

THE TARIFF ON HIDES

Former Governor Douglas of Massachusetts has been calling attention in a late speech to the \$30,000,000 added cost to the boot and shoe bill of the American people through the tariff duty on hides and sole leather. The tariff tax on hides is 15 per cent and 20 per cent on sole leather. The beef packers control the market for hides and have increased the price 30 per cent, and yet the price of cattle has declined. This conclusively shows that the farmers and stock raisers do not benefit by the duty, but that the beef trust does. Governor Douglas declares, as one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturers in the United States, that he will be quite willing to part with the tariff duty of 20 per cent on manufactured boots and shoes in order to obtain free hides and free sole leather. He also declares that with these tariff duties removed he and his brother manufacturers can hold this market and can invade foreign markets on an extensive scale and that the exports of boots and shoes would be increased to \$100,000,000, which are now but \$8,000,000.

Every person has noticed that his boot and shoe bill has been gradually increasing since 1897, when after 25 years of free hides the present tariff duty was imposed. There are about 18,000,000 families in the United States

so that this tariff tax alone on hides and sole leather costs each family, averaging five persons, two dollars a year and a great deal more, if the family is larger. The tax is especially hard on the workmen and farmers who wear out lots of shoes and generally have a large family. Regarding any loss to farmers, and stock growers by reason of the abolition of the duty on hides, Governor Douglas says:

"In this country cattle are raised and slaughtered principally for beef. Hides are an incidental product of the butchering business. It is absurd to suppose that putting a tariff on one of the by-products of the beef industry will materially change the prices paid for cattle. Cattle are slaughtered for beef and their prices are fixed, not according to the price of hide, but almost exclusively by their value for beef purposes."—The Columbus (Ohio) Post.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

At the beginning of the last century the printing orders by congress in the conduct of legislative business was practically all that was required by the government. Congressional printing, moreover, was limited to bills, reports, claims and journals. No exact comparison, therefore, is possible between that period and our own, since modern conditions bear no resemblance to those of a century ago. A computation, however, for different years through the century, of aggregate pages issued, at least roughly illustrates the rapid expansion of official requirement. The total number of printed pages of all classes published by the federal government in 1800 was 4,582; in 1820, 6,518; in 1840, 19,331; in 1860, 42,007; in 1880, 72,171. After 1880 the use of printed matter of all classes increased at a prodigious rate, and, according to the report of the public printer, the total number of pages of all classes of printing in 1900 amounted to 312,634.—April Atlantic.

SIMPLIFIED

It is said of a noted Virginia judge that in a pinch he always came out ahead. An incident of his childhood might go to prove this.

"Well, Benny," said his father when the lad had been going to school about a month. "What did you learn today?"

"About the mouse, father."
"Spell mouse."
After a little pause Benny answered:

"Father, I don't believe it was a mouse, after all; it was a rat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HOW TO KEEP A GOOD JOB

Have you a good job? Don't forget that a lot of hungry-eyed individuals are standing around waiting more or less patiently to drop into it whenever you get a better one or when you get "fired." The way to keep a good job is to be better than the present job; the way to get on the toboggan is to get it into your head that you are indispensable to the office and to begin acting independent and "bossy."—Lawrence (Kansas) World.

THEIR USE

"Papa, what is an 'observation car'?"

"An observation car, son, is a car with a large open rear platform with easy chairs for the accommodation of the passengers."

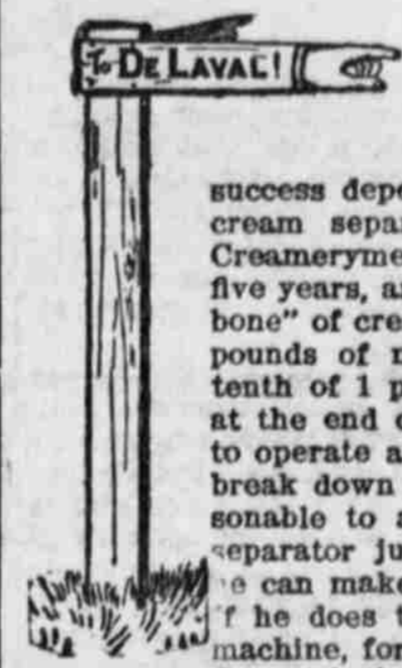
"The passengers who wish to observe the scenery?"

"No; the passengers who wish to observe the antics of the people who miss the train."—Houston Post.

A GUIDE POST FOR Separator Buyers

Considering that much the same claims are made for all cream separators "on paper," and some of the biggest claims for the poorest and trashiest machines, it is not surprising to frequently find the inexperienced buyer completely "at sea" as to which machine is the best. Of course the dairyman wants the separator that will make him the largest profits. He should therefore seek the advice of the experienced user, whose whole business

success depends almost entirely upon the efficiency of the cream separator. This user is the creamery operator. Creamerymen have used separators for more than twenty-five years, and the cream separator is today the very "backbone" of creamery operation. If a creamery handles 10,000 pounds of milk a day and its separator loses even one-tenth of 1 per cent of the butterfat, it means \$1,000—loss at the end of the year. Nor can the creameryman afford to operate a separator which is not durable or is liable to break down just when he needs it most. Hence it is reasonable to assume that creamery operators are the best separator judges. If the dairyman follows their example he can make no mistake in the purchase of his separator. If he does this it means that he will buy a DE LAVAL machine, for 98 per cent of the world's creameries are today exclusive DE LAVAL users, the other 2 per cent being divided among the many other makes of separators. Just ask any experienced creameryman what separator is the most profitable and he will surely answer you the DE LAVAL. If you are considering the purchase of a separator send for our list of prominent DE LAVAL users which includes all well known private dairy owners, government experiment stations and the largest and most successful creamery concerns the world over. Don't delay but write today.



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To Get More Strength from Your Food.

WHEN the Bowels are filled with undigested food we may be a great deal worse off than if we were half starved.

Because food that stays too long in the Bowels decays there, just as if it stayed too long in the open air.

Well, when food decays in the Bowels, through delayed and overdue action, what happens?

The millions of little Suction Pumps that line the Bowels and Intestines then draw Poison from the decayed Food, instead of the Nourishment they were intended to draw.

This Poison gets into the blood and, in time, spreads all over the body, unless the Cause of Constipation is promptly removed.

That cause of Constipation is Weak, or Lazy Bowel Muscles.

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There's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowel-Muscles.

Its name is "CASCARETS," and its price is Ten Cents a box.

So, if you want the same natural action that a six mile walk in the country would give you, (without the weariness) take one Cascaret at a time, with intervals between, till you reach the exact condition you desire.

One Cascaret at a time will properly cleanse a foul Breath, or Coated Tongue.

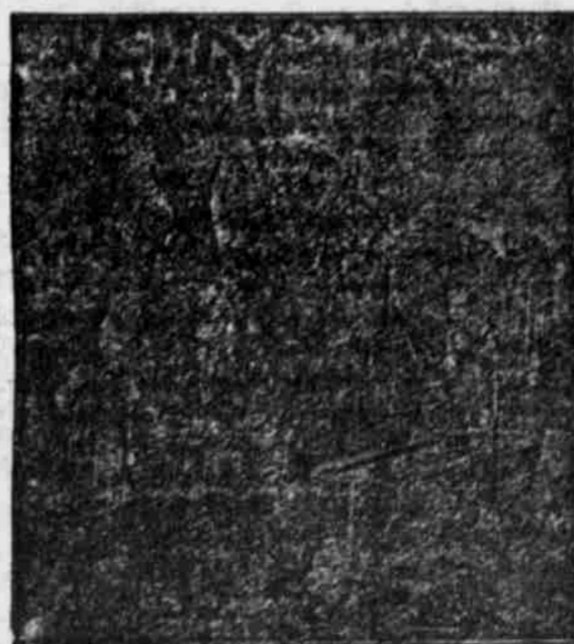
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