TARIFF ADDING TO OUR FOOD SUPPLY SAYS SECRETARY REDFIELD

Head of Department of Commerce Delivers Optimistic Speech on Prospects for Prosperity.

OUTLINES EXTENSIVE SCOPE OF HIS WORK

Hamilton, O., Feb. 26.—An optimistic speech concerning what he expects to be the result of the new tariff law, and outlining the broad scope of the work of his department, was made last night before the chamber of commerce by Secretary William C. Redfield of the department of commerce. His address was as follows:

I shall speak to you today of the work of the department of commerce; but before doing so will place before you certain facts which came to my knowledge shortly before leaving Washington, and which I am sure you will find of general interest.

Almost everybody has asked at one time or another what the effect of the new tariff is. Lots of things are laid at the door of the tariff which have no relation to it, such as when a mill closes down on account of the tariff and its machinery is found to be 50 years old, or when another plant shuts up for lack of capital and lays that to the tariff too. However, I am going to tell you certain real things the tariff has done.

There came to my desk the evening of the 19th a statement of the quantities and values of 30 selected articles of imports during the months of October, November, and December 1912 and 1913. This, you observe, covers the first three months of the new tariff and gives opportunity to compare them with the like months under the old tariff. It is, let me say, too soon to dogmatize yet about the final effects of the tariff in all its numerous phases and relations, but certain things begin to come out clearly. The first and foremost influence of the tariff has been to add to our food supply. For example, take the last three months of 1912 and the last three months of 1913, of which I have spoken. In the former we imported 112,000 cattle; in the latter, 341,000. In the former we brought in 253,000 bushels of corn; in the latter 4,450,000 bushels of corn. In the former we brought in 13,600 bushels of oats; in the latter, 13,230,000 bushels of oats; in 1912, about 39,000,000 pounds of rice, rice flour, and rice meal; in 1913, 64,500,000 pounds. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in 565,000 pounds of fresh meat; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in 23,500,000 pounds of fresh meat. In the last three months of 1912 we brought in not quite 41,000 bushels of potatoes; in the last three months of 1913 we brought in 2,880,000 bushels of potatoes.

There are marked increases in other directions, as for example in print paper; and other items; but the major fact is that of the increase of foods. This can only be a matter of congratulation. The farmers of America have nothing to fear. Their efficiency is such already that they cultivate 27 acres of land with the same force that is required abroad for from five to seven acres. One may confide with entire confidence in the ability of our agricultural community to produce its crops at a cost which will make prices remunerative.

It is not wholly to the advantage of the manufacturing world, of which I am a small part myself, to have prices high, for that reduces the consumption of goods and tends to carelessness in manufacturing methods. In like manner it is certainly true that high prices for agricultural products diminish their consumption, as is very clearly the case with meat, and therefore works to the advantage of nobody. A fair and adequate price, neither too high nor too low, is the better for the consumer, the farmer, and the manufacturer alike. Therefore, I say, it is of marked advantage to us all that the shortage in our food supply should be met by these importations from other peoples that had some to spare.

You are doubtless aware that the department of commerce has now pending before congress a plan for the reorganization and enlargement of that one of its bureaus which has to do with the developing of American commerce abroad. It should not be forgotten in discussing our foreign trade that whatever develops American business with other nations develops it also at home. An order can not be received from abroad at Hamilton for goods to be shipped out of the country without meaning the placing of orders in our domestic commerce for the means or the materials for filling the foreign order, and naturally it means paying good wages to good American workmen for which the money of the foreigner reimburses in due time. Therefore, in speaking of foreign trade I always have in mind the background of domestic trade which is aided thereby.

We are planning for the first time to put in the foreign field a force that shall be adequate to the needs of American commerce and which shall consist of commercial attaches at each of fourteen great capitals, of the consular service under the wise supervision of the department of state, covering hundreds of points of importance all over the world, and our own force of traveling commercial agents who are specialists investigating single subjects. This three-fold foreign force cooperates through the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of our department to inform and assist American manufacturers and merchants in their foreign trade.

We have just opened offices of this bureau in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans for the purpose of bringing the foreign force more closely in touch with the domestic manufacturer and business man. It is the plan that when the consuls, or the commercial attaches, or the commercial agents come to this country on their regular leave or at the close of their inquiries to have them visit these offices, their coming being announced in advance so that the business men of the community at large may come in contact with them. Meanwhile, of course, their reports are received and printed through our daily publication, The Daily Consular and Trade Reports, and their special monographs on particular themes are also printed and circulated.

Let us assume, for example, that there was an office of this bureau in Cincinnati and that a house in Hamilton was interested in the trade of Brazil. If the concern here will file its name with us in Washington as being interested in Brazil, when a consul from Brazil comes to this country he would in due time go to the office which I have no wassumed to be located in Cincinnati, and the house in Hamilton would receive written notice of his intended presence. Meanwhile you would be getting the reports which he would from time to time send in. You would go, let us suppose, to Cincinnati; would find the consul to be a real human being instead of just a name, and would find that from him you could learn much of interest, while he doubtless would learn from you that which he could not otherwise find out. He would obtain knowledge of what you wish to know and you would obtain knowledge from him of things you did not know. In like manner if your specialty were, let us say, peanuts, ou reommercial agent, who might be circulating around the globe studying the varied uses of that refreshing fruit, would on his return also go to Cincinnati and you would be informed, if you would tell us of your interest in the article, that he was there and you and he might have a thorough talk together, the result of which would be that you would know much better how to furnish them and he would know much better which your necessities were in developing that trade. In short, the whole effort is to provide a foreign force adequate to represent the United States and to bring it in touch at home with the men who are engaged in the commerce that he is supposed to advance. Meanwhile it is intended the regular work of this great bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of collecting and publishing statistics of our commerce and ow investigating the cost of production of various articles at home and abroad shall proceed not only without interruption but on an increased scale.

A second phase of the work of the department of commerce is that being done through its great bureau of standards. Time fails to describe at length the work of this bureau, which I have elsewhere called the "House of Accuracy." It tests materials and instruments and apparatus of many kinds. The particular subject, however, of interest at the moment is that of determining the standards of operation for public service companies. As matters now are a city undertakes to regulate a public service company often without any very exact knowledge of the technical facts that underlie that company's operation, for example in the case of a gas company or a street railway. There are certain technical facts in the production of gas or in the operation of the railway which the company knows by reason of its own contract with its own business but which the city can only learn by the employment of experts. Now experts are not always to be had and are costly when you get them, and even then their statements may be disputed by the equally expert experts of the gas or the railway company. The trouble is that there exists no standards determining these matters in such a way that neither side will dispute them. This the bureau of standards has the power and the equipment to do; and if congress shall provide it means it will undertake the duty. The result would be that you in Hamilton or the resident in a smaller and less favored city would have at disposal for the asking and without charge just as accurate information respecting the standards of operation in all their forms of your public utilities as would the companies have who themselves operate those utilities. I need hardly tell you that this subject has been one which has raised bitter controversy and costly litigation in the past. City elections have pivoted upon discussions of this character.

It is undoubted then that the introduction of this element of certainty into the regulation of these utilities will do away with a lot of passion, save money now spent in useless law suits, and permit justice to be done alike to the city or the state and to the public service company.

You have all seen that the bill has become a law which provides for the construction of a government railway in Alaska. This is the first step toward taking off the lid from that great country; not indeed that the lid is to be taken off and thrown away, but rather that the lid shall have hinges to it and be opened wisely for those who have the right to go in and be in such shape that it can be closed upon those who would go in wrongly or improvidently. Still the lid is to be opened and we are all thankful for that. But it is not sufficient to have a railroad in Alaska unless you can get to it safely, and there is no way of getting to it from our own shores save by water. Consequently it becomes of great importance that the coast of Alaska, and especially the harbors thereof, shall be provided with proper lights and buoys so that vessels may go with reasonable safety, secure at least against the exceptional dangers of that rocky shore. This means that a good deal of surveying work has yet to be done by the coast and geodetic survey and that a good deal must be furnished yet in the way of aids to navigation on the part of the bureau of lighthouses, both of which are parts of the department of commerce. Therefore we are asking congress now for some more vessels for the coast survey in order that this surveying work may be expedited, and we are also requesting of that body funds sufficient to take further steps in the lighting and buoying of the shores in order that when the surveys are complete the dangers may be marked that navigation may be safe.

The bureau of fisheries has a direct part in the addition to our food supply. It has recently made public the facts about a great bed of edible scallops hitherto unknown, which reaches all the way from Block island to the capes of Virginia and is almost untouched. One of its vessels is now engaged in surveying the great fishing banks off the coasts of Oregon and Washington, which it is hoped will provide in the near future as abundant a supply of deep-sea fish-food as has come in the past century or more from the great banks of Newfoundland.

But the bureau of fisheries has a lot to do also with our inland waters and is engaged now in teaching the gospel that an acre of water on a farm can be made just as profitable as an acre of land. Much would be added to the variety of food if this simple fact were more generally known and if the commissioner of fisheries at Washington were informed as to the opportunities for serving the agricultural public in this connection. Whoever is interested in this subject will find that the bureau of fisheries will supply full information and will furnish the living fish without charge, delivered at the nearest station, only requiring that certain simple conditions as to their preservation be met and that a report be made to the bureau of the results.

This same bureau has recently taken up the matter of developing into use certain large supplies of sea-food which are well known abroad but untouched or nearly so here. For example, it has introduced into certain hotels with much success in recent weeks the edible sea mussel, which grows in enormous quantities in the Atlantic ocean but which upon this side of the water is almost unused as food, though of excellent quality.

More interesting perhaps to the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley is the fact that this same bureau of fisheries is engaged in cultivating the fresh water mussel, which grows largely in many of the tributaries of the Mississippi river and upon which in great measure depends the pearl button industry. We are asking congress now for funds with which to further cultivate this useful shell-fish, which is now so valuable a product of the streams of our middle west.

(Mr. Redfield then spoke of the work of the steam-boat inspection service and the bureau of navigation. He made a special point of requesting that manufacturers assist the bureau of the census in the work of the census of manufactures, which must be taken as of the close of the present year, pointing out that for the first time the director of the census was endeavoring in advance to secure the cooperation of manufacturers in this work and especially to learn their views and to receive their suggestions as to how the census should best be made to serve them with the knowledge which they desire to have.

The bureau of corporations, Mr. Redfield said, will undoubtedly soon be taken over into the interstate trade commission proposed under pending legislation.

Finally, Mr. Redfield pointed out that the whole purpose of the administration as evinced through the department of commerce was in every practicable way to aid industry and to advance the cause of business in the legislation which is pending. He felt confident that the spirit of sincere cooperation with the business men in advancing the commerce of the country would prevail.

A Short Story.

Stewart Edward White, the novelist, not content with a trilogy, such as Arnold Bennett writes, is going to write a novemology—a set of nine novels about California. This puts even Romain Rolland in the shade.

Mr. White was talking to a New York reporter about his novemology.

"The world no longer thinks," he said, "that brevity necessarily means excellence. It no longer judges a tale by its shortness, as it did in Guy de Maupassant's day.

"Some of Maupassant's most vaunted tales are so very, very short that they remind one of the story of 'Algy and the Bear.' That story, twelve words in length, runs:

"'Algy met a bear.
"'The bear was bulgy.
"'The bulge was Algy.'"

Bright green first cutting alfalfa. For horses, cows, rabbits and poultry. If you will tell us for what kind of stock the alfalfa is intended we will select the kind desired and guarantee it to be extra choice. E. W. FEE.

More than seventy cities in the United States and more than 100 in the world are equipped with automatic telephone exchanges.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

GOOD ADVICE FROM DEMINGITES FOR ALAMOGORDO

Ginger Germ Carriers From Mimbres Valley Help to Wake Things Up in Otero County Municipality.

Alamogordo, N. M., Feb. 24.—Alamogordo, in her campaign for progress and the development of her rich surrounding resources, has received some good advice and a big boost from Deming, whose citizens are proverbial all over the southwest as the original inventors of the ginger germ. A large number of this bacillus was left here a few days since by a delegation from the Mimbres valley, including some of the prime boostmasters-general of that famous district. A big meeting was held at the court house and the visitors, in exchange for a most enjoyable program of entertainment, left some splendid practical advice for Alamogordo, the fruit of successful experience at Deming. The party consisted of Willard E. Holt, nuf sed; Senator C. J. Laughren, J. W. Diamond and L. A. Thompson. President W. R. Eidson of the Commercial club presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers, there being also a number of rattling good addresses by Alamogordo people. Senator Laughren and Mr. Holt especially made fine talks. Mr. Holt's address was as follows:

"I was interested to know that the other evening the progressive citizens of your community subscribed a fund of $500 to start a publicity campaign. Now that is a mighty good thing for you to do, but it will not go far enough to bring you many good people. We think it easy for our prosperous merchants to come across with $1,000 or $500. They have been shown and are satisfied that it pays, not five, ten or twenty fold, but fifty fold or more.

"We have given special attention to irrigation pumping, and have made of it a very signal of success. A few days ago I was talking with a firm handling pumping machinery and they informed me that in the course of it a very signal success. A few is closed their sales books for the past eight and a half months show $140,000. Another firm has sold in the valley since the first day of December more than half of this amount, and these two firms handle only two classes of pumping machinery. Several other dealers are doing an extensive business, and others are starting in the game from time to time.

"I spea kof these things because the natural conditions of the Sacramento valley appear to be similar to those of the Mimbres valley, that is, you have the same identical altitude, lacking about twelve feet, which really would amount to very little of course. You have underground water, as get, almost undeveloped. Perhaps less in volume, but there is no doubt but that you have got an abundance of water when you apply the scientific methods in the construction of your wells. I have been very much interested today in the wells I have seen—you are on the right track, only you want to make your tracks bigger.

"An ounce of faith in yourself is worth a ton of experience, and it is equally true that there is more real proof in a thimble full of experience than a whole bushel of talk. We have the world at our feet if we only have the good sense to walk on it.

"New Mexico has greater natural possibilities than any state ever before admitted to the union. We have one thing that is not possessed or cannot be possessed by any other state, and that is our matchless climate. We can build a city any time on that alone by a proper system of publicity but when we have the water and the soil combined with the climate we are three fold strong. With our splendid possibilities we can invite our best friends to New Mexico, knowing that we are doing them a personal favor. Few of us perhaps realize that we are almost an independent monarchy in the sense of being independent in the production of everything that is needed to sustain life.

"I was delighted the other day to note what your Mr. Mitchell is doing in establishing a contest with cash prizes for agricultural products. It's a bully good idea, keep it going. I tell you my fellow boosters, we who are located and firmly fixed before the influx of the people, and cash when Uncle Sam gets that Panama ditch moving, will sure be glad we are here.

"To just show that there is interest in land movement, I will cite the fact that two weeks ago State Land Commissioner Ervien was over at Deming and sold $150,000 worth of land in less than three hours. This is a good tip for Alamogordo to get busy. There is certain solid and permanent moving of the best citizenship of our country to the southwest, and it is up to us to gather the best of the harvest. There is an awakened interest all over the state, and not only in this state, but the whole southwest is marching to the inspired music of the booster chorus.

If Alamogordo is to take her place on the map of modern New Mexico, every resident of the community from the least unto the greatest, must exhibit to every new comer the belief that his home town is the only town on the map; that the center pole sticks right up above Alamogordo, and the horizon marks the boundary line.

Foster a community spirit, maintain the best possible schools, churches and the highest moral tone in society, never let a stranger come to your town that you don't give him the glad hand. Never take any chances of not entertaining an angel unawares. Give them all the welcome smile and teach them the same enthusiasm that you yourself have.

"We of New Mexico have got a mighty big light and we ought not to hide it under a bushel, but to put it on a candle-stick and set it on the peak of our highest mountain that the world may see and come our way."

PORTALES BOOSTERS ARE DETERMINED TO GET CANNING FACTORY

Portales, N. M., Feb. 26.—At the last meeting of the commercial club real progress was made toward securing a canning factory for the farmers of the Portales valley. Quite a goodly crowd was in attendance and one and all expressed confidence in the feasibility of a canning institution in this immediate vicinity. It was pointed out that this valley produces every year a large surplus of tomatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers, pumpkins, squash, sweet potatoes and several kinds and varieties of fruit. It was also shown that the amount of production could easily be doubled, trebled and quadrupled that in fact, if the farmers were given the assurance that a canning factory would be put in, sufficient acreage of all the products that can be profitably canned, and which find a good market, would be put out to keep the factory busy for at least four months out of each year. As to finding a market for the finished product, it early developed that the entire output could be disposed of at top prices between the cities of Albuquerque and Amarillo, and also that this territory would furnish, not only a lucrative market, but a stable and a lasting one. The argument was made, and stood unchallenged, that the cities and towns within the area quoted were not surrounded with irrigable farms and that these localities would not be calculated to, at any time, produce products in sufficient quantities and of such perfect quality as would make the canning of those products profitable or feasible.

As to the best method of getting an institution of this kind, it was recommended that at the first meeting of the cantaloupe association the matter of acreage be taken up. That each member of this organization be requested to enter into a contract to put out a certain number of acres of whatever produce his especial farm was best calculated to grow successfully and profitably. When these contracts have been obtained, it was pointed out, that the commercial club could then get in touch with the parties having experience in the canning business and with sufficient funds to capitalize their undertakings and put the matter up to them on a business basis.

How to Save Your Eyes. !

Try This Free Prescription

Don your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "windows" who might easily dispense with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After your finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are mere crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription: Go to the nearest wide-awake drug store and get a bottle of Optona tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With the liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up, and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvelously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned, don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription.

NEAR DEATH BY SMOTHERING

But Husband, With Aid of Cardui, Effects Her Deliverance.

Draper, N. C.—Mrs. Helen Dalton, of this place, says: "I suffered for years, with pains in my left side, and would often almost smother to death.

Medicines patched me up for awhile but then I would get worse again. Finally, my husband decided he wanted me to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, so he bought me a bottle and I began using it. It did me more good than all the medicines I had taken.

I have induced many of my friends to try Cardui, and they all say they have been benefited by its use. There never has been, and never will be, a medicine to compare with Cardui. I believe it is a good medicine for all womanly troubles."

For over 50 years, Cardui has been relieving woman's sufferings and building weak women up to health and strength.

If you are a woman, give it a fair trial. It should surely help you, as it has a million others.

Get a bottle of Cardui *to-day*.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for *Ins.* and Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain wrapper. H.C. 159

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 199 Waldo Street, Providence, R. I.

A Minister's Wife Writes:

CLOQUET, MINN.—"I have suffered very much with irregularities, pain and inflammation, but your wonderful medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has made me well and I can recommend the same to all that are troubled with these complaints."—Mrs. JENNIE AKERMAN, c/o Rev. K. AKERMAN, Cloquet, Minnesota.

From Mrs. J. D. Murdoch, Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. MURDOCH, 25 Gordon St., South Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

STEEPLE JACK BACK FROM 3,000 MILE JOURNEY

Arizonians Return From Remarkable Trip Through the Grand Canyon Wild Animal Country; Big Lobo Killed Near Hope.

Flagstaff, Arizona, Feb. 24.—"Steeple Jack" Tyler and his partner Bernard, returned Sunday from the Grand Canyon country where they have spent the past three months trapping. Tyler has traveled on foot about 3,000 miles, having tramped all the way from the coast to Phoenix, via Florence, Ray, Miami, Globe, Roosevelt and Tonto Basin. They spent two weeks hunting in the Sycamore canyon country where they claim to have discovered a rich quick-silver strike. From there to Payson they wandered among deer, bear and mountain lion. A big silver tip bear was bagged by them in that section of the country adding to their collection of nearly every known animal in the state.

They outfitted at Flagstaff last November and left for the Grand Canyon, intending to cross over to the north of the canyon and hunt in the Buckskin mountains, but having lost four of their eight burros by accidents and death, concluded not to cross, finally retracing their steps to Coconino Basin, where they trapped for all kinds of wild animals. Tyler figures that he has traveled about 3,000 miles in the past six months, gauging his travel at 100 steps per minute, 2,000 steps per hour or about 11,333 steps a day, making an average of three miles an hour or 17 miles per day.

Tyler is loud in his praise of the Grand Canyon and surrounding country, a country well worth all the hardships endured by their overland trips on foot. In speaking of Flagstaff Tyler said:

"Flagstaff is a beautiful little city located in the most wonderful scenic country in the world. I'd like to live here and become a live booster for the town, but steeple climbing work would be rather scarce, consequently can only be a non-resident booster and hope to let some of the people of the outside world know of Flagstaff during my travels."

HUGE LOBO KILLED IN SOUTHEAST NEW MEXICO

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 24.—Visitors from over about Hope are telling of the killing of a monster lobo over that way last week by Geo. Samson of Hope. It measured six feet from tip to tip and weighed 100 pounds. The stockmen pay a reward of $20 and the county a good bounty; the fur from such animals also brings a good price. The lobo is a very vicious animal and kills much young stock.

Don't buy a car until you see the Hudson.

WEIGH CLERKS NOT TO OVERLOOK ANYTHING DURING THIS PERIOD

The curious or observant are able nowadays to see a small tin vase on the front of all the trucks used by the Santa Fe here for handling the mail. This case is the essential part of a scheme which effectually prevents all mistakes in the weighing of mail during the current period.

Mail is now being weighed for the basis of payment by the government for the coming four year period. Last period it was found that some truckloads of mail were not weighed at all, being handled through error without ever crossing a scale. The local platform foreman devised the tobacco can method this year and all mail is getting weighed.

The scheme is simplicity itself. On the front end of each truck is a tobacco can, nailed in place with the lid open. As each truckload of mail is weighed a ticket bearing the weight and the number of the truck is dropped in this can. When a platform worker hauls a truckload of mail down the platform to the cars for loading the mail clerks and car workers get the ticket. If there is no ticket there they refused to unload the truck. Hence, every truck unloaded is weighed and checked.

Pound Sale.

On Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. in front of the City Jail, on North 2nd street, I will sell one dark brown horse about four years old, will weigh about 500 lbs., white face, right hind foot white, some white on left leg, sore on right shoulder.

THOMAS McMILLIN,
City Marshal.

Stork and Cupid Cunning Plotters

Many a New Home will Have a Little Sunbeam to Brighten It.

There is usually a certain degree of dread in every woman's mind as to the probable pain, distress and danger of child-birth. But, thanks to a most remarkable remedy known as Mother's Friend, all fear is banished and the period is one of unbounded, joyful anticipation.

Mother's Friend is used externally. It is a most penetrating application, makes the muscles of the stomach and abdomen pliant so they expand easily and naturally without pain, without distress and with none of that peculiar nausea, nervousness and other symptoms that tend to weaken the prospective mother. Thus Cupid and the stork are held up to veneration; they are rated as cunning plotters to herald the coming of a little sunbeam to gladden the hearts and brighten the homes of a host of happy families.

There are thousands of women who have used Mother's Friend, and thus know from experience that it is one of our greatest contributions to healthy, happy motherhood. It is sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle, and is especially recommended as a preventive of caking breasts and all other such distresses.

Write to Bradfield Regulator Co., 131 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their very valuable book to expectant mothers. Get a bottle of Mother's Friend to-day.