"Does your course of home reading include the profane authors?"

"No, I don't need 'em, I belong to a golf club."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Suspicions Aroused.

"John, do you love your little wife?"

"Yes."

"Do you love me very much?"

"Oh, yes."

"Will you always love me?"

"Yes—say, woman, what hove you gone and ordered sent home now?"—Pittsburg Post.

Mamma Bookworm: "Willie, you come right here and get cleaned. I saw you so dirty. You've been eating through the pages of that divorce testimony, haven't you?"—Puck.

WHEN HUBBY 'HELPED'

BEAUTIFUL MIXUP IN THE KITCHEN, OF COURSE.

And Wifey's Period of Rest Was Rudely Interrupted as She Went to the Rescue of Her Liege Lord.

"My dear Olivia," said Pumperton, firmly, as dinner ended. "I am going to wash the dishes tonight. You are to sit down in front of the dining room fire and rest. While we are without a maid it is only fair for me to assume my share of the work."

Mrs. Pumperton smiled. "Very well, John. But as the hot water is not coming very well, you'll find it better to set the dishpan, half full, on the stove to heat up. Put some soap powder in it. The package is on the shelf." And with a sigh of relief she went into the living room and sat down to rest.

Pumperton cleared off the table without any serious accidents, then set the dishpan over an open stove hole to heat up. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves and tied on a large gingham apron. Then it occurred to him that Olivia had told him to put in some soap powder, so he took a yellow paper box from the pantry shelf and poured in a generous supply. The water by now was almost boiling, but the soap powder obstinately refused to dissolve; so Pumperton took a kitchen spoon and began to stir in vigorously. Instead of becoming fine foamy soapsuds, the water began to thicken and thicken—and the more it thickened the harder Pumperton stirred.

At last Mrs. Pumperton, quietly rocking and reading before the cozy open fireplace, was startled by an agonized appeal from the kitchen. "Olivia!" came her husband's call. "I want you! Quick!" She jumped to her feet and hurried to the kitchen, to see her husband perspiringly, but with determined action, stirring a dishpan full of white mixture, in which knives, forks and china came spasmodically to the surface as he stirred—all coated alike with something like strained flour paste.

She looked at the dishpan with a gasp. "What on earth is the matter?" she asked. "What are you doing there?"

"I don't know," came the discouraged response. "What's the matter with that soap powder of yours? Look what it's doing! How can any man—or woman, for that matter—be expected to wash dishes in that?"

She took one look at the white porridge, then snatched up the package standing open on the table. "John Pumperton," she said, calmly, "I told you to put a little soap powder in that water. Instead you poured in a good half package of cornstarch, and made pudding out of it!"

Highest Point of Interest.

A man who was a passenger on an excursion steamer which returned a few days ago from Panama and Costa Rica, told a New York Tribune reporter that all the tourists were deeply interested in what they saw in Panama and along the line of the canal in the four days which they spent there. "The monster dredges, the great walls of concrete, the locks and other wonders of the canal construction," he said, "naturally came first in order for our attention; then the cheapness of the duck suits which we had to buy, the independence of the merchants who would not send them to you and the hospitality of the American club will be remembered, but the most wonderful thing we saw was the real Panama souvenir in the form of a deck of playing cards bearing Panama scenes, and the cards are made in Ohio."

Remarkable Escape.

He was talking very loudly and boastfully in the railway carriage and compelling everyone to hear him, whether they wanted to or not.

"I've been all over Europe in my time. To France a score of times; Italy, Germany, Spain, everywhere. What I don't know about them isn't worth knowing. Why I've been to Egypt, and I've been to Constantinople ten times at least. Funny thing, now, the way the dogs are scavengers there, and eat everything in the streets. Awfully dangerous to touch 'em. They eat up every scrap of rubbish."

A young lady in the corner said, thoughtfully, "I really wonder you got home alive."

And presently a blessed silence reigned in that carriage.

Converts Battleship Into House.

Mr. Smelter Trust Stokes (the name is coagulated under stress of space) is building a house in Connecticut, and it is going to be real old fashioned. Most of it was built from our battleship Wellington, which Mr. Stokes bought for $200,600. Now he has bought a Suffolk manor house of the Tudor period. Half of it is there already, the other half will be there in the spring. The combination should be striking when Mr. Smelter Stokes has completed his freak house. One of these days we may wake up to find Westminster Abbey missing. And to rediscover it as the dining room—with the Hippodrome close at hand as the drawing room—in the splendid home of another Mr. Trust Smelter—if that is his confounded name.—London Chronicle.

As a Precaution.

A good story is told of the old journalist Frederic Guest Tomlin.

One day he found his office locked and the office boy missing.

When the boy appeared Tomlin reproved him for oversleeping, a charge which the boy tearfully refuted.

"It's this way, sir," he said. "My uncle was hung at the Old Bailey this morning, and, although we weren't on speaking terms with him, I thought as one of the family, I ought to be there."

"Quite right," said Tomlin; "never neglect your family duties; but when another of your relations is to be hanged, please to leave the office key under the mat."

Splendid Crops in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 acres of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

LARGE PROFITS are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160 acre pre-emptions at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful. 39

For particulars as to location, low settlers' railway rates and descriptive Illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

W. H. Rogers, 125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton, 412 Merchants L. & T. Bldg., Chicago

Please write to the agent nearest you

USE **ABSORBINE, JR.** LINIMENT FOR IT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.

Mrs. R. M. Remler, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1909, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 1908.

ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff neck, sore throat. Removes fatty benches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 4 Free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

PISO'S will immediately relieve COUGHS & COLDS

EVIDENTLY HE HAD ENOUGH

Already Burdened Father Led to Make Caustic Comment on Vital Question.

Arnold Bennett, the novelist, has a joke about race suicide in his new play, "The Honeymoon." His leading lady says, apropos of the birth rate:

"What, is the poor, dear thing still declining?"

Mr. Bennett, apropos of his joke, was discussing race suicide the other day in New York.

"A woman," he said, "looked up from her evening paper and remarked:

"'It is stated here that a babe is born every time the chronometer ticks off a second.'

"Her husband, as he wiped the ever-moist mouths of the tiny twins, set one on each of his knees, muttered almost fiercely:

"'Bad luck, then, to the Roosevelt-ian duffer who invented chronometers!'"

BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that the Cuticura Soap and Ointment have made on myself. My trouble began in splotches breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema.

"For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911.

Itching Scalp—Hair Fell Out.

"I will say that I have been suffering with an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and crusts formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 236 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 9 K, Boston.

Turkish Medicines.

Old-fashioned physicians have plenty of reliable remedies for cholera. An agate in the pocket and a hyacinth on the neck are much esteemed, but the bone of a dead child carried in the pocket is nearly as efficacious. Cholera, we learn, is caused by the moon. Therefore drink decoctions of laurel while Mars or Mercury is in the ascendant, since these planets are unfriendly to the moon. We are glad to know this, as we have always had our doubts about the moon.

Justly Punished.

"Why have you discharged Richards? Do you think because he has reached the age of forty-five that he is no longer useful?"

"No, that isn't it. When I was coming into the city on my car the other morning he got in front of it at a crossing and was so slow that in order to avoid running him down I had to lose nearly half a minute."

The wise manicure never hits the nail on the head.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, SECURES DRY FARMING CONGRESS FOR 1912.

The term, "dry farming" does not indicate all that might be implied. It does not mean a system of irrigation, but one where all the rain fall and precipitation is stored up and conserved in the soil, to be drawn upon by scientific and sane processes when it may be required to forward and increase the growth of grain.

In certain sections of the Canadian West as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation.

Agricultural science, however, has been making rapid progress during the past few years, and it is now ascertained that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "Dry farming." "Dry Farming" may well be applied to districts where there is a heavy rain fall and better results will follow. The education of the public into these new methods, not new exactly, but such as have had satisfactory demonstration, is not alone the purpose of these dry-farming Congresses. One idea is to bring into life and into operation the great areas of splendid land lying within what might be termed semi-arid, without placing them under the restrictive and expansive process of irrigation.

The Congresses are attended by thousands and they bring representatives from all parts of the world. The Province of Alberta, and also of Saskatchewan, has taken a vital interest in the Congresses which have been held in the past two or three years. The Province of Alberta has made provincial exhibits, districts have shown their products, and last year, several hundred dollars were taken in prizes; this year the Province of Alberta took prizes ten to one in excess of any state in the Union. Alberta has won eight out of twenty special cups, that province taking one, Lethbridge one, Arthur Perry six, and John Baxter, Edmonton, carrying off one sweepstakes. When it came to a matter of location for the Congress for 1912, the City of Lethbridge, which had put up a splendid fight for it, secured the Congress by a unanimous vote. It is expected that the Lethbridge Congress will be the largest yet held and will be the biggest convention in the history of Western Canada. In emphasizing his invitation to Lethbridge, one of the speakers said he had just received a telegram from Magrath (near Lethbridge) stating that of one thousand acres of wheat just thrashed Hethershaw and Bradshaw had thrashed 47,000 bushels.

Literature sent out recently by the Canadian Government Agents, which will be sent postage free on application, tells of hundreds of splendid yields in all parts of Western Canada.

She Needed It.

One of the little swarthy cherubs from sunny italy, whose great eyes and sweet mouths can be so appealing to their teachers in the great primary schools in the North end, was introduced to the public bathing plant the other day, in accordance with the hygienic regulations of the public schools. She was so delighted that she asked her teacher the next day if her grandmamma could go and enjoy a bath there. "You see, grandmamma has not had a bath," said the innocent, "since she first came to this country, and that was 11 years ago." Another little girl objected to taking the prescribed bath just now; because, as she explained, her mother had just sewed on her under-flannels for the winter. Still another little Latin remonstrated less decidedly to the bath. She knew it was wrong to be dirty, she admitted, but "it is so warm in the winter time."—Boston Transcript.

Unwritten Law.

According to the Standard Dictionary, "The unwritten law is a rule or custom established by general usage, etc." The unwritten law, as the term recently has come into use, is the assumed or supposed right of a person to punish even with death the author of a gross wrong cotomitted against a member of his family. Courts do not countenance it, but justices frequently act upon it, and several instances have occurred within recent years in which persons accused of homicide have been acquitted.

The Chicago Fire could have been prevented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

To Be Sure.

"I wonder why it is that show girls look down on ordinary chorus girls."

"Well, perhaps one reason why they do so is that they are nearly always taller."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

A man may be a member of the Elks and wear an overcoat with a fur collar and still not be an actor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Cold cash makes an excellent hot weather comfort.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for Lewis' Single Binder cigar, 5c.

Most women like the villain better than the hero.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NO HARD PROBLEM TO SOLVE

Bellboy's Suggestion Would Seem to Be Natural Way to Get Around Situation.

The Englishman who has been wearing a top hat and a frock coat impressed all who saw him with his distinguished appearance as he strolled about with an expansive air in one of the more expensive hotls. On Wednesday morning he came up to a clerk.

"I would like to have a shirt laundered," he said. "I must have it back by five o'clock."

The clerk told him that the time was unusually short, but he would do what he could, and the shirt was delivered on time.

He came down Thursday morning and said he wanted another shirt laundered, but that this one must be back by two o'clock in the afternoon. The clerk said that would be too short a time. The Briton grew angry and demanded to see the proprietor. He got as far as the bellboy captain, to whom he protested that he would not stand for such treatment. The bell boy suggested the purchase of a third shirt.—New York Sun.

During the Spat.

Wife (complainingly)—You're not like Mr. Knagg. They've been married 20 years, and Mrs. Knagg says her husband is so tender.

Hub—Tender! Well, he ought to be, after being in hot water that long.

India's Garrison.

India is garrisoned by 318,000 men, whose duty is to protect a territory of 1,773,000 square miles.

Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

A woman thinks of her future; other women talk of her past.

NOT THE OLD MASTER'S.

Visitor (admiring painting)—Is that one of the old masters?

Rastus—No, sah; dat belongs to de ole missus.

In after years a woman may be sorry she married the man in the case, but she's always glad that "that other woman" didn't get him.

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural action, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

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