SE
ORK

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.

A Reinvestment.

A Missouri man tells of an Irishman named Coughlin, who lived in a shanty standing in a field near the main highway from Kansas City. The foundations of the shanty were lower than the road, through which ran a big water main. As the living floor of the place was raised on posts to make it level with the highway, it left a large cellar underneath, where Coughlin kept a dozen hens.

One day the water main burst, flooding the cellar and drowning the hens. Whereupon Coughlin took steps to enter a claim for damages against the city. After much delay influential friends succeeded in securing the sum of $25 in settlement of Coughlin's claim.

"I've got me money!" shouted the Irishman to a neighbor sitting on the steps of the next shanty.

"It's glad that I am to hear thot," was the reply. "And how much was it, Coughlin?"

"Twinty-folve dollars."

"And phwat are ye gon' to do with the twinty-folve, Coughlin?"

"I'm goin' to buy twinty—fove dollars' worth of ducks," said Coughlin. —Harper's Weekly.

Unsuspected Poisons.

A large number of plants which are usually looked upon as harmless possess poisonous properties.

Those who are employed in picking daffodils and narcissus frequently suffer severely from a troublesome skin affection known as "daffodil poisoning." The most trying features of this ailment are the small gatherings which form under the finger-nails. It is said that minute crystals of lime exist in large numbers in the juice of the stems of pretty blooms and that these are responsible for the poisoning. Regular daffodil pickers are accustomed to rub their hands with oil and work tallow underneath their fingernails before beginning work.

The bulbs of the white Roman hyacinth have similar unpleasant properties.

Fortuitous Circumstance.

McCorckle—You can say what you please about flying machines, but one of them saved my life once.

McCrackle—How?

McCorckle—I had arranged to go in one on its trial trip, but something got wrong with it and it never started.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Quantity, Not Quality.

"That young woman next door to us got a piano recently."

"Does she play much?"

"No, not much, but a great deal." —Philadelphia Press.

The 1908 Version.

"The press," declared the spread-eagle orator, "is the Archimedean lever which—er—which—er"—

"Lifts the lid," suggested a man in the crowd.—Houston Post.

CUBS' FOOD
They Thrive On Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry, and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors, who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on, and is also a delicious, healthful food for grown-ups, as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to healthy [illegible] woman.

WOMEN; THEIR FADS, THEIR FASHIONS, THEIR WORK, THEIR ART.

WOMEN SUPPLANTING MEN.

The reported intention of some of the department stores to substitute women for their men floorwalkers is in line with a policy observed in some offices in the financial district. There it is not an uncommon thing now for women typists to earn promotion to places as bookkeepers formerly held by men. This tendency has already caused a notable change in the retail shops of Nassau street. Where not many years ago two or three men's furnishing shops had departments for women's wear there are now a number of smart shops in that section devoted wholly to women's clothes. As for the candy shops in the district they are equally less numerous than the tobacconists.—New York Correspondence of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

WOMEN REVIVE PANAMA HAT.

Following the fashion in Washington, New York women are showing a strong inclination to revive the craze for Panama hats, and the Fifth avenue milliners are sending orders for big supplies of the fine weave. Mrs. Roosevelt was responsible for the first move. When she returned from the isthmus last summer she brought a genuine Panama, and her first appearance in it the other day was a signal to the do-likewise clan. Hers is trimmed with a sash of yellow and brown silk with fringed edges and a stiff aigrette of grass ends. Mrs. Longworth is wearing one that carries a band of plaid ribbon and a quill, while Miss Ethel Roosevelt may be seen almost any day riding in a Panama, quilled like her sister's and held in place with a long winding veil. For morning wear the hats are simple and comfortable.—New York Press.

WOMAN'S INDEPENDENCE.

With the household as it is now made up, it is not psychologically a good thing for one person to be dependent upon the will of another and solely attached to his interests. No matter how perfectly a woman is educated in the schools, she will not keep pace with men unless she has some concerns for which she is primarily responsible. This does not amount to saying that she must be financially independent, or a bread winner, though there is no objection to that. But her life demands some first-hand reaction to the world for the sake of her character and intelligence. Under the pressure of natural selection man made a tardy alliance with woman and the home in primitive times. He has used woman as a plaything, as a lay figure on which to hang his wealth; has bought her cheap and bought her dear; but he has really never associated with her.—Professor Thomas, in Leslie's Weekly.

THE FAD NOW.

A pretty fad that is popular in Paris just now is to wear the inevitable bunch of flowers, without which the Parisian is rarely seen, pinned to the muff instead of the coat.

Here is a hint for the girl who always likes to be ahead in the pretty fancies that mark the up-to-date young woman.

What would be prettier than a chinchilla muff with a big bunch of Russian violets pinned in the centre of it, or a black lynx muff brightened with lilies of the valley or a few carnations.

Care must be taken, of course, in pinning these flowers to the muff, not to tear the skin, but if long, thin pins are used it can be done with little damage, even to the finest fur.

This new frill is a boon to the girl who can not wear flowers, much as she would like to, because they fade on her almost as soon as they are put on.

Sometimes the artificial flower is substituted for the real posies, both for the muff and the boutonniere.—Indianapolis News.

BALLOTS BY PROXY.

The parliamentary vote has been granted to Russian women provided they cast their ballots by proxy. The only one of the United States that gives women the proxy vote is Louisiana. The Constitutional Convention of that State in 1898 granted taxpaying women a vote on questions of local taxation, and gave them the choice of casting it themselves or by proxy. It has been found that as a rule the women prefer to cast their votes themselves.

The first election to be held under this law in New Orleans was to decide on a special tax levy for an improved drainage and pure water system. Miss Kate M. Gordon, president of the Women's Sewerage and Drainage League, collected the proxies of about 300 timid women and voted them herself. The improvements were carried and the Business Men's League of New Orleans presented a gold medal to Miss Gordon in recognition of her good work for the city.—New York Sun.

THE MOTHER AND HER GIRLS.

"Do not be unduly disturbed, dear mother, at the dawning of a day almost sure to come in your experience with your girls," advises Mrs. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion. "If they are strong characters, if they are able to stand on their own feet, they will reach a station where the train they take may lead them away from you. Girls have said to me, with a shade of sadness, that they regretted that they must sometimes make decisions of which their mothers did not approve. One of the temptations to which we fallible mothers are liable is that of ignoring the obvious fact that grown-up daughters or daughters nearly grown are not babies any longer, and are not to be compelled to yield their individuality to ours. There are crises in young lives, and the only thing for a mother to do, having given such counsel as she thinks best, is to leave her daughters entirely free to work out their own problems. Enormous trouble and overwhelming disaster may follow interference in the management of other people's lives, and, although daughters are part of your own existence, yet you can not treat them as if you were an autocrat. Give your daughters room for individual expansion and liberty of choice."

THE PRETTY ELBOW.

The poper manic[illegible] elbows is an art, a[illegible] proper care of them. It is said that a woman with a young back is always young. Similarly, the woman with old elbows is an old woman. In these days of short sleeves it is imperative to keep the arms and elbows from being hairy, bony or rough.

In the first place, don't use the elbows as props. This pose is fatal to the dimples, which are the chief beauty of a woman's elbow. Any self-respectig elbow will lose flesh and get callous spots if it is constantly being planted on a hard table. Furthermore, this attitude puts the back out of drawing, injures the expression of the eyes and places the head at a bad angle. The pressure of the hot hand on the cheek or under the chin, too, wrinkles the flesh and makes the flesh bag at the elbows.

The pose in which artists delight is the one that lets the elbows rest at the sides, while the arms lie easily along the lap. If a woman wants to be particularly fetching and yet restful to the eye let her teach her palms to lie upward and her fingers to curl just a little. One woman who has made a study of elbows asserts that they are an index to the character. Bumpy, bony elbows mean a fidgety nature. Smooth, soft elbows indicate calmness and poise.

The care of the hands and arms is a very important part of the toilet. If you find your elbows getting rough and your hands veined, once every day give them a special treatment. Begin this by plunging them into a basin into which you have put equal parts of hot water and oatmeal, a little borax and a few drops of benzoin. Hold your arms in this while you count 100. Then use a rubber sponge and a rough bath mitten until the flesh glows. After this, if the elbows are very hard, use some pumice stone to take off the outer skin. End with the massage, and be very liberal with the massage cream. Treatment like this will soon make the skin delightfully soft and smooth, the elbows plump and young.—New York Tribune.

Some of the new white net blouses are darned in colors.

A long silk gloria coat is an ideal garment for traveling.

The plain separate coat bids fair to be a leader for some time to come.

A dull gown may be often transferred by just a touch of a different color.

Ribbons play an important part among the trimmings for gowns and wraps.

New passementeries from Paris are intended to trim Persian lamb and broadtail jackets.

Peacock blue, slate gray and a rich mahogany brown are three favorite shades of the season.

A fascinating negligee pink China silk had a simulated bolero marked by lace ruffles of Valenciennes.

The lace waist, the handsomer the better, is to be very much in evidence for afternoon and informal wear this season.

There are dainty little capes of brown or black marabou lined with white marabou and finished about the bottom with tails.

The fashionable collar is fitted close to the neck and is very high at the back and sides, curving to a comfortable line under the chin.

Much of the ornateness of the new evening coats is in the lining, which usually has gold filet, or gray galoons as a finish to the linings of white or delicate colors.

Bright yellow or deep pink will often change the whole appearance of a brown gown, while a little light blue on purple has a charming effect.

A rather striking hat in cloche shape was of elephant gray taffeta trimmed with a silver gray scarf of crepe de chine, through which was stuck two long gray quills shading to pink.

ALCOHOL MADE FROM POTATOES
Denatured Product Makes Ideal Fuel.

Denatured alcohol is promised to replace electricity as the fuel of the future, says The Delineator.

Prominent influences are at work to promote the use of denatured alcohol. The New York company that is back of it has as its president a member of the United States consular service, who resigned his diplomatic position to serve in this capacity. Argument brought to bear at legislative sources this year succeeded in having the revenue tax removed so that denatured alcohol now sells for fifty cents a gallon. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has extended its co-operation by introducing and distributing through the country this season a new variety of potato from which the farmers will be able themselves to produce the alcohol. And there has just been placed on the market an alcohol flat-iron, stove and lamp burner, the entire set selling for only $7. They operate as simply and readily as those run by electricity and at a cost of one cent an hour, which is cheaper even than kerosene.

Old Time Recommendation.

"All of our ancestors," said a physician, "were pock marked, and smallpox was a recommendation if you were looking for work.

"What I mean is that you couldn't get a job if you had not had smallpox. No one wanted a servant who was liable at any moment to be stricken down with the loathsome disease. Hence——"

He opened a newspaper volume of 1774.

"Hence, 'help wanted' ads read like this:

"'Wanted a man between twenty and thirty years of age, to be footman and under butler in a great family. He must have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fortune and [illegible] The woman must have had [illegible]pox in the natural way.'" —[illegible]ans Times-Democrat.

TEST FOR WATER.

There is no better or simpler way of testing suspected water than the following:

Fill a clean pint bottle nearly full of the water to be tested and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of loaf or granulated sugar. Cork the bottle and keep in a warm place two days. If the water becomes cloudy or milky within that time it is unfit for domestic use.—New Haven Register.

TO TEST HEAT.

To judge of the heat of an oven try the oven every ten minutes with a piece of white paper. If too hot the paper will blaze up or blacken; when the paper becomes dark brown—rather darker than ordinary meat pie crust—the oven is fit for small pastry. When light brown—the color of nice pastry—it is ready for tarts. When the paper turns dark yellow you can bake bread, large meat pies or pound cake, while if it is just tinged the oven is fit for sponge cake and for meringues.—New Haven Register.

RIBBON CAKE.

Four eggs, two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three-fourths cup milk, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar, three cups flour; reserve a third of this mixture and bake the remainder in two small sheets of the same size; add to the reserved mixture a cupful each of currants and raisins, two tablespoons of molasses, one teaspoon each of all kinds of spices; bake in the same size of tins as the other sheets; put the layers together with frosting or jelly, placing the fruit sheet between the others.—New Haven Register.

TO LIGHTEN A NORTH ROOM.

No one wants a gloomy room, but what to do with one facing north is often a difficult problem.

Some people do without curtains to allow all the light possible to come into the room, but it is not so much light that one needs as sunshine, and when this cannot be had, one must make it, or, rather, get the effect of it. Try having it papered with a soft yellow paper. A good plan is to have a light yellow on the walls as far as the picture molding, and a lighter shade, almost a cream, above this and on the ceiling. Then yellow silk sash curtains, pulled back, tend to make a room appear sunny, says Home Chat.

Brass can make a wonderful difference to a dreary room. A large jardiniere, with a plant in it, placed in a dark corner, will lighten up the corner marvellously. Brass firedrons, too, will give a cheery reflection, even candlesticks help, and little trays and bowls, be they ever so small. The importance of brass in a sunless room cannot be too strongly emphasized. Mirrors brighten it up, and so do some pictures, with well polished glasses and gilded frames.

Egg Salad—Cut hard boiled eggs in halves, mash the yolk, mix with mayonnaise, and heap the halves; cut the edges in points. Stand on a bed of lettuce or watercress, and surround with cheese balls.

Peche Melba—Get large halved canned peaches; drain and wipe dry; make plain vanilla ice cream; fill each half in pyramid form, and top with a candied cherry.

Fifteen-Minute Biscuit—Sift three times two cups flour with four teaspoons baking powder and pinch of salt; work in with tips of fingers two and one-half tablespoonfuls butter; add quickly one-half cup milk, barely mixing through with blade of knife. Drop spoonfuls on buttered pan, a little apart, and bake in hot oven twelve or fifteen minutes.

Blanc Mange—Three ounces of isinglass, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of almond flavoring, one and one-half cupfuls of cream, one-quarter pound of Jordan almonds, one-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of noyea. Cover the isinglass with the milk, stand it aside for fifteen minutes, then heat in a double boiler until thoroughly dissolved. Add the almonds, blanched and chopped very fine, and the sugar; take from the fire and add the cream. Strain; add the noyea, turn at once into a mold and stand aside to harden. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

Apple Cobbler—Take about ten apples, peel and slice in quarters, put on stove to stew a little with a piece of butter the size of a walnut and a little water to prevent burning; also add one-half cup of sugar; take off stove and put in a deep pudding pan and line top with a layer of pastry rolled out to the thickness of one-half inch; put in oven and cook till a nice brown, and serve with a hard sauce made thus: One cup pulverized sugar, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful vanilla extract; beat altogether until nice and light; when serving cobbler place a tablespoonful on each piece.

Pat Was Not Glad.

A fine, robust soldier after serving his country faithfully for some time became greatly reduced in weight, owing to exposure and scanty rations, until he was so weak he could hardly stand. Consequently he got leave of absence to go home and recuperate. He arrived at his home station looking very badly. Just as he stepped off the boat one of his old friends rushed up to him and said: "Well, well, Pat, I am glad to see you're back from the front."

Pat looked worried and replied: "Begorra, I knew I was getting thin, but I nivver thought yould see that much."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Pretentious Modern Villas.

The modern house, as presented by the average villa, is, from the rational and practical point of view, a tissue of absurdities. Its plan represents an attempt to realize, on a contracted scale, the ideal mansion. It is adorned with all kinds of so-call[illegible]tistic furnishings; and, as [illegible] insanitary and comfort-

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 rate of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employes of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at six and one-fourth cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) 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 announce the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 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 and 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 and 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 and Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6¼ 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 and Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6¼ 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 Whiting, as 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 eighteen-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 and Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be declared so 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.

Wise Move.

Dumley—I don't understand how you could possibly laugh so heartily at that poor joke of Mutley's.

Wise—I had to, in self-defense.

Dumley—In self-defense?

Wise—If I hadn't laughed he'd have repeated it, thinking I hadn't seen the point.—Philadelphia Press.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Nature Fake.

"What's this?" yelled the star. "Green snow? I won't stand for it."

"You'll have to," retorted the manager. "White paper is so high that I told the property man to tear up a few stock certificates."—Pittsburg Post.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When a woman wants to make a man feel like a dollar minus 70 cents she asks him to describe the costume some other woman had on.

B. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Colony Of Six-toed People.

Maine's most unique colony is that of the six-toed people, on the line between Lincoln and Sagadahoc Counties. Starting some generations back, intermarriage has apparently reproduced the deformity until there are few families free of the freak foot. Some of the afflicted ones—for the extra toe interferes with wearing ordinary shoes—have resorted to surgery to remove the distinction which sets them apart as abnormal folk.

At a time several years ago, when it was all the rage to wear the extreme pointed shoes, these people were in a sorry plight. To crowd six toes into a shoe with a capacity for three, but in which vain man often crowded five, was too much for these people. They were fairly ostrasized from the fashionable swim by their freak of nature. Being people of sound sense, they submitted to the evitable and waited until their five-toed brethren had become crippled by the freak styles, and then they were in the swim again with broad-toed shoes.

Tradition has it that some ancestor several generations ago settled in this vicinity, and while at work in the woods split a toe with an ax, and, instead of adhering, the two parts separated, and in the course of time, as the generation passed, the sixth toe made its appearance in a more perfect form. This explains why all the six-toed folk are located in one belt.—N. Y. American.

WORN OUT WOMEN
Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dizzy spells bothered me and the kidney secretions were irregular. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Heart Disease Increasing Everywhere

Those persons who have been giving to New York the palm in the matter of a record for deaths from heart disease will get a shock, now the figures of other cities have been made public.

Only a short time ago it was heralded abroad that much-abused Manhattan was paying the penalty for its gay life, and yet, take notice, here is calm, intellectual, unruffled Boston losing losing its citizens at the rate of more than 8,000 a year from this dread disease, a greater percentage than Manhattan.

Dr. George F. Shrady, in explaining the New York increase over past years, made the following remark:

"Time is money, and overtime means riches, sickness and death."

"A man cannot chase dollars all day and pleasure all night without paying a high toll," recently said Dr. Beverly Robinson, famous as a heart specialist, "and this toll is paid from his heart."

Dr. Thomas Darlington, health commissioner of New York, when asked for his idea of what caused this year's increase in death from weak hearts, said:

"Let the public judge. We supply the figures. There isn't any change in the disease itself. Twenty years ago the diagnosis was just as correct as it is today. If the disease remains the same the figures have risen. Form your own conclusion. I've no theory to advance that isn't open to all who give the situation a glance."—N. Y. American.

How To Stop A Nose Bleed.

When the bellboy responded to the signal he found the elderly traveling man standing in the centre of the room holding a handkerchief to his nose, from which the blood was oozing.

"Give me a slap alongside the head, good and hard," said the elderly man, turning his face toward the boy and speaking with difficulty.

"But sir, I—don't know what you mean, sir," stammered the boy, backing toward the door.

"Don't stop to talk," sputtered the traveling man. "Slap me, I tell you," again holding his head forward. The boy hesitated for a moment, then timidly slapped the man's face. "Harder!" commanded the smitten one. The boy hesitated no longer, but with his open palm dealt the man a vigorous blow.

"That's better," grunted the gory one as he removed the handkerchief and after a test found the bleeding had stopped. "I'm subject to these attacks of nose bleed," he explained to the astonished youth, handing him a tip. "I have tried all sorts of remedies, but nothing acts more promptly than a blow alongside the head. The shock seems to paralyze the ruptured blood vessels and they quit work at once. Try it some time if you have the occasion. I got the idea from an old physician in Mexico."—N. Y. Press.

Breaking His Attachment.

City Man—That's a fine bulldog. Does he ever become attached to strangers.

Farmer Brown—Occasionally he becomes attached to tramps, but we break the attachment with a chisel and monkey wrench.—Tit-bits.

Jealousy.

Hi diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle;
The cow jumped over the moon;
The flying machine with envy was green;
And straightway it fell in a swoon.
—Nashville American.

Few Enter The Ministry.

One of the Yale professors has been making a study of the occupations of Yale graduates by classes. He finds, among other things, that a constantly lessening number are entering the ministry and a steadily increasing number are studying law. The law now claims more than twice as many as any other profession. Next to it comes finance. Fewer than one-twelfth of the graduates enter the ministry in spite of the fact that one of the purposes for which Yale was founded was "to train godly young men for the Christian ministry."

One of the worst things about being useful to people is you never have a chance to do anything for yourself.

CUTICURA CURED FOUR.

Southern Woman Suffered With Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles—Calls Cuticura Her Old Stand-by.

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of tetter or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old stand-by, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby, whose head was a cake of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 770 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, '07."

One can judge some men by their deeds and some others by their misdeeds.

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 20 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 to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. A. C. L.

When a young man squanders a month's salary on an engagement ring—that is love.

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. 25c.

It is far better for a man to be called down by his wife than to be shown up by his neighbor.

Stop That Cough

before it becomes chronic. Get Brown's Bronchial Troches, the best preparation known for coughs.

A woman's idea of a smart man is one who always agrees with her.

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

The reason a girl likes to have a chaperon is so it won't be her mother.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Nothing is well that doesn't end well.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

What a girl likes about a secret engagement is how many more people she can tell about it than if it were announced.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

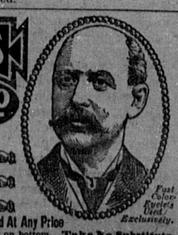
$3.00 $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater 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 to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



Fought For 23 Years.

Jacob Maurer and his wife, of Zurich, were described recently by a judge as the "most curious couple in Switzerland" when he sentenced the husband to six months' imprisonment. They had married in 1880—both are of powerful physique—and had fist fights almost daily for 23 years.

In 1903 the wife got a divorce, but in 18 months the two met by chance and married again. The wedding breakfast, however, ended in a fight, but the couple stayed together in the old way, sometimes the husband and sometimes the wife winning the day's fight.

Some months ago the wife took $1,000 and fled from the house. The husband pursued her, beat her and flung her into a river, but she was rescued. At the trial she pleaded leniency for her husband, and burst into tears when she heard the sentence.

Many Papers.

A paper of many fine points—a paper of pins.

A paper that's backed up by sand—wall paper.

A paper that sticks up to its rights—fly paper.

A paper with lots of good grit—sand paper.

A paper devoted to the revenue—a paper of tacks.

A paper that's a choker—a paper collar.

Drawing paper—dentists' bills.

A talking paper—sheriff's warrant. —Helena (Mont.) Independent.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS - 50¢ per BOTTLE

A FACE

full of pimples

spoils life for many a one. Get rid of them by aiding digestion with

Parsons' Pills

They assist digestion, help the liver to do its work, and cure constipation.

Put up in glass vials.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

I. S. JO