Biliousness and Constipation.

It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feelings caused by biliousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had and at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y., writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of biliousness and constipation."—Obtainable everywhere For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

Clean, soft cotton rags wanted at the Optimist Office.

NEWSPAPERS FROM DISTANT LANDS—ODDITIES OF THE FOREIGN PRESS

The Chamberlain Medicine company, Des Moines, Iowa, manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough remedy, advertise not only in this country but in foreign lands. A copy of each issue of every newspaper containing their advertisements is sent to the office of the Chamberlain Medicine company as a proof of the insertion of the advertisement. Some of the papers bear names of places, which require one to recall forgotten geography or refer to the atlas to locate. Some of them are particularly curious as they are published in the vernacular or native languages which might be likened to the carefully written notes of a shorthand writer.

Here are the well known Chinese characters arranged in vertical lines reading from top to bottom, the lines arranged from right to left.

The Burmese language, as printed, is composed principally of a combination of circles. Some one wittily suggested that for this reason circulars would be properly printed in this language.

Cingalese, the language of Ceylon, is also curvilinear. Javanese and Siamese are composed largely of vertical lines connected by loops at either top or bottom but rarely at both. These languages bear some resemblance to the vertical writing now practiced in our public schools.

The four hundred million people of India have nearly fifty different dialects or vernaculars. The Chamberlain Medicine company advertises in ten of the principal ones as follows: Bengali, Gujurathi, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu. The Sindhi and Urdu are written from right to left in the Hebrew fashion. The Urdu is a sort of script and is so chaotic in shape that it is impossible to reduce it to the movable type form. Papers printed in the Urdu language are therefore written out by hand and a plate made by the lithograph process. The "Oudh Akhbar," a sixteen page daily published at Lucknow in this language claims a circulation of about 5000. It is said that in order to handle this circulation it requires an office force of about 200. Fortunately for the management, the wages paid to natives are only a few cents a day.

The Chamberlain Medicine company advertises in papers printed in thirty-two languages. Besides the vernaculars and the well known European languages, French, Spanish, Portugese, Dutch, German, etc., the list embraces a number of languages which until comparatively recent times possessed no alphabet but for which the Roman alphabet has been adopted. Among these are the native Hawaiian, Samoan, Tagalog (Philippine Islands), Kaffir, Zulu and Basuto, of South Africa. There is also a modern form of the Malay language using Roman characters, known as Romanized Malay. This is used in Java and the East Indies.

It is difficult to conceive how the readers of some of the papers manage to handle them. Imagine a man on a crowded street car trying to read a paper whose pages are thirty-eight inches long and twenty-nine inches wide. This is the size of the "Hitadibi," a Bengali weekly published in Calcutta, India. Some of the English dailies published in South Africa, are almost as unwieldy, the pages of one measuring twenty-seven and one-half inches in length and twenty-five inches in width.

To an American newspaper man it is interesting to note the manner in which the colonial English newspapers are made up. They still cling to the methods which were practiced in this country fifty years ago, the advertisements being upon the first few pages, followed generally by the heavy editorials, then a few meager cable and telegraphic items, afterwards the local news. The local news consists principally of the proceedings of the legislative bodies, town council, school board, etc. Contributions by the readers are numerous and lengthy.

The editorials are generally of a more dignified and serious nature than American productions. The daily newspapers devote more space to book reviews and detailed reports of scientific progress than American newspapers do. Humor is not so noticeable and cartoons are used more rarely than with us.

Very few, if any, of the colonial papers issue a "pink sheet," but they supply this omission by devoting a large proportion of every issue to the sporting news. This is especially noticeable in the African papers.

With few exceptions the advertising pages would give our "ad" writers the nightmare. They seem to have little conception of the value of space or of attractive methods of presenting either the text or the illustrations. A pleasing relief to this monotony is afforded by the "ads" of American advertisers which are rather numerous on their pages.

FOR SALE—Two good houses at Arco. One of four rooms and the other has eight. Price very reasonable. Apply at this office.

POTATO SHIPMENTS WILL BE RESUMED

The Southern Idaho Potato Producers, association held a meeting at Pocatello this week and sent instructions to all members including many in the Boise valley to resume the digging of potatoes. Due to the immature condition of potatoes the association ceased shipment of them from the State last month and none of the crop has moved since.

At the present time the market is considered fair and is around 70 cents per hundred f. o. b. at the loading station. At the meeting of the representatives it was estimated that the crop of this season in Idaho would fall approximately 1000 cars short of that of last year, due to a large extent to a smaller acreage and partially to diseased tubers.

The latter difficulty effects the territory in the vicinity of Idaho Falls. The Twin Falls section has a decrease in acreage, the Blackfoot country will be about 200 cars short because of small acreage combined with light yield, and at Aberdeen the crop will reach only about 50 per cent of normal because of the shortage of water supply.

The southern markets have been later than usual this year on account of the heavy rains in the middle west which delayed the crops there.

Another matter taken up at the meeting was grading and much stress was laid upon this point. All the raisers have been urged to be careful in that particular and to enforce the regulations a man will be put into the field beginning on the fifteenth of this month.

SICK BABIES

"My baby's sick. What shall I do?" That's a very common question from mothers, particularly at this time of year. It is a very important question, too, and one that is hard to answer fully. In general the chances are more than ten to one that the trouble is from some digestive disturbance. For this reason it is always advisable to stop feeding the baby at once. He won't starve if he misses a few meals or even if his rations are shut off or greatly reduced for several days. Of course, the baby should be given all the water he cares for and that will be a considerable quantity this hot weather. All drinking water for babies should be boiled, then bottled and served cool, but not iced.

The next thing to do for a sick baby after stopping the food supply is to empty the intestines of all fermenting, decomposing food. In general the mother will be justified in using not over a teaspoonful of castor oil or simple enemas by injection. If this does not bring relief the next step would be to call in the best physician available, and place the case fully in his hands.

As with many other health matters, prevention is much simpler, cheaper and better than cure. In the case of babies, the use of mothers' milk as food is the first item to be considered. In summer the baby should be kept cool, clean and free from flies. Babies should live in the fresh air at all times, and carefully screened from mosquitoes.

THE COUNTRY EDITORIAL

Many editors of small papers refuse to give their readers editorials on the ground that editorials are for the large city papers and the public does not care for the views of the country editor. As a matter of fact, the views of the rural population are really reflected by the editorials of the large city papers which glean them from the country papers which run editorials. The sound thought of the country is to be found in the rural districts. Here, in the more or less quiet of the country, men and women read and study and gather data which results in conclusions founded on a solid basis. Sometimes this thought may be biased by the enthusiasm aroused by the impractical reformer or selfish politician who runs off at a tangent with some new rad or "ism," but generally such fads are short lived and the sensible thinker of the country districts returns to the sane and solid and conservative attitude which has always distinguished him. The editor of the country paper, therefore, has a duty to perform in crystallizing this thought and sending it out to the world as the contribution of his section of the country to the agitation of the day. The country editor, usually is a comparatively poor man, but he has sand and independence and a pride of work rarely found in other professions. Moreover, he is brought into closer personal touch with his constituency than the editor of the big city paper. It is safe to say that never before in the history of journalism have editorials been more widely or more carefully read, not, perhaps, as in the old days to base an opinion on the views of the editor, but for the purpose of getting all sides of every question.

I REMEMBER! I REMEMBER!

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born;
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
You'd hardly know the old place now,
For dad is up to date,
And the farm is scientific
From the back lot to the gate.

The house and barn are lighted
With bright acetylene,
The engine in the laundry
Is run by gasoline.
We have silos, we have autos,
We have dynamos and things;
A telephone for gossip,
And a phonograph that sings.

The hired man has left us,
We miss his homely face;
A lot of college graduates
Are working in his place.
There's an engineer and fireman,
A chauffeur and a vet.,
'Lectrician and mechanic—
Oh, the farm's run right, you bet.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn,
Now brightens up a bathroom
That cost a car of corn.
Our milkmaid is pneumatic
And she's sanitary, too;
But dad gets fifteen cents a quart
For milk that once brought two.

Our cattle came from Jersey,
And the hogs are all Duroc;
The sheep are Southdown beauties
And the hens are Plymouth Rock.
To have the best of everything—
That is our aim and plan—
For dad not only farms it,
But he's a business man.

—Canadian Courier.

THRIFT

One of the most important conferences at the Congress of Education in San Francisco was that dealing with thrift. Attention was called to the need of the American developing individual and community saving of waste material and waste time. If every citizen of Idaho could observe the principle that his expenses each week, each month and each year, should be somewhat less than his income, presuming that he has an income adequate to meet the needs of his particular social relations and provide some savings fund, there would be a very decided advance in the economic situation throughout this entire state.

If the farmer in Idaho could be persuaded to form a budget or estimate of yearly expenses for his farm and for his household and if he would adopt some simple but reliable system of accounting for farm and family expenses, it would assist greatly in arriving at the proper basis of saving and accumulating. In addition to the general practice of making budgets and following an accounting system, each farmer would profit greatly if he would adhere to a resolution never to purchase any machinery which was not absolutely needed so long as the older machinery could be repaired and used economically. It was the opinion of this congress, and there were able authorities in attendance, that practice of this sort would change the entire financial situation with many who are now paying prohibitory interest rates. A study and practice of these suggestions is recommended by the University of Idaho in the firm belief that the practice of such principles would be of inestimable value to all agricultural interests of this great state.

DOING THEIR DUTY

Scores of Blackfoot Readers are Learning the Duty of the Kidneys

To filter the blood is the kidneys' duty.

When they fail to do this the kidneys are weak.

Backache and other kidney ills may follow;

Help the kidneys do their work.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills—the tested kidney remedy.

Blackfoot people endorse their worth.

Carl Anderson, Groveland Addition, R. F. D. No. 1, Blackfoot, says: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for years and they have always given me relief from pain and weakness in my back. When living in Utah, I had a serious attack of kidney trouble, brought on by the alkali water in that part of the country. My bladder was inflamed and I knew that if something was not done, the disease would get the better of me. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved the trouble."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Anderson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

TAKE NOTICE

The largest campaign of the history of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company at Blackfoot will commence October first. All old employes wishing their positions kindly report at the factory September 30 at 2 p. m. to be assigned to your stations.

W. R. VARLEY,
Superintendent.

THE VALUE OF GRAZING ON OUR NATIONAL FORESTS

The revenues derived from our national forests come in almost equal proportions from the sale of grazing privileges and the sale of timber. This is clearly shown by the report of the Chief Forester for the year ending June, 1915. This report shows receipts from timber sales amounting to $1,164,000, and from grazing amounting to $1,125,000. Idaho has extensive areas of rough mountain land well adapted for grazing purposes. This is most eagerly sought for by sheep and cattle men who find the handling of stock on the national forests in the State a lucrative business.

In former years much rivalry existed between them for the possession of this range. At the present time this has practically disappeared owing to the use of the allotment system by means of which each stockman is given a definite area and trespassers are kept off.

The range is also much better than when it was overgrazed by competing bands of stock and the cattle and sheep are in better condition. No one who has seen the range under the old conditions of strife and ill-feeling and also observed the peaceful and orderly conduct of the present thrifty range business can doubt the wisdom of those responsible for the change.

When we consider that the price of meat is constantly rising, due to the decreasing supply, and that our population is rapidly increasing we are made to realize the great value of these mountain lands to the people of Idaho for they furnish a permanent and profitable means of meat production on a large scale.

C. H. SHATTUCK.

None Equal to Chamberlain's

"I have tried most all of the cough cures and find that there is none that equal Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has never failed to give me prompt relief," writes W. V. Harner, Montpelier, Ind. When you have a cold give this remedy a trial and see for yourself what a splendid medicine it is. Obtainable everywhere. For sale by all dealers—Adv.

Clean, soft cotton rags wanted at the Optimist Office.

Notice of Application of Pardon

Notice is hereby given that Ray McAvoy, who was found guilty of the crime of burglary in the second degree on the 18th day of January, 1915, in the district court of the sixth judicial district of Idaho, in and for the County of Bingham and sentenced to the state penitentiary for a term of six months to five years, will make application to the Honorable Board of Pardons at its next regular meeting after the legal publication of this notice for a pardon and that he will at the same time apply for the restortation of his rights as a citizen and for the restoration of his citizenship.

8-19-9-9-4t RAY McAVOY.

WARRANT CALL.

Notice is hereby given that the following Bingham county, Idaho warrants will be paid upon presentation.

Current Expense Fund, Series of 1914. Nos. 153 to 404 inclusive.

Road and Bridge Fund, Series 1914. Nos. 282 to 626 inclusive.

Please note that the following warrants were called for payment during January and February of this year.

All warrants of 1913 Series, Current Expense Fund.

Nos. 1 to 152 of 1914 Series, Current Expense Fund.

All warrants of 1913 Series, Road and Bridge Fund.

Nos. 1 to 281 of 1914 Series, Road and Bridge Fund.

Dated at Blackfoot, Idaho, August 10, 1915.

H. A. Benson,
County Treasurer.