

Hardy Sheep

Chevlot sheep are noted for their at the proper time. hardy constitutions and ability to thrive under certain conditions which find how easy it is to increase profits are detrimental to other breeds. Pro- if you will simply take a little time fessor C. S. Plumb savs the hardiness of the Cheviot is unsurpassed among the medium wools. The rigor of that silage will cause the cows' teeth winter, sparseness of fuel and intes- to decay or give them hollow horn tinal parasites, cause less suffering or wolf in the tail. Fit a small piece among Cheviots than most other of ground for alfalfa, and stay with breeds .- Farmers' Home Journal.

#### Use of Gouts.

In those localities where valuable land is completely subdued by brush, the goats are considered of more value for the purpose of clearing it than for their mohair or meat. They thus became one of the farmer's most important tools. Their value in this respect must be measured by the value of the land which they render cultivable. It is said that in Oregon, where Chinamen had been paid as high as \$20 an acre for clearing brush, goats had done the work even better. Sprouts will spring up behind men's work, but goats will keep them down until they cease to appear .-Farmers' Home Journal.

#### Fertilizing Value of Straw.

In this great wheat belt it is often the practice to burn straw; in other sections straw is largely wasted. Straw has both a considerable feeding and a fertilizing value. In order to determine its fertilizing value experiments have been made by the Maryland Station. Fresh wheat straw was broadcasted at the rate of two tons per acre in the early fall and plowed down the following spring, and the following results were obtained:

The untreated land produced thirty-four bushels of corn per acre and sixteen bushels of wheat. The straw land produced fifty-eight and nineteen bushels, respectively, and the same land manured produced eightysix bushels of corn and twenty-two bushels of wheat. The result shows hat while straw is not as valuable a fertilizer as manure, it will produce a considerable increase in yield, and should be used fresh where available rather than allowed to go to waste .-Weekly Witness.

#### Skim-Milk Paint.

all who desire a cheap paint that will wear well.

Stir into a gallon of skim-milk adding, at the same time, any paint, in dry form, that will give the color you desire. The milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, If the mixture is not thoroughly necessary to thin it by adding more Rural New Yorker. milk. Six bours after applying this paint it will be dry. It is not affected by weather.

fectant can be added, thus making it very effective for use in poultry houses and the stable. It makes an excellent paint for fences when colored drab, by the addition of a little ochre and a small quantity of Prussian blue. - Outing Magazine.

### The Rust Problem.

How to prevent or lessen the losses due to rusting of iron and steel is an Important problem and one which is receiving more and more attention. This problem has become of far great er importance in recent years for two reasons: (1) The greatly increased use of these materials; (2) the fact that the iron and steel made to-day are much more seriously injured by rust than those made by earlier and

The great interest which farmers ment of Agriculture to take it up. on "The Preservation of Iron and purpose. Steel," by Allerton S. Cushman, de. throughout the entire period of plant scribes some very interesting experi- growth.

The protection of Iron and steel from destruction by rust is one of the potatoes should lie against each great conservation problems to which other, but they need not be more the age is just awakening. If it can than one-half inch apart. The pobe solved, a great waste of our min- tatoes that are more than two and eral resources can be stopped. The one-half or three inches in diameter production and use of rust-resistant should be split lengthwise, and the steel and iron will pay in the long cut aurface placed down in the bed; run, even if it involves an increase in smaller potatoes may be placed in cost of manufacture.

### Planning the Dairy Work.

Some men spend a great deal of time trying to figure what it costs to methods of handling rather than try-

ing to reduce the cost of feeding. I know a man who is feeding 12 pounds mixed hay and five pounds corn stover per day with five pounds ground oats to his fresh cows. Two tons per acre of mixed hay is a good vield for his farm, which, figured at \$10 per ton, would make \$20 per This same ground would raise twenty tons of silage, which, figured at one-third the value of hay, would make a production of \$66 per acre.

Or he could raise at least four times the feeding value of his hay by putting in part of his land to millet. There is no better time to plan for increasing the season's profits than now. We must figure closely on the cost of production, as well as the in-

Intensive farming is the order of the day. We can easily double the the question of healing of the sici yield of our crops by giving more at-tention to the selection of seeds, bet-uel movement, and may take up the tention to the selection of seeds, bet-ter propagation of the seed bed, more subject at its next general meeting ment than some modern preachers do

thorough cultivation and harvesting

You dairymen will be surprised to to plan for your crops, and the feeding of your stock. Don't be afraid it till you get a stand .- C. I. Hunt, in Farm and Home.

#### The Farmer's Horse,

That Eastern farmers are beginaing to realize the folly of raising leht-weight horses of trotting blood nd are taking an interest in draught ords, is shown by the many carloads of horses brought from the West and sold for good prices. There are, doubtless, cases where the purchase of these Western horses is the best policy, but what the Eastern farmer does not always realize is the fact that we can produce a much better quality of horse than the West sends us, and that it is possible to breed and realize a profit from good farm mares. Farmers who have good sound mares of draught type are fortunate, for they make the best farm teams, and may produce colts at the same time if given right care. For increasing interest being taken by Eastern farmers in draught breeds of horses thanks are due the manufacturers of heavy modern farm implements. On these tools the farmer finds the light trotting-bred horse simply out of place, and he sees the value of the horse that does a good share of its drawing by its weight in the coliar. While good foundation stock of draught breeds is not plentiful in the East, it is increasing, and the farmer who has a good mare to breed (and he should not breed any other), should not begrudge the time taken to go a considerable distance for the use of a superior stallion. New Jersey has set a good example

for other Eastern States in expending \$20,000 for the purchase and maintenance of draught and coach stallions, which are to be distributed in the State through farmers' organizations. Another good New Jersey law is the disqualifying of mongrel stallions. Of course, speed is very attractive, and many farmers have fol-The following formula for making lowed the lure who would have been skim-milk paint will be of interest to better off if they had left the breeding of trotters to the millionaire farmer, who could afford the time, patience and ability required for their three pounds of Portland cement, development. For every trottingbred horse that sells for a big price there are nine others that will not sell for a good price, neither are they good farm horses. The farmer being heavy, will sink; therefore, it should raise the type of horse with will be necessary to keep the mix- which he will run the least risk-a ture well stirred with a paddle. Mix horse of docile disposition, adapted to only enough at a time for one day's farm work and always in demand at a good price, with little time spent in stirred, as you use it, it will get handling. What horse fills these rethicker and thicker, and it will be quirements so well as the draught?-

### Sweet Potato Plants.

Prepare a hot-bed by using fresh manure from the horse barns. Add about one-third to one-half straw or bedding material and mix thoroughly. This mixture should be packed in the bed to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches. A convenient width lampblack, or a dull green, by adding for a hotbed is six feet; they can then be made as long as desired. The mixture should then be thoroughly moistened but not made wet: too much water will retard the heating process caused by the fermentation of the manure. Let this mixture stand in the bed for three or four days, by which time it will have reached its highest degree of heat. At this time the bed should be carefally examined to see that there are no dry spots. The mixture should be kept well moistened. The frames that are to support the covering of the bed should then be placed on top of the bed of manure with the slope of the earth to the south. Two or and road builders have in this prob- three inches of soil should be spread Iem has led the United States Depart. over the mixture and the sweet potatoes carefully placed on the surface Several publications of more or less and covered with an additional layer technical character have already been of soil to a depth of two or three issued. The latest of these, a bulletin inches. Sandy soil is best for this Keep this soil moist

The potatoes should be carefully distributed over the bed and no two the bed whole. The potatoes should e placed in the bed about six weeks before the first pants are to be transplanted to the open field. If care is exercised in pulling the plants, a secfeed their dairy herds under their ond crop of plants will be produced in about two weeks and a third and much lighter crop will be produced about two weeks later during which time a good bed will produce from 100 to 150 plants per square foot. The plants should not be placed in the open field until the soil is quite warm and all danger of frost is passed .- Oklahoma Experiment Sta-

## Suicide For a Scorpion.

If a scorpion finds himself licked by a centipede, which is usually the case, though both little things put up a desperate fight, the scorpion commits suicide. It twists its tail portion and stings itself in the back of the neck and drops dead.

The British Medical Association has appointed a committee to consider

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR JULY 11.

Brooklyn, N. Y .- In Holy Trinity, Sunday morning, the Rov. Henry S. Nash, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., was the preacher. A very large con-Subject: Paul's Second Missionary Acts 16:16-40-Golden Text, Acts 16:31-Commit Vs. 29-31.

The text was from Psalms 17:15:
"When I awake in Thy likeness J
shall be satisfied." He said: It seems to me that one of the happy elements in the life of our time regarding spiritual questions is this: That so many honest, earnest men and women find themselves unable to believe in personal immortality. I say that that to me is one of the hopeful signs of our generation, for how-ever deep may be our personal pity for them, who through honest doubt have lost that which means so much to us, yet as a sign of the times it is a sign of extreme hope because students of church history cannot doubt for a moment that the belief in the world to come has been tragically vulgarized, that upon that belief in the life beup an immense body of superstition that appeals to the very opposite in the hearts and souls of men, and who, therefore, if he be a student of history, can doubt that God Himself, the living God who holds in His hands the reins of history, that it is the living God Himself who inspires the honest, earnest doubts and questionings of an increasing body of honorable men and women of our day touching the belief of immortality, and the great good He is teaching to the church is this: that God through that doubt is bringing His church to book, and is teaching His church to start where the prophet started, and not to put the cart before the horse, and not to argue for personal immortality before they have laid the foundation upon which that argument should be built. And every Christian to-day who thinks, and to whom personal immor-tality is the very breath of his daily life says to us, and every Christian who thinks agrees with the men and women who doubt or deny personal immortality, that here is where we immortality, that here is all start, whether inside the church or outside; here, I say, is where we start; the one thing that we all hold start, the one thing that we all hold ourselves responsible for is good housekeeping, good housekeeping here upon earth, and in time, in space. But what do we mean by housekeeping? And the problem is how to keep one's loyalty to life vigrecreative and self-renewing when life brings upon us increasing burdens of responsibility and disap-pointments and cares and pain and death. How to be loyal to life! That is the test, and by it the church of

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY PROF. HENRY S. NASH, D. D.

Theme: In God's Likeness.

gregation was present. Dr. Nash subject was, "In God's Likeness

Christ is content to stand. By her ability to answer that question she would test her theology and her creed and her sacraments. Let us take a parable from the apple tree. The apple tree is waiting just now confidently for the springtime. We thoroughly doubt and deny that old saying that "One swallow does not make a summer." The philosopher and the man of common sense have always affirmed that as if it were an ultimate truth regarding life. What a wretched, narrow, perverted, strick-en world it would be if the philosopher and the theologian controlled this world; if there was not a poet and a prophet in it! The apple tree would say, if it knew a little history, Well, I am inclined to think that the agnostic and the infallible theologian are twins." And it is only because the church has set up the infallible theologian as the teacher of the world that now the layman is putting the theologian into his place, that now the layman's work has created the dogma of the agnostic in order to counterweigh and overcome the dog-ma of the infallible. I know just a very little about God, but without that little I could not live and without that little I could not look for-ward to comfortably standing on the edge of spring, I could not look forward confidently to my great task and joy and privilege to bud and leaf and blossom and fruit. And the parable when we translate it into prose would come down to this: how to be loyal to life. First of all, we must be un-

conquerably strong, strong.

And what shall the kind of our strength be? Two kinds — the strength to do and the strength to bear. And of the two, the strength to bear is the greater, because the strength simply to dd is always beset by temptation to vanity and to ego-

A preacher knows that he is never such deadly peril of egotism as when he is preaching, the mere joy of preaching, of the utterance of ex-

The preacher who knows his own conscience knows that he is never at any time so near to the devil as when he is in the pulpit, and all of us know that if you take a man of force, some man who wields a tremendous busi-ness power, and if one dared to bet on such a tragic thing one would wager 100 to 1 that that man behind his own door is a tyrant, a tyrant because the intoxication of power has

gone to his head. But when it comes to strength in earing there is no allusion there. When God has given us our burden of pain, distillusionment and disappointment, and when by His gra and the sweet companionship of the Saviour we have learned to so bear our burdens that nobody but God ever knows what it is, to so bear it that the burden in our hearts is known only to God and not even to our dearest friends and closest kin, there is no illusion about that; no egotism about that.

It is just as the college boy would say, "to stand and take it." That is the kind of strength that is pure strength; and the problem of life is how to become strong to do and equally strong to bear the burdens that life imposes.

As the little candle is little brothe to the sun, so aspiration of self-knowledge and self-mastery to us, ii one may so speak—the little brother of God, the infinite and the eternal, and we can be strong to bear and strong to do, because we have God iternal in our hearts to give us the

leeded endurance.

And when we have gone so far what are we to say as we look through doubt and difficulty at the sreat question of immortality? What do we say? If we have disencum-bered our minds both of infallibility and agnosticism, if we have cleared the ship's deck, then, like a ship is the navy, we are ready for action, saying: "Grant me a safe passage through death and a holy rest and grant me that when I have crossed the great divide I may awaken after. The eternal likeness and be satisfied." Thy eternal likeness and be satisfied.

The devil knows a lot more about

# The Sunday-School

Journey-The Philippian Jailer, TIME .- A. D. 52. PLACE .- Phil-

EXPOSITION. — I. A Midnight Prayer and Praise Service in Jail, 25, This is one of the most inspiring and instructive prayer and praise ser vices on record. (1) The circum-stances—in a dark hole, with torn and bleeding and aching backs, and with a very dark outlook for the morow. A good time to pray (Ps. 50: 15; comp. Jas. 5:13). But it might seem a strange time to sing prafees Luke 6:22, 23, ch. 5:41; Ro. 5:3; Phil. 2:17; 1 Pet. 14:4; Eph. 5:20) orrows and aches taken in that way become sweet friends. (2) The time -midnight. There is no better time might seem as if Paul and Siles would have been better employed sleeping and getting strength for the next day's trials. But strength can often be better gained by prayer than by sleep. (3) The result—'a great sleep. (3) The result—"a great earthquake," "foundations of the pri-son shaken," "every one's bands loosed," the failor and his whole household converted and rejoicing. This land needs a moral earthquake, Let us pray for it. There are many prisoners who need to have their bands loosed. Let us pray for that. There is great need of the conversion of whole households. Let us pray for this also. Paul would never have gotten a hearing from those prisoners had he not himself been cast into prison. They were doubtless a hard-ened crowd, more used to profanity and blasphemy than to prayer and songs of praise. The Jailor at Philippi Suddenly

and Thoroughly Converted, 27-34. In

a moment the brutal jailor becomes an anxious inquirer. He asked a great question. A question every man should ask. Note why the jailor asked it, how he asked it, from whom he asked it. (1) Why: Because he was lost and had been brought to see it and feel it. The jailor had not been listening with the prisoners as Paul and Silas prayed and sung. He had been fast asleep. But God woke him up. It is a great thing to have God wake us up. He had been brought face to face with death. He had been brought face to face with two holy men. He had been brought face to face with God, and he saw himself utterly lost, as any sane man sees himself when brought face to face with eternity and God. How: In deep earnestness. None of the triffing and shallowness characteristic of so many modern "inquiryrooms" here — "trembling for fear, fell down." Men who ask this ques-tion, in this spirit, will soon be rejoicing as this jailor was. (3) From whom: From men who knew the answer; from men who knew God's word (v. 32); from men who were saved themselves. A great answer to the great question. But a very simple answer. What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus? To "receive Him" or take Him (Jno. 1:12). Take Him as our Saviour who died in our place (Isa, 53:6; 1 Pet. 2:24; Gal. 3:13). Take Him as the One who rose again to be our Lord and King, and to liver us from sin's power (Acts 2:36: Heb. 7:25). Again it is to commit ourselves and all that we have to Him (2 Tim. 1:12). Cast yourself upon Him, surrender absolutely to Him, leave all with Him, that is the step that saves a man. But Paul and Silas dld not stop with merely telling the jailor to believe on the Lord Jesus, they "Spake the Word" unto him (Rom. 10:17; comp. Jno. 20:21). They rightly tell people to mistake. "believe," but they do not give them the word about Christ crucified and risen to enable them to believe does not take long to get a man saved if he is in earnest. This jailor seemed a hard case. He was brutal, he was indifferent, he was utterly ignorant. But in an hour (v. 33) he had passed out of suicidal despair into the rejoic ing, gentleness and abounding hospiof a baptized believer in Christ Surely there is nothing about the way of salvation that it takes long to tell or long to learn. One hour is sufficient for the whole business. he results of genuine conversion: (1) ransformation from brutality to ten der compassion. (2) Open and immediate confession of Christ in baptism. (2) Great joy (R. V.). (4)

Generous hospitality. (5) A trans formed home. III. Paul and Silas Released From Jail, 35-40. In the morning the mag-istrates were frightened. They no longer wished to punish Paul and Silas, but to get rid of them as quickly as possible. The earthquake had set them thinking. But they were not to rid of Paul as easily as they ught. He was a Roman citizen thought. and they had beaten him publicly and uncondemned. This was a serious offense. They had beaten him publicly and now they must justify him as publicly. Their former severity changes into utter obsequiesness. They came and they besought and they brought and they begged. They did not hasten their departure from the city. They comforted the young disciples before they left. Their imprisonment had turned out to their honor and to the glory of God (cf. Rom. 8:28). The officials were very They ought to have begged Paul to stay instead of to have gone.

### An Isolated People.

How much remains to be done be fore we shall have a complete knowledge of the inhabitants of our little planet is indicated by the failure of Mr. Alanson Skinner, of the American Museum of Natural History, to get into communication last summer with the Naskapi Indians of Labrador. He had supposed that they could be reached by way of the west coast of Labrador, but found it to be impossible. When driven by starvation in winter, they go to Nitchequon, in the interior, fifty-five days' journey by canoe from Rupert's House, on East Maine River. Otherwise they are confined in the interior of Labrador proper, "held back on the east and north by the Eskimo, on the west by the Northern Cree, and on the south by the Montagnais."—Youth's Companion.

### Uncle Eben.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat insists on bein' de whole show ain't got much respeck foh de feelin's of de audience."

# **EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS**

SUNDAY, JULY 11.

Transformed Common Things-(John 2, 1-11.) Wine in the Old Testament 4s every

where the symbol of joy. Jesus' act in turning water into wine at Cana symbolizes his desire to turn every common thing in our lives into something rare and joyous. How many common things are transformed to his followers since Jesus came! The humblest cradle is hallowed since he was cradled in a manger; the home-lest implements are sacred since he wrought with the carpenter's tools; even the cross, degraded by its long association with criminals, glows with holy meaning since he hung upon it; the smallest living thing compels our reverence since he loved the birds and flowers; the life of a little child cannot be valued in terms of the world's wealth since Jesus took a child into his arms; womanhood is radiant since he called a woman mother; manhood outtops the stars since he walked on the earth a man. If the things which make up your life-work, play, surroundings, people-are dull and commonplace to you, it is because you have not yet seen them in the light of the transforming touch of Christ. your life itself seems profitless, it needs is to be transformed by the commanding voice of Christ.

When Bishop Bashford first went to China he wrote back some very entertaining letters about the modes of travel in that land. "Traveling here," he said, "would be a very dole ful thing if it were not that Mrs. Bashford and myself make a picnic of it ninety-pine days in a hundred." There was a very tiresome thing transformed by a cheerful Christian spirit.
Tissot, the great artist, went one

day to a church in Paris to observe the worshippers in a study of types of fashionable women. As he sat in the church he seemed to see in a vision a homeless peasant and his wife sitting weary and sorrowful by the roadside. As they sat Jesus came and sat beside them and talked with them. After the vision Tissot could not go on with his paintings of Parisian women. He had no rest until he put the magnificent picture, "Christ the Consoler," on canvas. Then, inthe Consoler," on canvas. Then, in-spired by the grandeur of his theme, he went to Palestine and studied for ten years in preparation for the most mavelious series of Bible pictures ever painted. There is not a gift possessed by any one of us that Christ cannot take and make radiant and beautiful for his work in the saving of the

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JULY ELEVENTH

Topic-Life Lessons for Me from the Gospel of John, John 14: 1-21, are higher than ever before.

(Consecration Meeting.) Life and light. John 1: 1-13. How Jesus found me. John 1: 40-

Heavenly things. John 3: 12, 13,

The Living Fount. John 4: 10, 14: 7: 37.

The Living Bread. John 6: 52-59. The pledge of life. John 20: 1-18. John 14 is the Twenty-third Psalm

of the New Testament, and the two are the most precious passages of Scripture. "Le not your heart be troubled" is a commandment as binding as any in

fold reason. Do you ask what Christ is doing now? He is preparing a place for each of His earthly brothers.

the Bible; and it is followed by a two-

To ask anything in Christ's name to plead His prov to ask in His spirit, for the things of which He would approve.
"Life and light," power and wis-

dom-what more can any one want? And Christ gives us both abundantly The Cana miracle is Christ's ap-

proval at the very outset of His ministry, of the joyous side of life, and the home side (2: 2.) John 3: 16 is the central verse of

the Bible, the central sentence of all the world's libraries! No one really works for Christ that does not take delight in the work, as

He did, and does (4: 34.) The Bible is made one in Christ, and Christ's seal upon the Old Testament binds it upon the Christian's heart (5: 39, 46.)

we truly believe that Christ is the Bread of life, we shall count it a disloyalty to Him even to seek satis faction elsewhere (6: 35.)

There are those that do not enjoy the Water of life; but it is because they are not thirsty (7: 37.) We boast of our political freedom, which is indeed blessed; avails it if our souls are chained? (8:

#### Holland's Little Julie. The name of Holland's new "Lit-

tle Julie" is in every way of good omen for the house of Orange, which will have no lack of blossoms in the next generation if she follows her great-ancestress' example, for it was Juliana of Stolberg who made good her Nassau husband's claim to be called William the Rich. He was rich, as Motley remarks, only in children. But five sons, headed by Wil-Ham the Silent, and seven daughters amounted to wealth indeed from the patriotic point of view. All those five illustrious brothers owed much to the mother whose letters, written to them in hours of anxiety, still survive. She advised them, "with as much earnest simplicity, as if they were still children at her knee, to rely always, in the midst of the trials and dangers which were to beset their paths through life, upon the great hand of God,"-London Chronicle.

A SIGHT FOR THE ELK. At a country fair out in Kansas a man went up to the tent where some elk were on exhibition and stared

wistfully up at the sign. "I'd like to go in there," he said to the keeper, "but it would be mean to go in without my family, and I can't afford to pay for my wife and seventeen children." The keeper stared at him in aston-

ishment. "Are all these your children?"

"Every one," said the man. "You wait a minute," said the keeper. "I'm going to bring the elk out and let them see you all."—Phil-adelphia Record.

### THE TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA

CONCERTED ATTACK ON DRINK WINNING ALL ALONG LINE.

Does Prohobition Prohibit? Your article "Does Prohobition Prohibit?" which depicts a group of several lawyers and ex-Judge expressing the horrible evils of prohibition makes one wish that at least one more lawyer could have been added to the group to give from his personal knowledge the results of the enforce-ment of prohobition in Kansas City, Kan. If C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney-General of Kansas, had been present he would have stated the facts which appear below, culled from one of his speeches, and which I have taken the pains to have verified by

communication direct with his office. On June 8, 1906, Mr. Trickett was appointed special Attorney-General for Wyandotte County, which included Kansas City, Kan., a city of about 90,000 inhabitants, and Argentine, a city of about 10,000 inhabi-

At that time there were in the ounty 256 open saloons, 200 gambling dens and sixty houses of social Of the saloons 210 were in Kansas City, Kan., twenty-two saloons were in Argentine and twenty-four in other localities. Thirty days later there was not a saloon in the county.

Of the 90,000 population in Kan-sas City, Kan., a large part were forigners. It was and is a manufac-uring city and the metropolis of the eigners. State. Time and again there had been outbreaks of the undesirable citizens burning property, wrecking trains, destroying lives. A few months be-fore the city had elected by 2000 ma-jority a Mayor whose platform was "Damn the Constitution and laws of the State of Kansas."

When Mr. Trickett was appointed under instructions to enforce the prohibitory law in Kansas City, Kan was met by delegation after delegation of business men to protest They said if the saloons were closed it would stop the city's growth, de-stroy the business of the merchants, deplete the deposits of the banks, stop the erection of buildings, render houses vacant, increase taxation, reduce the price of real estate, cause people to go over to Kansas City, Mo., to do their shopping and would ruin the town generally. The delegations the town generally. The delegations were composed of bankers, real es-tate men, lumber men and business interests and professions generally.
Mr. Trickett proceeded to enforce the law, with the result that the same

men who came to protest now admit their mistake and declare that if the State administration ever lets up they will raise any amount of money essary to prevent going back to the In the first twelve months after

closing saloons the combined deposits of the city banks increased one and a half million dollars. Mr. Trickett "The real estate man says rente

'The lumber man says so many n buildings are being erected that it is almost impossible to supply the demand, and this in mid-winter. 'The taxpayer finds that it has put

money into the public treasury in-stead of increasing taxes. "The furniture dealer finds that he is selling more furniture than ever

before, "The timekeeper of one of the large packing houses tells me that if the saloons are kept closed they could afford an increase in wages, because of the increased efficiency of the men.

The shoe man reports likewise.
"Recently Mr. Newton, of the firm of Dengel & Newton, stated to me that one astonishing feature of the increase in their line was that it was largely in footwear for women and children. Why is it that when the saloons are closed the women and

Here are some of the effects on Reduced expense of criminal prose cutions more than \$25,000 per Smaller police force required, mak-

ing another saving of \$25,000.

The criminal docket in District Court shows that before the saloons were closed it required six or more weeks to try criminal cases. Since closing the saloons no term has ex-

d three weeks. Refore the saloons were closed there were from ten to thirty in the police court every morning. then very few arrests. On September 11, 1906, the Star reported that not a single arrest had been made in

twenty-four hours. In the fall of 1906 a carnival was given with 50,000 persons gathered in the heart of the city and parading the streets. There was no drunkenness, no picking of pockets, no row-

No longer need for a detective force; thieves and burglars followed the saloon out of the city. In January, 1907, the police Judge Argentine said: "There is not one of Argentine said:

case now where there were fifteen be-Formerly from fifteen to twenty

young men were sent from Wyan-dotte County to the reformatory. With the saloons closed Wyandotte County sent only two prisoners in a

What was done in Kansas City could be done in New York City. The same problems of lawless element and foreign population were met there as would be encountered here. Prohibition may not prohibit, but regulation does not seem to regulate. No law ever passed is more persistently and flagrantly violated than the license Raines law .- Alfred L Maniere, in the New York Evening

Temperance Notes. First, the man takes a drink: then the drink takes a drink; then the drink takes the man.

City officials believe that in future Chicago's income from saloon licenses will never fall below \$7,000,000 a

Arkansas' law prohibiting the drinking of intoxicants on trains in the State or on station platforms, though framed only to put down rowdyism, will materially affect the busi-ness of the buffet car.

All the high class magazines no refuse liquor advertising, Harper's being the last to join the ranks.

The strange commentary upon the claim that Prohibition is an enemy of hotels is found in the fact that the annual convention of the National Association of Hotel Men was held in Atlanta, Ga., on May 12.

makes mere temperance addresses will be rated as a good-natured, unconscious traitor to our cause; and the man who is too broad to be true will be rated as our most dangerous enemy.—Professor Aaron S. Watkins. From this time forth, the man who

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn? Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight of new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Solil by all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsteil, LeRoy, N. Y.

The depression in the Dundes whale fishing is so acute that there is danger of the industry disappear-ing from the British Isles.

Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial Cures All Stomach Troubies, Children Trathing, Diarrhoes, Dysentery, etc. At Druggia a 25c and 50c per bottle,

The first sleeping car was started over the tracks in 1858.

Better than gold—Like it in color—Ham-ns Wizard Oil—the best of all remedies or rheumatism, neuralcia, and all pain, oreness and inflammation.

The world's average rainfall is 60

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the guins, reduces in flammation, allays pain, cures wind solie, 25ca bottle,

The resistance to traction in dry weather is smallest on brick pavements and in wet weather on bitulithic pavements. For COLDS and GRIP.

# Hick's CAPIDINE is the best remedy-relieves the acting and feverishness cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid-effects immediately. 10c., 25c. and 50c., at drug stores.

Progress Of Women.

There is no question that the uprising of women, which is more or less active in all parts of the world, has grown out of the gradual but steady decline of the men. Within the last four centuries of the world's history, alcoholic liquors, tobacco and all the enervating and narcotle drugs, with the single exception of opium, have come into general knowledge and use, and, as a consequence, because they are chiefly used by men there has been a grow-ing enervation and degeneracy of the men, who are falling more and more under the contempt of the

Men were made physically stronger in order that they may support and protect the women and chil-Women, by the facts of her constitution and existence, is neces sarily the keeper of the home and most properly dependent upon But when she sees in too many instances that the husband and father is a miserable drunkard and the sons and brothers wretched loafers there is no wonder that she feels there is something wrong in the so-

cial organization. It is a mistake to claim that the women are naturally all good and pure, and that where they are other-wise they are made so by the men. Descended as not a few are directly from deprayed and degenerate men it would be strange if there were not women who had inherited the evil qualities of their fathers, and it is a grievous fact that this is the case Moreover, women are largely affected by environment, and born as are me amid scenes of misery and vice and kept among such surroundings, how can it be possible that all could or should be pure and good?-New

#### Swinburne.

Down at Harper's a group of literary men were discussing the death of Swinburne. "His wit was of the subtlest kind," said Colonel Harvey, who had met the poet on various oc-casions in London. "I attended a dinner once at which Swinburne was present. Seated next to him was a titled Briton of the type we are so fond of caricaturing—a drawling, fat-headed noodle. With an air of great condescension he turned to Swinburne and said:

'Aw, Mr. Swinburne, I passed your house the other day."
"'Did you, indeed?' replied the poet, with just the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye. 'I am delighted to hear it. Thank you, so much! -The Wasp.

### He Appreciated.

"Of course," said the half regret-ful wooer, "if your family doesn't think I'm good enough, why, I don't want to intrude where I'm not want-

"I'll look out for that," said the businesslike young woman. "I think you are good enough, and my brother is a lawyer. Do you appreciate the combination?" He did, and remained in.-Cleve-

Alaska's placer area is three times that of early California.

#### AN OLD TIMER Has Had Experiences,

A woman who has used Postum since it came upon the market knows from experience the wisdom of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a clear brain. She "At the time Postum was first put

nervous dyspepsia, and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum. I got a package and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value, for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia. "My husband had been drinking

on the market I was suffering from

coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly, and I persuaded him to shift to Postum. It was easy to get him to make the change, for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhibarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and

"To make a long story short, our entire family continued to use Postom with satisfying results, as shown in our fine condition of health, and we have noticed a rather unexpected Improvement in brain and nerve pow-

always follows the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner. "There's a Rea-

Look in pags. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.