

DIDN'T THINK SHE WAS TIRED

Mr. Jinks' Mean Insinuation When Young Lady Dispossessed Him of His Seat.

"That was adding insult to injury," said Representative Mann, the minor leader of the house, apropos of a political squabble. "It reminds me of young Jinks."

Late one night young Jinks sat in a crowded trolley car, and, when a girl he knew got aboard and stood directly in front of him, he made no sign. His face hidden by his newspaper, he pretended that he didn't know the girl would like to have his seat."

"After awhile she spoke.

"Good evening, Mr. Jinks."

"Why, good evening."

"I've been to the Primrose social dance."

"Indeed."

"Then, after a pause, she added:

"It's a wonder, Mr. Jinks, you wouldn't offer me your seat!"

Jinks then got up. He was very angry. He said, as he hooked himself to a strap:

"I thought you wouldn't want it; for, as you said you'd been to a dance, I knew you must have been sitting all the evening."

STUDY, ANYHOW.



"Yes, she had to give up her part."

"Was it a case of overstudy?"

"No; understudy."

Get Back at Critic.

"I was walking up Sixth avenue in New York," says Capt. F. J. Archibald, "accompanied by James Neilson of Sweden, who was over here on a visit. There is a big Swedish employment agency up there about Forty-fifth street, and the sign is spelled in Swedish fashion:

'Help wanted.'

"I asked Neilson what in the world that extra 'J' was doing at the end of the word, especially as, even in Swedish, it is not pronounced."

"Oh, it is just there, I suppose, said Neilson."

"But now that you don't pronounce the letter why don't you people drop it altogether? It looks so silly to have a letter there you don't pronounce."

"Well," said Neilson, "I suppose we keep it there for the same reason you hang on to the 'p' in pneumonia." —New York Herald.

Felt Rather Fat.

"Mamma, I had the nicest dream," said little Mary, age six, just after waking in the morning.

"What was it?" mamma asked.

"Why, I dreamt I was a young lady," the child explained.

"That felt pretty good, didn't it?"

the mother remarked.

"Yes," was the reply. "But I felt rather fat."

He Ought to Get It.

"On what grounds do you seek a divorce from your wife?" asked the lawyer.

"Simply because of a pun," replied the long suffering husband. "You see, she's a sculptress, and it gets on my nerves to hear her remark twenty times a day, 'Will you love me when I mold?'"

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women are merely kickers.

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URGES NEEDS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN

Immediate Legislation Is Imperative, Says the President.

ASKS NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA

Rules Governing Acquisition of Arid or Semi-Arid Lands Should Be Modified—Commission on Cost of Living.

Washington, Feb. 2.—A special message on the work of the Interior department and other matters was read to Congress today.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There is no branch of the Federal jurisdiction which calls more imperatively for immediate legislation than that which concerns the public domain, and especially the part of that domain which is in Alaska.

The progress under the reclamation act has made clear the defects of its limitations, which should be remedied. The rules governing the acquisition of homesteads, of land that is arid or semi-arid, are not well adapted to the perfecting of title to land made arable by government reclamation work.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in his recommendation that, after entry is made upon land being reclaimed, actual occupation as a homestead of the same be not required until two years after entry, but that cultivation of the same shall be required, and that the present provision under which the land is to be paid for in ten annual installments shall be so modified as to allow patent issues for the land at the end of five years' cultivation and three years' occupation, with a reservation of a government lien for the amount of the unpaid purchase money. This leniency to the reclamation homesteader will relieve him from occupation at time when the condition of the land makes it most burdensome and difficult, and at the end of five years will furnish him with a title upon which he can borrow money and continue the improvement of his holding.

I also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior that all of our public domain should be classified and that each class should be disposed of or administered in the manner most appropriate to that particular class.

Leasing of Government Lands.

The chief change, however, which ought to be made, and which I have already recommended in previous messages and communications to congress, is that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing non-metaliferous minerals, shall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines, and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zealand, and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility. Requirements as to the working of the mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low, not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined, and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska, there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

Commission on Industrial Relations.

The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new and vital questions as to the relations between employers and wage earners which have become matters of pressing public concern. Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well-being; but society is equally interested, in its effectively civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash.

The magnitude and complexity of modern industrial disputes have put upon some of our statutes and our present mechanism for adjusting such differences—where we can be said to have any mechanism at all—a strain which they were never intended to bear and for which they are unsuited. What is urgently needed to day is a re-examination.

Misbranding Imported Goods.

My attention has been called to the injustice which is done in this country by the sale of article in the trade purporting to be made in Ireland, when they are not so made, and it is suggested that the justice of the enactment of a law which, so far as the jurisdiction of the federal government can go, would prevent a continuance of this misrepresentation of the public and fraud upon those who are entitled to use the statement in the sale of their goods. I think it to be greatly in the interest of fair dealing, which ought always to be encouraged by law, for congress to enact a law making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to use the mails or to put into interstate commerce any articles of merchandise which bear upon their face a statement that they have been manufactured in some particular country when the fact is otherwise.

I have already recommended to

Congress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska. The territory is too extended, its needs are too varied, and its distance from Washington too remote to enable Congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local character.

The governor of Alaska in his report points out certain laws that ought to be adopted, and emphasizes

Delicate Criticism.

A woman well known in New York for her exquisite taste as well as knowledge of the decorative and architectural history of the world called on the wife of a multi-millionaire who had recently built and furnished a Fifth avenue mansion at great cost.

"This," said the hostess proudly, as she threw open a heavy door, "is my Louis Quatorze room." The visitor gazed about her for a moment and then made answer: "What makes you think so?"

what I have said as to the immediate need for a government of much wider powers than now exists there, if it can be said to have any government at all.

Lower Colorado River.

There is transmitted herewith a letter from the Secretary of the Interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be expended by the President for the purpose of protecting lands and property in the Imperial valley and elsewhere along the Colorado river in Arizona. The money was expended and the protective works erected, but the disturbances in Mexico so delayed the work, and the floods in the Colorado river were so extensive that a part of the works have been carried away, and the need for further action and expenditure of money exists.

Water-Power Sites.

In previous communications to Congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water-power sites on non-navigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested another method by which the water-power site shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions imposing a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the general government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the state to regulate the rates at which the converted power is sold. The latter method suggested by the Secretary is a more direct method for Federal control, and in view of the probable union and systematic organization and welding together of the power derived from water within a radius of 300 or 400 miles, I think it better that the power of control should remain in the national government than that it should be turned over to the states. Under such a system the Federal government would have such direct supervision of the whole matter that any honest administration could easily prevent the abuses which a monopoly of absolute ownership in private persons or companies would make possible.

For some years past the high and steadily increasing cost of living has been a matter of such grave public concern that I deem it of great public interest that an international conference be proposed at this time for the purpose of preparing plans, to be submitted to the various governments, for an international inquiry into the high cost of living. Its extent, causes, effects, and possible remedies. I therefore recommend that, to enable the president to invite foreign governments to such a conference, to be held at Washington or elsewhere, the congress provide an appropriation, not to exceed \$20,000, to defray the expenses of preparation and of participation by the United States.

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Movable Farm Schools Succeed.

Considerable success has attended the movable farmers' institute schools, which have been conducted during the month of January, in spite of the severe weather, says A. L. Martini, director of the State's Farmers Institutes. The institutes were held in Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Columbia, Lackawanna, Wayne and Cambria counties.

State Entomologist Resigns.

Harry B. Kirk, one of the experts in the State's division of "bugology," as the Bureau of Entomology is popularly known on Capitol Hill, has resigned to enter the Entomological Bureau of the State of Connecticut.

Oleo Division Profitable.

Oleomargarine licenses to the number of 773 were issued by the State Dairy and Food Division during the month of January, the income being \$81,139.20, or more than sufficient to operate the division for a year.

Appointed Stenographer.

Richard Heagy, of Mechanicsburg, has been appointed a stenographer in the State Legislative Reference Bureau.

Cream Puff "Filler" Dyed.

Harrisburg.—Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust issued orders for the arrest of three Harrisburg bakers on the charge of selling cream puffs of which the "filler," as the luscious contents are known to the trade, is alleged to have been adulterated with coal tar dyes to make it appear like a pure egg product. The Commissioner said that cream puffs had been subjected to chemical analysis and had shown the presence of the dye.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip From Harrisburg.

Telephone Concern Gets Charter.

A charter was issued here to what is believed to be a foundation for a big independent telephone combination for this State. The company is to be known as the North America Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, with offices in Pittsburgh and a capital of ten thousand dollars. The application for the charter was filed on January 8, but it is said that there was some delay over the payment of fees and the papers were not sent to the Governor until a few days ago. The incorporators are Henry O. Evans, who is credited with sixty shares; A. G. Nessbit and Harvey L. Wilson, each credited with twenty. All live in Pittsburgh. The company gets the right to operate in all but a few counties in northeastern Pennsylvania and from the long districts of towns and hamlets in which it is to operate it seems that it is to connect with lines in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Many Applying For Fish Fry.

Applications for fish fry, to be distributed in the trout streams of Pennsylvania, are being filed rapidly at the State Department of Fisheries and Commissioner Butler says that if all goes well he will direct the starting of shipments late in the present month or in March. The commissioner adopted a new plan in handling applications for trout fry with the idea of getting better results from the planting. All applications must be endorsed by the legislators of the district wherein the applicant resides and in addition assurance has to be given that the fry will be looked after.

Pure Milk Laws Being Observed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—Milk dealers in Pennsylvania are commencing to observe with considerable care the milk laws of the State, if the report on the recent sampling of milk, in a score of counties, is anything to go by.

The results are shown in a report issued by Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust, and of 1,308 samples taken 1,104 were found to be pure.

Cold Killing Wild Fowl.

Starvation and the intensely cold weather are declared by Dr. Joseph Kilbus, Secretary of the State Game Commission, to be causes of the deaths of thousands of wild ducks and other water fowl on the lower reaches of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and the spring shooting in the Susquehanna, Delaware and other valleys of the State and along the lakes will be poor this year.

Many Seek Bank Licenses.

One of the effects of the Court proceeding in the test of the constitutionality of the private bank act in Philadelphia, which resulted in the action being thrown out of court, has been to stimulate the demand for State licenses. Since the court proceedings more than twelve applications have been received, most of them from Philadelphia.

Rate Increase Hearing Later.

It is improbable that the Philadelphia suburban passenger fare cases will be considered by the State Railroad Commission at its meeting here this week, owing to the fact that the rules of the Commission allow fifteen days for the complainant to file briefs and the other side has ten days after that.

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