

Why Be Wore Craps.
The elevator conductor appeared that morning with a bit of craps piled to his hat and a look of respectful gloom upon his face.
"Somebody dead?" one of the regular passengers sympathetically inquired.
"Yes, Mr. Higginly."
"Higginly? Who's he? Brother-in-law?"
"No. No relation. Used to have an office in this building."
"That so? What was he in? Law?"
"Wholesale cement."
"Fast friend of yours, I suppose?"
"No. Never spoke to him."
"No relation? Why, that's funny. Blessed if I understand why you're so sorry for his death."
"He was one man in a million—in fact, he was one man in 2,200,000. There was never another in Chicago like him. Maybe not in all the world, but certainly not in this old town."
"Why, I never heard of him. Did he write books in secret, or was he great an orator? Or did he have an army record? Or was he a statesman? Or—"
The elevator conductor looked at his questioner wearily.
"Nothing like that," he said. "Greater. Scarcer. Wonderfuller. He was the only man I knew who had sense enough to stop and wait for an elevator without ringing all the electricity out of the bell."—Chicago Record.

A Doctor This Time.
Portland, May 6th. Dr. E. A. Ross, a practicing physician, formerly of Yates Center, Kans., was on what everyone supposed was his death bed. He had Diabetes, and six of his brother doctors were in attendance and consultation at his bedside. They had done everything that medical skill could suggest to save his life, but they were at last reluctantly forced to tell him that he must prepare for death.

His aunt had been summoned to his dying bedside. After the doctors had given her nephew up, she insisted that as a last resort, he be given a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

From the very first dose the tide turned in his favor. His life was saved, and he is hale and hearty to-day.

This case and its cure has amazed the physicians, and is the sensation of the hour. It is interesting to note that while many others are being cured by this great discovery in medicine, the physicians themselves are among the first to benefit, and that while the simpler and more prevalent forms, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bladder and Urinary Trouble and Female Weakness disappear before it, the more malignant forms, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Dropsy, which have always been regarded as incurable, are yielding just as easily.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fast superseding all other treatments for Kidney Disease, and as nearly all human sickness and suffering has its origin in the kidneys, the use of this wonderful medicine is becoming almost universal.

Two billion passengers and 350,000,000 tons of goods are carried in a year on the world's railways.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good they possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c per bottle.

"When Greek meets Greek, then is the time of war" was written by Nathaniel Lee, in 1602.

A Month's Test Free.
If you have Dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoen, Racine, Wis., for 12 boxes of Dr. Shoen's Food at \$1.00. No postpaid. Send no money. Pay \$2.00 if cured.

The Mississippi River each year washes away an alarming amount of shore, equal to ten square miles of territory 50 feet deep.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used on all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Aunt Ann's Philosophy.
"Aunt Ann, I am surprised to hear you say you are in favor of second marriages. How can you justify them?"
"Why, my dear young widow, if your first marriage was a happy one you will never be happy until you are married again. If it was a failure you are entitled to another trial."—Chicago Tribune.

"VITUAAMA" gives vitality, vim, restores the ambitions of youth, health, fitting for success, happiness in business, professional, social, married life. 25c a bottle. Guaranteed by Kidd Drug Co., Egin, Ill. Sent by mail on receipt of price. H. S. Baker, Druggist, Union City, Iowa, carries syringes and water bags.



COME AND GO
In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil
which is a certain sure cure.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

SHALL WE LIMIT OURSELVES TO THESE ONLY?

Which Ones Shall We Abandon?—How Shall We Fare if We Adopt the Free-Trade Prescription for Extending Foreign Trade?

One of the first canons of free trade is that each country should produce only that commodity in which it excels in quality and cheapness, buying from abroad everything that can be made cheaper there. In other words, we should not strive to establish and maintain an industry that is not a natural one, but devote our whole energy to one with the product of which we can beat all other nations.

On the other hand, protectionists maintain that we should diversify our industries to the largest degree possible, making and producing everything that the soil and climate will allow and that genius and diligence encourage. The best theoretical exposition of this question is given by Sir Edward Sullivan in his "Protection to Native Industry," but the best exposition of this, as of any other question, is the practical one of experience.

There is no country on earth where industry is so diversified as in the United States. In fact, one of the principal objects of our first and every succeeding protective tariff was to create and maintain new industries, and to-day we can make everything that can be made anywhere, and we can raise everything

that the value of our manufactures in 1900 approximates \$15,000,000,000. On the basis of the census of 1890 somewhat over \$8,000,000,000 worth of this is what the free trader calls "raw material." At least three persons are engaged in making this so-called raw material to one engaged in producing the last finished product. Shall we then throw three men out of employment to benefit one?

The contention that "if we do not buy we cannot sell" is refuted by the fact that we are, and have been for years, selling much more than we buy.

The free-trader cannot, in the light of experience, with actual facts and figures confronting him, point to a single industry that we can safely abandon. Every added industry means increased employment and an increased home market and larger profits.

No; instead of abandoning a single industry, we should constantly seek to enlarge and diversify, in order to employ every possible acre of land and every possible human arm and mind. In the words of Henry C. Carey, "With every increase in the power of production, consumption grows, and the laborer receives larger returns for his labor."—American Economist.

Encouragement Needed.

With any substantial encouragement to the merchant marine, American capital, now abundant and satisfied with as low a rate of interest as is asked in any country, will go into vessels for the ocean carrying trade. The market thus afforded for American-built ships will carry the shipbuilding industry to a high stage of development; and in the application to it of the new and im-

CLIPPING THE CRITTER.



—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

needed by man, except tea and coffee and a few minor products.
This is what has given us so much employment, such high wages and such an unparalleled home market.

In spite of all this, however, the free traders of to-day are again urging that we open our ports to the cheaper products of other countries and devote ourselves to gaining other markets, by entering our energies on a few "natural" productions. In other words, we are urged to abandon a sure market of many times the value of any that we could have if we were to gain all there is to be gained.

But for the sake of argument, let us suppose the free trader to be right, for the further one examines a free trade theory the more absurd it appears. Let us cease producing some things and buy them abroad, paying for them with increased productions of other things. The questions now confront us: Where shall we begin? What shall we give up? Surely not any of the staple agricultural products. If our farmers should abandon their land and go to the factory and make plows, for instance, who would use the plows? We raise and shall sell more grain and provisions than any other people, so perhaps it would be better to close the factory and for all to go on the farm. But there is a surplus of farm products now, and where could we sell double or treble the present production? This again is absurd. Shall our miners leave the mines and make picks and shovels, with which the market is already fully supplied? Could a million iron and steel workers turn to making boots and shoes? No; it is all ridiculous, turn which way we will.

Fully 95 per cent. of our products are sold at home. Are we to believe that half of this or any part of it can be carried thousands of miles and sold at a greater net profit than when sold within a few miles distant from the place of production? The whole free trade contention is one natural, physical, economical impossibility.

The Cobdenite obscures his theory somewhat by saying that we should admit the "raw material" free and increase our production and sales of the finished product. The "raw material" fallacy has been laid bare so often that it is useless to argue it at the beginning of the twentieth century. But suppose we were to import the partly finished material, that, perfected and combined, makes the last finished product, what would be the result? It will be found

proved methods which American mechanical genius has brought to bear upon every industry in which it embarks upon a large scale. The inevitable result is that this country will ultimately become again not only one of the leading maritime nations, but one of the foremost shipbuilding countries of the world. The supremacy of the Clyde will disappear with the active commencement of the work of building up the American merchant marine.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

No Cause for Alarm.

The reports recently prepared by Statistician Hitchcock, of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, make a most satisfactory exhibit. For the year 1900 the exports were forty times as large as those of 1890, while the imports were only ten times as great. Of the grand total of \$1,370,703,571 exports during the year about 40 per cent were agricultural products, a marked change from the rule of a few years ago. The excess of exports over imports, \$520,000,000, gives the country a large return in securities or a tremendous credit balance, for there have been no imports of gold to settle accounts of such magnitude. Since more than one-half of our total exports is other than agriculture the nation need not be alarmed at the threat of Germany to put higher tariff barriers between the American farmer and the German market.—Massillon (Ohio) Independent.

Wrong Then and Now.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner says that "every lesson and principle defended by Lincoln is now antagonized by the Republican party." Well, dear Mr. Bryan, as a Democrat did not you and your followers antagonize everything advocated by Lincoln—the major portion of you with guns in your hands? If you were right then, the Republican party is right now. But we fear you were wrong then and now.—Milton (Pa.) Miltonian.

An Incentive to Theft.

A free trade tariff always proves an incentive to theft by robbing bread winners of work and wages; then they must be either humiliated by becoming objects of charity or go to the poor house. Never were our prisons so crowded with men forced to starve, beg or steal as under the infernal robber Wilson tariff. Nevertheless, it was hard work under the Wilson tariff swindle to find anything to steal.

ABANDONED FARMS IN DEMAND.

Opportunities to Get Land and Buildings Cheap in Massachusetts.

"You have all read and heard more or less about the abandoned farms of New England," said the man of an agricultural turn to a company of listeners, "and no doubt some of you have concluded that large tracts in New England had utterly gone to waste. It is true that many farms there are not so valuable as in some other parts of the country, but the case is not nearly so bad as it has been represented and there is hope for New England yet.

"I have been looking up farms and statistics in the State of Massachusetts, the richest of the New England States, I suppose, and I find that of the 45,010 farms in the State by the last census only 711 were reported to the State Board of agriculture as for sale. You will understand that the State has taken the matter up, and the board lists in a catalogue for free distribution all farms which may come under the head of abandoned.

"Of these 711 farms 309 have been sold, either for homes, for investment, or for farming, and buyers very generally report themselves to be well satisfied with their purchases. Of these purchasers 201 are from New England and New York, 178 being from Massachusetts, but inquiries are received from all over the Union and from the British provinces, and the work is progressing favorably. Up to April 20, 1900, 252 inquiries had been received, representing twenty-four States, Canada and Nova Scotia. Four of the Southern States were heard from, and letters had come from as far west as California and Washington.

"Of course the New England climate is not the balmiest in the world or the most equable, but it is healthful, and the farms, when properly handled, are good producers. Prices are low enough to warrant a man putting on a little extra work and fertilizer. One farm in Berkshire County, five miles from a railroad station, containing fifty acres, a house of eight rooms, outbuildings, good water, a vein of white marble and other attractions, is offered for \$1,200, about what it would cost to build the house; another in the same county, of sixty acres, with buildings, water, fruit and sugar orchards, is offered for \$800. One in Barnstable County of thirty acres, with house, orchard, etc., two miles from the station and a mile from the shore, is offered for only \$200. Another in Berkshire of 100 acres, forty acres under cultivation, with house, outbuildings, two barns, good water, etc., a mile and a half from the station, is offered at \$700. One of 500 acres six miles from Great Barrington, with a ten-room house on it, is to be had for \$2,800; another of 375 acres, with a twelve-room house, a fine view of Lake Gardfield, and 100 sugar trees, is offered for \$3,500; another of 125 acres, with outbuildings, can be had for \$700, only \$4 an acre. A farm of 550 acres with 500 acres to pasture and 100 to grass, four miles from South Lee, is offered at \$5 an acre; another of 140 acres is offered for \$600.

"In Dukes County, which is an island, the average price is \$20 an acre; in Franklin \$8 and \$10 an acre is asked, and nearly all farms have houses and outbuildings. Twelve counties offer farms for sale, and while some go as low as \$250 an acre, others run as high as \$100 an acre, but these are few in number and really should not be reported in the abandoned farm list."

Suspense and Suspension.

An eminent vegetarian doctor once wrote to the judges of London, England, asking if it were not time that, by way of experiment, capital punishment should be suspended. He received only one answer, which was to this effect: "Dear Sir—I consider it preferable that the murderer should be suspended." The vegetarian replied: "May your lordship never know what an awful thing suspense is!"—San Francisco Wave.

Somewhat in Doubt.

"We've got the Boers on the run" cried Lieutenant Sir Reginald Hunnymede, jubilantly.

"That's all right," replied Maj. Hon. Percy Fitzmaurice, looking about him suspiciously, "but which way are they running?"—Philadelphia North American.

How Thoughtful!

Mrs. Storm—I noticed that you pinned a pink on his coat before he started for the office.

Mrs. Tempest—Yes, I covered the spot where a button has been off for over a week.

Nibs.

At Munich there is a hospital which is entirely supported by the sale of old steel pens and nibs collected from all parts of Germany. They are made into watch springs, knives and razors.

Keeping the Wolf Away.

Sincerely pitying the unappreciated vocalist, the editorial "we" of the Detroit Journal asked a few leading questions.

"How," we ventured, gently, "do you manage to keep the wolf from the door?"

"Well, in the first place," he replied, "I do all my practicing at home!" Then he started violently, and hastily explained how in this way he saved the rental of a studio.

New England Women

Have an Abiding Faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



After years of struggle to attain and merit public confidence, with a firm and steadfast belief that some day others would recognize in us the truth, good faith, and honesty of purpose which we know we possess, what a genuine satisfaction it is to succeed, and so realize the uplifting influence of the merited confidence of a vast army of our fellow beings.

Thus stands the Pinkham name in New England, and all over America, and nowhere is the faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound greater than in New England, its home. Merit, and merit alone, can gain this.

ORGANIC INFLAMMATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled very badly with inflammation of the bladder, was sick in bed with it. I had two doctors, but they did me no good. A friend gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me. I have now taken three bottles of it, and I am entirely cured. It is a God-send to any woman, and I would recommend it to anyone suffering as I was. I think, if most of the women would take more of your medicine instead of going to the doctors, they would be better off. The Compound has also cured my husband of kidney trouble."

Mrs. MABEL GOOKIN, Box 100, Mechanic Falls, Maine.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

"For two years I suffered from nervous prostration, the result of female weakness. I had leucorrhoea very badly, and at time of menstruation would be obliged to go to bed. Also suffered with headaches, pain across back, and in lower part of abdomen. I was so discouraged. I had read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, and concluded to give it a trial. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham, and received a very nice letter in return. I began at once the use of her Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now feeling splendid. I have no more pain at monthly periods, can do my own work, and have gained ten pounds. I would not be without your Vegetable Compound. It is a splendid medicine. I am very thankful for what it has done for me."—Mrs. J. W. J., 70 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure these women—why not you—you cannot tell until you try it. If you are ill, and really want to get well, commence its use at once, and do not let any drug clerk persuade you that he has something of his own which is better, for that is absurd. Ask him to produce the evidence we do.

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Cotton-spinning in Japan.
To-day Japan imports cotton principally from the United States, but other centers of supply are necessary, in view of the state of advancement which cotton spinning has reached there.

PAINFUL PERIODS.

"I cannot help but feel that it is my duty to do something in regard to recommending your wonderful medicine. I must say it is the grandest medicine on earth, and have advised a great many suffering with female troubles to take it. I tell people I wish I could go on the platform and lecture on it."

Mrs. H. S. BALL, 401 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

"My trouble was painful menstruation. The suffering I endured pen cannot describe. I was treated by one of our most prominent physicians here for five months, and found myself getting worse instead of better. At the end of the fifth month he told me he had done all he could for me, and that I had better go to the hospital."

"My sister advised me to try your Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of backache. I did so, and took it faithfully, and am now cured of my trouble, and in perfect health, many thanks to your medicine. I cannot praise it enough, and would recommend it to all who suffer from any female weakness."—Mrs. H. S. BALL, 401 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.

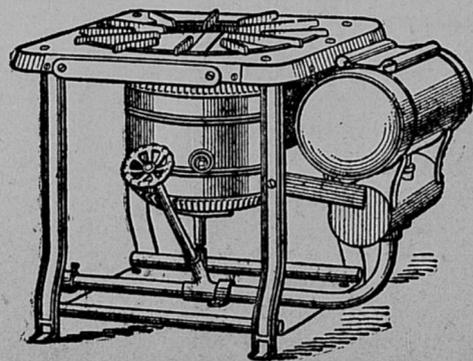
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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

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This is the Smallest Wickless Blue Flame OIL STOVE



Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.