

HOUSE WORK



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND** comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well, that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

HAD LISTENED TO DADDY.

Force of Example Exemplified in Precocious Youngster.

There is a certain man living not far from New York whose temper is not of the longest, and when he feels that his rage is justifiable he is very apt to indulge in fluent, versatile and varied profanity.

And it is when using the telephone that this talent of his is seen and heard at its maximum of speed and endurance. Central has but to say "Wire busy now," or, "Doesn't answer," to evoke a flood of language.

One day he had been having an unusually stormy session, and did not notice that his two-year-old son was sitting in a corner of the room, his face rapt and absorbed. A few hours later the child's mother came in and was horrified beyond words to hear her baby giving voice to a stream of expletives, some of which began with a very large capital D—the rest with a variety of letters quite unmentionable in this connection. She descended upon him in righteous wrath.

"Don't you ever let me hear you use such words again," she said in no uncertain tones.

"Why, mother," expostulated the baby in an injured voice, "I'm telephoning!"

Not for Murphy.
Mr. Murphy—Oh want to buy a pair of gloves.
Clerk—Here's something I believe will just suit you. It's a suede glove.
Mr. Murphy—Niver, begorra! Oh want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, in-dade!—Kansas City Times.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE KEDLEY CURE
LIQUOR MORPHINE
27 Years Success
ONLY ONE IN EACH INFORMATION.
GRAND RAPIDS, 554 Wealthy Ave.

THE SINGING BULB

By A. H. MARTIN

"I noticed it first about a week ago, just as I had returned from a visit to the club. I had started to read for a half-hour before retiring. The volume contained several fantastic stories, including the 'Masque of the Red Death.' Suddenly I became aware of a sound as if some one was singing, and the singer seemed to be in the room. It was a sad melody, as I remember, and the voice was wonderfully sweet and gentle. It was a woman's voice, and it was reproaching me because I had so soon forgotten her.

"And you know, Frank, that it was only a year ago that Hilda died. It was suddenly borne upon me that I was listening to Hilda's voice singing to me from another world. Up to that time I felt no alarm, but now I felt my hair commence to rise. All at once my gaze became riveted on the single electric bulb that illuminated the apartment. Frank, as sure as I am a living man, the voice proceeded from that lamp. And since then it has happened regularly every night, until I believe that I will go insane unless the mystery is solved."

"Undoubtedly the mystery has a human origin," I replied, as I regarded my cigar reflectively, "although I must say that it is certainly an original way to impersonate the departed. Is there anyone who would be benefited by your death or incarceration, even temporarily, in an insane ward?"

"The only one who could be in any way benefited is Edward Duval, Hilda's only brother."

During the day I did a little quiet detective work, and discovered things relating to Edward Duval that did not speak very favorably for him. At the present time he was infatuated with Fanny Davidson, a burlesque actress. I made my way to John's house, and we were soon seated in the library discussing the strange affair in lowered tones. The semidarkness cast by the solitary lamp, and the peculiar mission that had brought me there had a depressing effect upon us. Suddenly a woman's voice—one of the sweetest and saddest I have ever heard—issued from the glowing bulb and pervaded the entire apartment. The song was a sentimental one and reproached another for the cooling of his love.

Forcing down a sensation of horror, I removed the globe from the socket. The song instantly ceased. In a moment I had screwed in another globe that I had brought with me. Instantly the song was renewed with all its original power and sweetness. John had sunk back in his chair. Even my nerves were shaken.

Suddenly the voice ceased, only to begin again. And it called John by name to the unknown, and it promised the delights of paradise if he heeded the call.

With a wild cry John sprang to his feet and dashed to the door. His wild shriek aroused me, and suddenly a light broke over me. With one spring I had reached John, and after a desperate struggle forced him into a chair.

"The mystery is one no longer," I cried, as I held him down.

"What are you going to do about it?" and Edward Duval snarled up at me, as I confronted him in his apartments.

"I will give you five hours to leave Chicago, never to return," I replied as quietly as I could. "Both you and your accomplice."

"Before I leave do you mind telling me how you came to detect the contrivance?" asked Duval, after a moment's moody silence.

"Had you been content with the excellent song, I might still have been at sea," said I, "but the instant you commenced your other tactics, the truth flashed upon me. I hurried to Fanny Davidson's apartments. A telephone wire ran from the building to John's house. Directly I became aware that the same voice I had heard in the library was proceeding from her rooms."

"Cautiously glancing inside, I observed that a fine phonograph was connected with the transmitter of the open telephone. Then I observed that the telephone wire was connected with the electric line in such a way that when the bulb in the library was open the voice from the phonograph was forced to issue from the lighted globe. If the globe was removed the voice would, of course, cease as soon as the circuit was broken."

With a snarl Duval commenced packing his trunk.

London's Electric Railways.
It is stated that on the three tube railways, comprising 41.68 miles of single line, controlled by the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, the number of automatic signals averages 15.85 per mile, and that these signals drop and rise 1,538,282 times a week. The weekly cost of maintenance is said to be £4 3s. 6 d. per track mile, 5s. 3 d. per signal, and 0 457d. per train mile.

Surrendered to the Maid.
Mrs. Evelyn Fellows Masury, a society woman of Boston, surrendered her house the other night to her maid, Della Landers, who gave a party to her friends. The house was theirs for the night and dances, refreshments and music filled the evening.

AN ADVERTISING TRICK FOR WESTERN FARMERS.

Real Estate "Agents" Go After Men with Land for Sale and Reap Rich Harvest.

A smooth scheme for separating farmers from their money has been worked with much success in South Dakota. An oily grafter calls on a farmer and makes a bid for his land. The figures are absurdly low at first, but by degrees are raised as high as \$60 an acre, and the farmer consents. Then the visitor explains that he is only an agent, but that he can sell the land at the price named if the owner will agree to pay for advertising at the rate of fifty cents an acre. The "agent" promises orally that the advertising money will not be payable until the land is sold, but this stipulation is not contained in a contract that the farmer signs.

In a few days he receives a copy of an ad and not over-courteous demand for money. It is said that twenty-two agriculturists were caught with this bait in Brown County and that one of them gave up \$320. Others declare hotly that they will not pay but they will make a fight in the courts.

Second-Hand Goods.
"I don't think it is so nice to have a truthful child," said she. "Not so truthful a child as my neighbor has across the hall. The other morning I missed my paper that is left at my door. I knocked and asked her if she had seen it. She said no, but her small son, aged five, ran to the table and got it and brought it to me."
"Here," he said, "mamma took it to read to, but you can have it. She is through with it now."

Many Old People Suffer from Bronchial Affections particularly at this time of year. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief.

After the First Kiss.
Geraldine—Well, I like that!
Gerald—All right; have another.

Don't worry about your complexion—take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative and blood-purifier! An improvement will be seen in a week.

It's a sweeping assertion to say that a new broom sweeps clean.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day.

You can't make good ginger ale if anything ails the ginger.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.
By doing duty we learn to do it—E. B. Pusey.

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Emperor William Oat prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps for packing, etc., to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. K. & W.

The more judgment a man has, the slower and the more careful will he be to condemn.—Maurer.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAIN, SWELLING, BLEEDING OR PROTRUDING FILES IN 6 TO 10 DAYS OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer is handing it out.



"OUCH, OH MY BACK!"
NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST

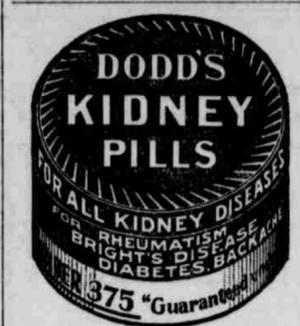
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PRICE 25c AND 50c



SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.
MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSSES AND CHILDREN.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and give more value than any other shoes in the world to-day.
W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price
CAUTION: W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory in any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Show us a man who lives the simple life and we'll show you a cynic.



FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, SANDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.
"Guaranteed"

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W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.00 \$3.50
SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.
MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSSES AND CHILDREN.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and give more value than any other shoes in the world to-day.
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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1865 and who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional homestead rights which they may now claim. His heirs can sell. Talk to old soldiers, widows and heirs. Find the soldier relative who went West or South after the war and homesteaded government land. Get busy and make some easy money. Write HENRY R. CORP., Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES

near Salem, Ore.—The Cherry City—on the beautiful Willamette River. Hop, walnut and fruit farms pay \$30 to \$40 per acre net; dairy farms pay \$100; improved farms \$20 to \$30 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$15. Excursion rates to Salem in March and April. For information address, Board of Trade, Salem, Ore.

Thompson's Eye Water

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 5, 1908.

160 FARMS Western Canada FREE



What a Settler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Convenient.
Satisfactory Markets for All Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to
M. V. McINNES, 6 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan; or C. A. LAURIER, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

PAY WHEN CURED PILES

POSITIVELY NO MONEY ACCEPTED UNTIL CURED

WRITE us a full description of your case so you understand it AND IF NOT CANCER we will guarantee to cure you or charge nothing. You do not pay one cent until satisfied you are cured and you are to be the sole judge. Write to-day and we will send you a booklet explaining our new treatment and containing testimonials showing what we have done for thousands of people from all parts of the country.

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DEFIANCE STARCH

for starching finest linens.

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were (1) that the date of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (2) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at 6 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (3) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago & Eastern Illinois rate was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed this statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois do not run into

Chicago. They terminate at Dolton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dolton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that is applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6 1/2 cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6 1/2 cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappell on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the Commissioner of Corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the reasonableness" of this rate is not in question. The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil," and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil official said that other

large shippers in the territory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers included the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrong-doing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight rates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and ruled out by Judge Landis, was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent commodity rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the 18-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any independent shipper,—we must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all the oil he desired to ship from Whiting via Dolton over the lines of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing down to that apostle of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his Wealth Against the Commonwealth, descending by easy stages to Miss Tarbell's offensive personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes on the corporation calendar. After long years of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official is made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.