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## WRITER CORRESPONDENTS OR REPORTERS

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The Bulletin Press Association,  
New York.

It is an encouraging sign for the health of the modern American that the popularity of outdoor life in this country seems to be increasing. The number and variety of sports and pastimes which allure to open-air exertion has grown greatly. Not very many years have elapsed since the time when tennis and football were unimportant, and golf and the bicycle were almost unknown. Yet the influence of these and other sports has been so strong in recent years that open-air life has come to be enjoyed for its own sake and apart from the amusements associated with it. It is a great mistake to suppose that the pleasures of outdoor life are especial privileges of youth or of any given type of summer amusement seeker. The immense advantages they confer should be shared by all alike. In the present state of our social development they are among the richest of the blessings within the reach of the people.

On being ushered into the home of Dr. Parkhurst the other day, a visitor noted that a mammoth tiger rug was spread across the floor of the reception room. In his surprise, he remarked: "I should think, doctor, that you, of all men, would be the last to keep the emblem of Tammany Hall so prominently displayed in your home." Dr. Parkhurst smiled and replied: "I keep the tiger here to constantly remind me that my enemy is always near. Then, again, I keep the tiger here to walk all over occasionally."

In speaking of plagiarism a magazine editor said: "More than nine-tenths of the plagiarists who try to sell me manuscripts are women. As a rule they are prompted by a desire to see their names in print as authors. When I call their attention to the fact that the articles submitted have been published before, they get angry and flounce out."

The champion jag record is possessed by a citizen of Auburn, Ind., who, according to a local informant, was recently arrested for the one hundred and sixty-ninth time on a charge of drunkenness. So far he has spent 3,429 days in prison, just for intoxication, on 129 commitments. The other 40 times he was merely reprimanded.

The estimate of experts is that the record of the year 1901 for gold production in the United States and in the territory appertaining to the United States will make the record; that it will be not far from \$100,000,000.

Of the convicts in the Kansas penitentiary seven are women serving time for murder. One has a 40 years' sentence, another 30 years.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you'll be kept from your work, and be well forced in the shape of violent physical or mental pain and dangerous. The smoothest and most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY  
CATHARTIC  
*Capcaren*

They work while you sleep

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. In Good  
Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10%, and  
Pain, Weakness, or Pains of Dangerous. Many  
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STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

## FOR THE FARMERS.

The Last Republican Legislature  
Looked After the Agricultural Interests.

MANY GOOD NEW LAWS PASSED

Besides the Enactment of the Anti-Oleomargarine Legislation There Were Bills Passed Demanded by the Grangers of Pennsylvania.

The farmers of Pennsylvania have good reason to commend the last legislature for its consideration of their needs, as shown in the large amount of valuable legislation which was enacted in the interest of agriculture.

They passed no less than 33 distinct bills directly benefiting the country districts—the farmers of the state.

Among those of the greatest importance is the new commercial fertilizer law, which increases the license fee from \$10 to \$15, for sales of 100 tons and less, and extends the powers of the secretary of agriculture, by authorizing him to prosecute offenders, directly, without having to do so through some purchaser. Under the practice and workings of the old law, which provided that "the informer be the purchaser and the goods be for his own use," no one could be punished for its violation.

THE WIDE TIRE LAW.

There is also the "wide tire" law, which grants an annual rebate of one-fourth of the road tax, not exceeding the value of five days' labor, to all who will use a tire of not less than four inches wide, in hauling loads of 2,000 pounds and over. The hauling of loads of 10,000 pounds and over is prohibited, under penalty, unless the wagon has tires at least four inches wide. This is a most important advance, in the interest of better roads, since it aims to reduce the wear upon the public highways, by increasing the bearing surface of the wheels, making them rollers, smoothing and compacting the roadway, instead of knife-like disks which cut it into ruts.

Another important law, relating to the improvement of the public roads, was passed, amending the act of 1899, which provided for the "gathering of stones from the highways" once each month during the summer season. The amendment provides a penalty, not exceeding \$10, to be collected, with costs of suit, from the supervisors for failure to pick the stones from off the public roads once each month, for the months of May, June, August and October.

A law was passed for the "protection of live stock" against infection from animals dying of contagious or infectious diseases, such as anthrax, black quarter, hog cholera, swine plague, rabies or glanders. The carcass of such animals must be disposed of in such a way as to effectively destroy or sequester the poison, germ, parasite or infective agent of the disease, with which the animal was afflicted at the time of death. This supplanting the former careless methods, which dragged the carcass to the woods, to become the prey of dogs or birds, or to contaminate streams, is a wise precaution, and will protect the owners of live stock from ignorant or careless neighbors.

A law was enacted which provides for the "inspection of concentrated commercial cattle feeds." Investigation showed that many of the cattle feeds upon the markets of Pennsylvania are adulterated so as to be almost worthless. The purchasers of such feeds had no way of discovering their character without going to great trouble and expense, and thus many thousands of dollars were lost annually by the farmers in the purchase of such worthless material. This law requires the tagging of all packages containing concentrated feeding stuffs, such as linseed meals, cotton seed meals, gluten meals, maize feeds, starch feeds, sugar feeds, drier brewers' grains, malt sprouts, hominy foods, cereal feeds, rice meals, ground beef or fish scraps, and all other materials of a similar nature, giving the percentage of crude fat and protein. It is made the duty of the secretary of agriculture to have the goods inspected and to bring to punishment all who violate the law.

That portion of the "Vinegar Law," which required cider vinegar to contain not less than four per cent. of acidity and one and one-half per cent. of solids, was repealed, making the present law to require that cider vinegar shall be "pure" and be made of the kind of fruit marked upon the cask or barrel. The barrel must also be marked with the name and address of the manufacturer.

INSPECTION OF NURSERIES.

A law for the "inspection of nurseries" and the tagging of all packages of nursery stock with a copy of the certificate of the secretary of agriculture, stating that the nursery is apparently free from San Jose scale or other such dangerously injurious insect pest or pests was also enacted. To sell nursery stock, cuttings or shoots without such a certificate is a misdemeanor, and the nurseryman or agent who does so is liable to arrest and punishment. This is a most valuable law. It affects the entire fruit industry of the state, and makes it now possible to protect our orchards from those destructive insects, whose spread has, heretofore, been unrestrained.

There is also the "oleomargarine act," about which there was so much discussion at the time of its passage. No state has a more stringent law against the dairy industry against law than Pennsylvania, and all of

the cases, so far tried under it, have been successful.

The old law regulating the scale of "renovated butter" was repealed and a stringent license law enacted in its place.

There were also laws providing for investigation into the "diseases of domestic animals," for the "protection of song and insectivorous birds," prohibiting the sale of "impure milk and cream;" amending the "cheese law;" requiring "fruit juice" on sale to be pure; protecting "timber against fire;" prohibiting the "coloring of milk or cream;" regulating the "balling of hay;" providing for "rebates on land in forest trees;" erecting a department of forestry, together with a number of minor laws which together make up the 33 mentioned.

SCHOOL SYSTEM DEVELOPED.

Perhaps the most important of all the laws passed by the legislature affecting agricultural people, is that which provides for the "centralizing of the public schools" in the townships, and for the erection of high schools in the country districts. No

state has now more advanced legislation in this direction than ours and this is due to the action of the legislature of 1901.

No law passed by any legislature since the enactment of the consolidation act of 1851 is more valuable to country people than this. Agricultural people, under the provisions of the latter law can give an education at home to their children equal to that now given in the best town or city schools. This one act, in the interests of agriculture, is worth all that the cost to the people of the state.

Whoever else may see fit to criticize the late legislature, agricultural people can have no cause to do other than praise it, for its service to their interests. The enemies of the administration are continually calling attention to what they regard as "bad legislation," but are careful not to attempt to prove any of their allegations, or to give the legislature credit for the many clearly beneficial acts which it enacted. Their partisanship is run mad, and has blinded their eyes to all excellence in the Republican party. In their views there is no good thing or person outside of Democracy, Populism and fusion.

MANY GOOD GENERAL LAWS.

"I will not discuss local laws affecting cities of the different classes, nor the laws specially affecting boroughs and townships. It will be found that the representatives of the majority of the municipalities affected by the local laws passed supported them and voted for their passage. The general laws passed by this legislature are very important. I undertake to say that this last legislature passed more good and necessary general laws than any legislature within the last 20 years. I have only time to mention a few of them. The act establishing the department of forestry is one of the first, as well as one of the most important. The state has purchased and agreed to purchase about 324,000 acres of forest land at an average cost of \$1.88 per acre. These lands have already largely increased in value. The commission was offered the other day \$25,000 in advance of what they paid for one large tract. In a few years these lands will produce a considerable state revenue from the sale of ripened timber, coal and oil. Germany gets the greater part of her revenue from her forests. Besides, the forests are preserved; the streams are protected, the climate is kept more even and the people can use them as parks for hunting and fishing and camping. We are doing well with this undertaking. It is popular with the people, but according to the Democratic platform the commission is honeycombed with fraud, for this is a separate department under this law.

The law passed directing that physical culture shall be taught in the public schools was demanded by the German citizens of the state. They have been trying to have this law passed for years. The law punishing kidnappers of children with imprisonment for life meets a popular demand. The only objection to it is that it is not severe enough. This legislature remedied one evil of long standing. It passed a law providing that when for a year a judge is unable to attend to his duties, he may be retired on half salary for the balance of the term for which he was elected, if he is permanently disabled, and a new judge elected to fill his place. In a number of instances there have been judges unable to hold their courts for years until they died. It saves money to the state, for it dispenses with the necessity of calling other judges on extra pay and gives the people opportunity to have their cases disposed of by a judge of their own county.

The law commuting sentences of prisoners passed last winter has been knocking at the legislature for years. All the prison societies and the prison officials urged this law. Those who visit prisons and are interested in the reformation of prisoners all favored it. The yellow journals did not oppose it until it passed, and then they said that we were going to let the prisoners all out of jail and turn them loose upon the community. The prisoners are not discharged, but paroled, and during the time if they commit a crime they must go back and serve the time commuted.

This meeting means the opening of an aggressive campaign in the western counties, and it was a keen disappointment to the insurgent Republicans, who have been seeking to organize the Union party, with the idea of combining with the Democrats to defeat the nominees of the Republican organization whenever such a course will be to the advantage of those who are in the minority in the Republican party and cannot get the offices they seek.

Governor William A. Stone was the principal speaker at the Pittsburgh meeting, and he was very cordially received. He covered the several issues of the canvass in a thoughtful speech, and after dissecting the Democratic state platform, he told of what the Republican party had done and in what respect the people are indebted to its leadership.

THE ISSUES REVIEWED.

Among other things he said: "The last legislature, like every other legislative body, must be judged by its work, not by the bills it did not pass, nor by the shortcomings of its individual members, but by the bills that did pass. The first great crime which this wicked legislature committed, in the opinion of the Democratic convention, was the re-election of Senator Quay. If this was a crime, it was a crime in which the people of Pennsylvania jointly participated. It was but the ratification of an issue that was settled by the people at the previous November election. It settled one thing in the Republican party for

all time, and that is that the will of the majority shall rule it, and when it was settled every one in the party, those who opposed him as well as those who favored him, were glad of it, and no one has questioned it since, except the Democratic convention.

"The Democratic platform says that The legislature proceeded to that other and greater robbery of the railway franchises of the state worth millions to the plunderers and stripping every city, town and township in the commonwealth of the proper control of its streets for trolley improvements." This is a most ridiculous statement, as well as a false one, and made with the thought that no one would take the pains to read the laws, but would take their word for it. The law relating to surface street railways is simply an amendment to the street railway act of 1859, and gives the councils of cities and towns the right to permit the occupation of streets that other companies have abandoned, but still claim

the law requiring the companies to keep on hand at the mines the necessary supplies for treating promptly men injured in the mines. This will save the lives of a great many men each year. Second the store order law, which abolishes all forms of store orders and allows the employees to buy their supplies wherever they can buy them cheapest. Third the law permitting the people to elect their mine inspectors from a list who have been found capable by examination.

The law prohibiting the marriage of first cousins is a good law. It will reduce the number of idiots and imbeciles in the state.

STRONG CAPITAL COMMISSION.

"We appropriated four millions of dollars to build a new capitol building. Who is there in this state who does not wish to see at Harrisburg a capitol building that will be a credit to the state? Now let me tell you something. The four men who have been appointed commissioners to complete the capitol building are honest and capable men. That capitol will be completed within the time named in the law and for the money named in the law. Not a dollar more will be expended and not a day's more time will be asked.

The elevated and underground railway law is new and became necessary to relieve thickly congested streets in large cities. The supreme court had decided that there was no authority to build and operate an elevated railway. Both laws, however, provide that the consent of councils must first be obtained. The laws simply give the power to councils to grant the right. There is not and cannot be any valid objection to the laws, because the consent to build must first be obtained from the people affected through their representatives in councils. There may be applications to councils for rights over streets where the necessity for roads is disputed, but this is a question for the people themselves to determine through their representatives in council. The laws are wholly unobjectionable. The railways contemplated in many instances may be objectionable. If a city or town should object to a railroad through it that is no reason why there should be no railroad laws. But surely these laws do not strip every city, town and township in the commonwealth of the proper control of its streets."

CHANCE FOR HEROISM.

Adorer (anxiously)—What did your father say?

Sweet Girl—Oh, he got so angry I was afraid to stay and listen. He is in a perfectly terrible rage. Go in and appease him.—N. Y. Weekly.

SMACKED ON SATIRE.

School Commissioner—I think a nice motto would look well over your desk.

How would "Knowledge Is Wealth" do?

School Teacher—What, with my salary?—Baltimore World.

IT TAKES TEN.

Coakley—Poor Woolman has nine mills running now, but they're all losing money.

Coakley—Well, he should have known that nine mills would never make a cent.—Philadelphia Press.

A SCARE-FLY.

Baker—Old Baldy is getting ready for the fly season.

Jones—What is he doing?

Baker—Having his head tattooed with a design of a spider's web—Judge.

BROUGHT HOME TO HIM.

"I throw myself upon your mercy," sobbed the 200-pound heroine. The villain sank beneath her weight.

"I now realize," he murmured, "what is meant by the power behind the thrown."—Philadelphia Press.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Jackson—Didn't the boss gib yo' a recommend w'en yo' left?

Mr. Johnson—Oh, yes. He recommended Fakem's nerve to dat tired feelin'.—Leslie's Weekly.

LIKE THE AIRSHIP.

Quinn—We don't hear much of the cigar-shaped train these days.

DeFonte—No. I guess it was puffed up so much that it all went up in smoke.—Chicago Daily News.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

Benham—Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour?

Mrs. Benham—She said she hadn't time to come in.—Brooklyn Life.

TOO LATE.

He—Your father ought to know what I have to say to him. I have been coming here so long.

She—I am afraid he has given up all hope.—Detroit Free Press.

A USEFUL HINT.