Syrup & Figs od Elixir & Senna

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

CALIFORNIA Fig Syrup Co. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS-504 pt-BOTTLE

Bird's Long Flight.

In one unbroken nocturnal flight the European bird known as the northern bluethroat has been proved to travel from Central Africa to the German ocean, a distance of 1,690 miles, making the journey in nine hours.

PITS, St. Vitus Dance: Nervous Diseases per-manently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 22 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

William Cross, Secretary of State is Oklahoma, signs his name officially, "Bill Cross."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Leo Cintment is guaranteed to cure any
seof Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding
les in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Japan's National Aims.

The advent of Japan among the great powers of the world has been a remarkable occurrence, the most remarkable, perhaps, in the latter part of the last century, and we may read-ily pardon some observers for being actually bewildered by it. But it seems to us quite unreasonable and unwarranted to assume that the event must have some sinster and malefic purpose. It is by no means beyond the bounds of rational conception that the Japanese are much like other peo-ple, and that a nation should thus awaken and arise with no thought of mischief making or of universal con-quest, but with a sane and salutary ambition to confirm its place among the powers as a factor of "peace, com-merce and honest friendship." That was the ambition of the United States when it became a new nation. That was the ambition, now for more than third of a century consistently fulfilled, of Germany when her empire was founded. We know not why it should not also be the aim of Japan, and that it is her aim we are bound, in the absence of proof to the con-trary, to believe.—N. Y. Tribune.

HOUSE



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 VegetableCompound 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. Pink-ham'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 bear-ing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick romen to write her for advice, he has guided thousands to eaith. Address, Lynn, Mass.

TRAINING OF PARENTS.

Mr. Abbott Advises Them to Cultivate Persistence and Self-Restraint.

"The only alternative I know to government by collision is government by habit," says Earnest Hamlin Abbott in "The Outlook," in the opening paper of a series "On the Training of Parents." The paper is about the bringing up of children, but the briefest perusal will show that the final word in the title is quite correct. Every collision with a child is a confession of weakness, says Mr. Abbott. For while it may sometimes be better to let a child collide with you than with the community, it is never anything but a disaster, and proof that government by habit is not fully established.

The process of training children is the process of forming habits, and the time to begin is when the child is a babe. That is the time for the parents to learn self-restraint. The mother's impulse is to rush to her baby the moment he cries, take him up, fondle him. A little care, says Mr. Abbott, will enable that mother to distinguish between the cry of pain, the cry of nervous irritability and the "plain cry." If it is a cry of pain she looks for the cause. If it is a cry of irritability she "blames herself for having rocked the child a few moments before, and steels herself against repeating the indulgence." It is a "plain cry" she exer-cises her self-restraint and lets him cry on. She knows that, sad as it may seem to hear a baby cry, he has got to cry to exercise his lungs until he is old enuogh to go out and play with the other children.

When the baby has had all the food that is good for him, she gently withdraws the food supply. Thus she establishes in herself the good habit of not indulging him foolishly. And the child learns to go to sleep without the whole family dancing attendance on him, to stop eating when he has had enough-learns, in short dignity and self command and sweet reasonableness.

Of course, Mr. Abbott points out, the spirit of adventure leads normal children sometimes to sample things not good for them, and explore places where they ought not to be. "But this," he says, "is a tribute to regular life, and is dealed to those children whose whole life consists in a series of parental experiments."

Mrs. Ewing, in her "Story of a Short Life," pictures the bewilderment of a little lad under the caprices of a fond father whose government was a government of moods. Sometimes, some curious and fortunate alchemy, beautiful characters are evolved under such conditions, but not often. Bad habits are easily acquired, and likely to cling, but happily, Mr. Abbott says, good habits are as hard to break up as bad ones are. People who consider pertress in a child "so cunning," and who enjoy "encountering the child as an adversary and breaking down his opposition" will have no trouble in developing in the malicable little beings in their care habitual pertness and disobedience. But those who desire their children to grow up with a "contented acquiescence in a regular life" can do it; it requires no qualities on the part of the parents but persistence and selfrestraint; and it means for the child, when he grows up, all the difference between being a blessing or a nuisance to himself and others.

American Music in Foreign Lands.

"The same music that I play in Des Moines is enjoyed as thoroughly in Berlin or Paris," said Sousa, the baudleaving Des Moine master, before yesterday. "Many people are of the opinion that I change the style of my music when I go from America to Europe, but the same program that the American appreciates is liked by the German or the Frenchman. The human family is the same the world over. The expression of emotions in every race is almost identical, and so music that will make the American dance or ween will have the same effect upon the Russian, German, or Greek. My first concert in Berlin was absolutely an innovation in the music world of that country, and it caused quite a stir. I would play something from Wagner and the Germans would applaud until they were red in the face. Then I would give them a little American rag-time. These sudden changes in the program had a great effect upon the people of that city. was there for one month steady and played every afternoon and evening. I believe I have played more in Germany than any other musician excepting a German."-Des Moines Register and Leader.

Paste Jewels.

A well known illustrator who visited New Orleans grew most enthusiastic with reference to the quaint beauty of the old town. "I noticed a remark ably decorative effect in a street near the French market," said he to a friend "The second and third story windows of a certain house were hung with pale yellow bamboo curtains. These were perfectly plain and all of the same shade, yet you can form no idea how they set off the old place. They simply glorified it!"

The friend, a New Orleans man, was puzzled. "I don't recall the house, Point it out to me the next time we're in that vicinity."

A day or two later the friends were walking in the locality referred to when suddenly the man from the North uttered an exclamation. "There it is!" he cried. "The house of the bamboo curtains! It must contain s colony of artists!"

His friend smiled grimly. "That isn't bamboo," he explained. "You're enthusing over a spaghetti factory.

Thy hang th stuff out the to dry!" -Youth's Companion.

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 andid 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 these points under substantially the Our readers remember that the chief freight had been sent by other shippers be-tween these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence 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 hence the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to point out that his re we need hardly to point out that his re-buttal 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 (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

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 read and it. 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 Doiton, 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 lilinois 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 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 6½ 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 about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the indus-trial 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 6 % 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, 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 and to accept unquestioningly 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 abows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other communities of a character similar.

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 quesreasonationees of this rate is not in ques-tion. The question is whether this rate con-stituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oii," 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 terrisaid 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 elabora-tion of the obvious; but the fact that a ratebook 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 Com-merce 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 Companyon Commission. 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 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.

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 tion 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 Comat last, we are told, the Standard Oil Com-pany 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.

SHIP ENCOUNTERS DUST SHOWER.

Powder Resembling Flour Falls on Monterey in the Gulf.

A strange phenomena in the Gulf of Mexico of a dust shower at sea was reported by the steamer Mon-terey, which arrived at New York from Vera Cruz, Progreso and Ha-

The Monterey's officers declare that on January 11, the night before arriving at Progreso, a peculiar white powder, like flour, fell from the skies. It was not a volcanic dust, there being no grit in the composition. The became stick after falling of the vessel.

How the Public Forgets.

It is not without relevance to re-call that on the very day of the Boyertown holocaust an Illinois judge dis missed the charge against former Builder Commissioner Williams of Chicago, the last of those accused of responsibility for the Iroquois Thea-ter fire that cost 602 lives. It was shown that in that death trap exit doors were barred, staircases were fire escapes were incomplete and the building laws had been ignored. While the country was tingling with the horror of the disaster the determination to mete out punishment to those responsible for the barred exits and the choked fire es that held those men, women and children prisoners to death was vehement. But four years is a long time for the public to remain on guard. One by one the accused escaped on technicalities without even the formality of a trial.-New York

Stop That Cough

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

All records in the transportation of passengers across the Atlantic were broken during the first ten months of 1907, during which 2,000,-000 traveled across,

Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Lexative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Mayor Marrow of Benton Harbor Mich., threw the key of his grocery store into the canal five yeas ago, and the place has not been locked

Itch cured in 3) minutes by Woolford's Eanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

The Salar Grande sale mine in Chile covers an area of 80,000 acres, and centains 14,000,000,000 tons of

Mrs. Winalows Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens theguna reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colle, 25c a bottle

Yield of Beef Carcass.

A good steer properly and at the same time profitably cut up will yield the following percentages of dressed weight, given in round numbers so as to be more easily memorized: Loins, 15 per cent; ribs, 10 per cent; rounds, 21 per cent; chucks, 19 per cent; plates, 16 per cent; flanks, 4 per cent; shanks, 7 per cent; tallow, 3 per cent; kidneys, 0.25 per cent; sausage meat, 1 per cent; shank meat, 1.50 per cent; tankage, 2 per cent; loss in cutting, 0.25 per cent.

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fat-tening 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 80 tens of green folder per acre, Emperor William Oat producy, 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 sam-ples. A. C. L.

Billboards in Peru.

The war on objectionable billboards is becoming almost universal. America, cities carry it on individually, each according to its own tastes as they do in Germany and other Eucountries; in England, it is one of the minor parliamentary is-sues. The latest war bulletin is from Lima, the capital city of Peru, and is sent to the state department by American consul Callao.

The municipality of Lima regulates all outdoor advertising and owns all the billboards. It is unlawful to fix any advertisement on any vehicle or the wall of any structure other than the city billboards. An American firm has recently secured the exclusive rights to use these boards for three years. The character of the matter used is strictly regulated and the city receives considerable revenue from this source. This is a new method of controlling outdoor adver-tising that may be copiel elsewhere.— Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Camphor Supply.

All true camphor is supplied by Japan and China, 80 per cent by the former and 20 per cent by the latter. In obtaining camphor the trees are destroyed. Both countries have passed laws, compelling the planting young camphor trees, China being more radical than Japan in this particular, as for every camphor tree that is cut down five new ones must be planted. Japan planted 3,000,000 young trees since 1900, to which are to be added half a million planted this year, and hereafter 750,000 an-

Rubber Plantation for Lease.

The Burmese government proposes to sell the lease of the government rubber plantation at Mergul for a per-iod of 30 years, with the right of renewal for another 20 years. The area contains about 240,000 rubber

Bad Law for Good Purpose.

A bad law for a good purpose. That is practically the judgment of a majority of the justices of the su-preme court of the United States as to the national law fixing the liabil-ity of employers engaged in inter-state commerce. No one will dispute that the general purpose of the law was good in the sense that it was humane, though there is room for dif-ference of opinion as to its efficiency and expediency. There was also grea difference of opinion among the justices themselves on the constitutionality of the law and on the reasons why it was held by a majority to be unconstitutional. Despite this difference, the actual decision of the court is adverse and the law dies a judicial death.—New York Tribune.

Coldest Time of Day. The coldest period of the day is

said to be a few minutes after sun-rise. This is due to the fact that, when the sun first strikes the earth It causes the evaporation of a chill-

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Drogsy Specialists in the word. See their liberal offer in advertise-ment in another column of this paper.

The man who is disappointed in

Telegraphing From Train.

When a traveler in the grand duchy of Baden wants to send a telegram while he is on the train he writes the message on a postcard, with the request that it be wired, puts on a stamp and drops into the train letter box. At the next station the box is cleared and the message sent.

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 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 tesspoonful. 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 Druggista, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The government of Chile has paid to date \$2,818,480 United States for property appropriated for public use in the reconstruction of the city. of Valparaiso.

love should be philosophical and remember that but for this he might and raising hogs is that there is alhave been disappointed in marriage. ways a market for hogs.



"OUCH, OH MY BACK"

NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST

