

SITUATION AS SEEN BY COMMISSION ON COUN-TRY LIFE.

DEFICIENCIES POINTED OUT

Agriculture at Present Not Commercially as Profitable as It is Entitled to Be-Highly Organized Rural Society Recommended as Desirable Step-Possible for Congress to Remove Many of the Handicaps.

-Washington .- The report of the commission on country life, made to the president, was read in both houses of congress. Substantially the report was as follows:

To the President: The commission on country life herewith presents its report. The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken together, is prosperous commercially, when mensured by the conditions that have obtained in previous years, althere are some regions in though which this is only partially true. The country people are producing vast quantities of supplies for food, shelter, clothing, and for use in the arts. The country homes are improving in comfort, attractiveness and healthfulness Not only in the material wealth that they produce, but in the supply of independent and strong citizenship, the agricultural people constitute the very As agriculture is the immediate basis of country life, so it follows that the general affairs of the open country, speaking broadly, are in a condition improvement.

Most Prominent Deficiencies.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress as measured by hisstandards, that agriculture torical not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities. We must measure our agricultural efficiency by the possibilities rather than by comparison with previous conditions. The farmer is almost necessarily handicapped in the development of his business, because his capital is small and the volume of his transactions limited; he usually stands practically and done against organized interests. 11 the general readjustment of modern life due to the great changes in manuactures and commerce, inequal and discriminations have arisen, inequalities and naturally the separate man suffers most. The unattached man has probthat government should understand

The reasons for the tack of a highly organized rural society are very many, as the full report explains. The leading specific causes are

A lack of knowledge on the part of farmers of the exact agricultural con-ditions and possibilities of their regions;

of good training for country Lack

necessary; and in many cases definite state laws may greatly aid the work. Remedies of a more general nature are: A broad campaign of publicity, that must be undertaken until all the people are informed on the whole sub-ject of rural life, and until there is an awakened appreciation of the neces-sity of giving this phase of our na-tional development as much attention as has been given to other phases or interests; a quickened sense of re-sponsibility, in all the country people, to the community and the state in the conserving of soil fertility, and in the necessity for diversifying farming in order to conserve this fertility and to develop a better rural society, and also in the better safe-guarding of the strength and happiness of the farm women; a more widespread conviction of the necessity of organization, not only for economic but for social pur-poses, this organization to be more of less co-operative, so that all the people may share equally in the benefits and have voice in the essential affairs of the community; a realization on the part of the farmer that he has a distinct natural responsibility toward the laborer in providing him with good living facilities, and in helping him in every way to be a man among men; and a realization on the part of all the people of the obligation to protect

and develop the natural scenery and attractiveness of the open country. Underlying Problem of Country Life.

The commission has pointed out a

number of remedies that are extremely important; but running through all of these remedies are several great forces or principles, which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the problems of country life. All the people should recognize what these fun-damental forces and agencies are.

Knowledge .-- To improve any situation, the underlying facts must be understood. The farmer must have exact knowledge of his business and of the peculiar conditions under which The United States departhe works. ment of agriculture and the experi-ment stations and colleges are rapidly acquiring and distributing this knowledge; but the farmer may not be able to apply it to the best advantage be-cause of lack of knowledge of his own soils, climate, animal and plant dis-cases, markets, and other local facts. The farmer is ontitled to know what are the advantages and disadvantages of his conditions and environment. thorough-going system of surveys in detail of the exact conditions underlying farming in every locality is now an indispensable need to complete and apply the work of the great agricul-tural institutions. As an occupation, agriculture is a means of developing our internal resources; we cannot develop these resources until we know exactly what they are.

Education .- There must be not only a r scheme of public education, but a kind of education adapted to real needs of the farming peo-The country schools are to be so fuller new the ple redirected that they shall educate their pupils in terms of the daily life. Op-portunities for training toward the agricultural colleges are to be multi-plied and made broadly effective. Every person on the land, old or young, in school or out of school, educated or illiterate, must have a chance to receive the information necessary for a successful business, and for healthful, comfortable, resourceful life, both in home and neighborhood. This means redoubled efforts for better country schools, and a vastly increased interest in the welfare of country boys and girls on the part of those who pay the school taxes. Education by means of agriculture is to be a part of our regular public school work. Special agricultural schools are to be There is to be a well-deorganized.



Special Message of President of Utmost Interest to Farmers.

Urges That Social as Well as Productive Side of Farm Life Be Built Up---Work for the Federal

Department.

the country life commission President Roosevelt sent the following message to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Represent atives: I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indi-cates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and It suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Judging by 20 public hearings, to which farmers and farmers' wives from 49 states and territories came, and from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the department of agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any oth-er land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to yield, and may be made to yield. There is discontent in the country, and in places discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farm-ers can help themselves; namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture, which has rendered service equaled by no other similar department in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture; the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations; the Farmers' union; the Grange; the agricultural press; and other similar agencies; have all combined to place with-in the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural infor-mation, which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.

For Better Business and Living.

The object of the commission on country life, therefore, is not to help the farmer raise better crops, but to call his attention to the opportunities for better business and better living on the farm. If country life is to become what it should be, and what I believe it ultimately will be-one of the most dignified, de-sirable, and sought-after ways of earna living-the farmer must take advantage not only of the agricultural knowl edge which is at his disposal, but of the methods which have raised and continue raise the standards of living and in telligence in other callings.

Washington .- With the report of | ment of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas the commission stands for must reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal only with crops, but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country. From all that has been done and learned three great general and immediate needs of country life stand out: First, effective co-operation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not as at present, mainlife in town.

Third, better means of communication, neluding good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding. To these may well be added better sautation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Duty of the Government.

The commission points out, and 1 concur in the conclusion, that the most im portant help that the government, whethr national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communitles have done, and one country of what other countries have done. Such by the people's government would help lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication, and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons. The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided, to enable the commisison to digest the material it has collected, and to col-lect and to digest much more that is within its reach, and thus complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of sug gestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commis sloners have served without compensa tion, and I do not recommend any ap propriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task they have begun.

To Develop Country Community.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and tech-nical side of the subject; the whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help develop in the country commu-

vide adequate foundation; and where the

community at large is not financially

prosperous it is impossible to develop

high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts

of human nature apply to men and wom

apply to men and women who live in the

towns. Given a sufficient foundation of

material well being, the influence of the

farmers' wives on their children be-

comes the factor of first importance in

determining the attitude of the next gen-

should realize that the person who most

nceds consideration on the farm is his

wife. I do not in the least mean that she

duty. Neither man nor woman is really

happy or really useful save on condition

of doing his or her duty. If the wom-an shirks her duty as housewife, as

home keeper, as the mother whose prime

function is to bear and rear a sufficient

number of healthy children, then she is

not entitled to our regard. But if she

does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does

his duty; and the man should show spe cial consideration for her needs.

Welfare of Nation at Stake.

I warn my countrymen that the great

recent progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our

civilization rests on the wholesomeness,

as well as the prosperity, of life in the

country. The men and women on the

best and most needed in our America

lift rests ultimately our ability, by meth-

ods of farming requiring the highest in

telligence, to continue to feed and clothe

the hungry nations; to supply the city

with fresh blood, clean botlies, and clean

brains that can endure the terrific strain

of modern life; we need the development

of men in the open country, who will be

In the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation in time of

war, and its guiding and controlling spir-

The White House, February 9, 1909.

Joel Chandler Harris Memorial

The Juvenile Protective association

of Atlanta is to have charge of the

Uncle Remus Home for Children, to

be established as a memorial to Joel

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

it in time of peace

life

farms stand for what is fundamentally

Upon the development of country

the attractiveness, and the completeness

should purchase case at the expense

The farme

eration toward form life.

en who live in the country just as

PRESIDENT WILL NOT APPROVE

THE CENSUS BILL.

SENDS IN HIS VETO

TOO MUCH OF SPOILS SYSTEM

Both Parties Planning to Share in Political Fat Picking-Insists on Civil Service Competitive Examination.

"The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interests."

In these words President Roosevelt Friday summed up a message to the house of representatives returning without his approval the bill providing for the taking of the next census. because of the provision providing that appointments shall be made ca the basis of non-competitive examinations instead of through the civil service commission. As passed by congress, the bill permitted members and senators to designate persons for positions after they had undergone a simple examination.

Incidentally, the president referred to the provision authorizing the printing of census reports by private concerns and laid stress on the point that where work was so allotted the eight-hour law should be applied in effective fashion. Outside of these matters, the president said that on the whole the bill was satisfactory to him and represented an improvement on previous legislation on the subject. The house adjourned without acting on the message.

Count Cassini Retires.

Count Arthur Paulovitch Cassini, who has been for nearly fifty years in the Russian diplomatic service, has applied for retirement. Count Cassin! was the ambassador to Wasihngton at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. He was succeeded by Baron von Rosen and has recently represented his government at Madrid.

Hepburn Drops Election Contest.

The Hepburn-Jamieson congressional contest was practically called off at Centerville, Ia.

The recount has been abandoned in Appanocse county and the interested attorneys have left the city. This action followed the loss of twenty-four ballots for Congressman Hepburn at the end of the recount of eight precincts.

Hepburn had relied on making large gains in Appanoose and when the reaity the great ideals of the community life as well as of personal character. count failed to show these, it was of the most important adjuncts to this thought to be simply a needless exend must be the country church, and 1 penditure of time and money to coninvite your attention to what the com tinue the recount. mission says of the country church and Attorney W. L. Temple, representing of the need of an extension of such work Congressman W. P. Hepburn, stated as that of the Young Men's Christian as-Friday: "We have given up the consociation in country communities. me lay special emphasis upon what the test in Appanoose county." commission says at the very end of its Further than this he would not state report on personal ideas and local leader-Two other counties are involved. ship. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Everything resolves itself in the Union and Page. Chief reliance was Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is vol-untary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country. In the development of characplaced upon Appanoose county by Hepburn's attorneys and it is as sumed that the contest will be dropped in Union and Page, W. B. Jamieson Clarinda, on the official returns ter, the home should be more important had 308 majority over W. P. Hepburn than the school, or than society at large. When once the basic material needs have in the Eighth district. been met, high ideals may be quite independent of income; but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to pro-

THEY KNEW HOW TO WORK BUT DON'T NEED TO WORK NOW SO HARD.

The experience of the Bisser Bros. in Western Canada is similar to that reported to every agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisemont appears elsewhere:

Wheatwyn, Sask., Nov. 6th, 1908. "To the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.-Dear Sir: I, in company with my brother and other relations, arrived in this country in the spring of 1893. At the time we got off the train at Wolseley, Sask., we had only a few dollars, not enough to start farming on our own account. so we were compelled to work out for a considerable time in order to make sufficient money to enable us to establish ourselves. When we thought we had enough money to start with, I and my brother took up one quartersection (160 acres) land each in the Loon Creek district. In 1900 we moved on our homesteads with one team of horses and one walking plow. While I was engaged with the work in the field, my brother built a shack and barn of logs, which we have hauled during the time we were not able to work in the field. We were certainly working very hard, but I am glad to say that we made our fortune in this country. To-day we do not need to work so hard as we used to, as we have three men hired steady for whom we pay \$30.00 to \$40.09 a month. besides board and lodging during the summer time! I am also glad to tell you that to-day we are owners of a section and three-quarters of the best land, with first class buildings thereon, besides having all the necessary machinery. We always do our own threshing, for we have a 22 horsepower threshing outfit.

"Our success in farming in this country also enabled us to get rid of a number of horses of less value, and instead we bought 10 pure-bred mares, representing a value in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

"Regarding raising grain, which is the main factor in our district, I am proud to say that we have always had good success. We have raised wheat as high as 35 bushels to the acre; and this year, although we suffered from lack of sufficient rain, our wheat went 27 bushels to the acre, and we had 900 acres in crop. We have broken this year about 190 acres new land, and by next year we will have about 1,110 acres in crop. For one carload of wheat which we have shipped a few weeks ago we got a price of 97 cents per bushel, and it graded as No. 2 Northern, although we have a quantity of wheat which will surely go as No. 1 Northern. During the six years we have been farming for ourselves we have never had one frost around here, so that we always had a good crop.

"I, for myself, feel compelled to say that our Great West is the land where

life in the schools Lack of good highway facilities;

The widespread continuing depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life;

A general need of new and active leadership.

Other causes contributing to the general result are: Lack of any adesystem of agricultural credit. quate whereby the farmer may readily seloans on fair terms; the shortage of labor, a condition that is often complicated by intemperance among workmen; lack of institutions and incentives that the the laboring man to the soil: the burdens and the narrow life of farm women; lack of adequate supervision of public health.

Nature of the Remedies.

Some of the remedies lie with the national government, some of them with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone. From the great number of suggestions that have been made, covering every phase of country life, the commission now enumerates those that seem to be most fundamental or most needed at the present time.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and it can also set some kinds of work in motion such as:

The encouragement of a system thorough-going surveys of all agricultural regions in order to take stock and to develop a scientifically and economically sound country life;

The establishing of a nationalized system of extension work in rural communities through all the landgrant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

thorough-going investigation by experts of the middleman system of handling farm products, coupled with general inquiry into the farmer's disadvantages in respect to taxation. transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving to agricultural uses such benefits a should be reserved for these purposes; The establishing of a highway engineering service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the states in working out effective and econom-

ical highway systems: The establishing of a system of post and_ postal savings parcels banks:

providing some means And agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest di-rectly on the land.

remedies recommended for Other consideration by congress are:

The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the ed-ucational work of the nation;

Careful attention to the farmers' interests in legislation on the tariff. on regulation of railroads, control or regulation of corporations and of speculation, legislation in respect of riv forests, and the utilization swamp lands:

Increasing the powers of the fed-eral government in respect to the supervision and control of the public health:

Providing such regulations as will enable the states that do not permit the sale of liquors to protect them-selves from traffic from adjoining

In setting all these forces in motion, the co-operation of the states will be | and all interests of country life.

veloped plan of extension teaching conducted by the agricultural colleges, by means of the printed page, face-to-face talks, and demonstration or object lesson, designed to reach every farmer and his family, at or near their homes, with knowledge and stimulus

in every department of country life Organization .- There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. The farmers are nevertheless relatively unor-ganized. We have only begun to develop business co-operation in Ameri-Farmers do not influence legislation as they should. They need a more fully organized social and recreative

life. Spiritual Forces.-The forces and institutions that make for morality and spiritual ideals among rural people must be energized. We miss the leart of the problem if we neglect to foster personal character and neigh-borhood righteousness. The best way to preserve ideals for private conduct and public life is to build up the institutions of religion. The church has great power of leadership. The whole people should understand that it is vitally important to stand behind the rural church and to help it to become a great power in developing concrete life ideals. It is especially important that the country church recognize that it has a social responsibility to the entire community as well as a religious responsibility to its own

group of pcople.

Recommendations of the Commission.

The commission recommends all the correctives that have been mentioned under the head of "The nature of the remedies." It does not wish to discriminate between important measures of relief for existing conditions. It has purposely avoided indorsing any particular bill now before congress, no matter what its value or oblect.

There are, however, in the opinion of the commission, two or three great movements of the utmost consequence that should be set under way at the earliest possible time, because they are fundamental to the whole problem of ultimate permanent reconstruction; these call for special explanation.

Taking Stock of Country Life .--There should be organized, as ex-plained in the main report, under governmental leadership, a comprehensive plan for an exhaustive study or survey of all the conditions that surround the business of farming and the people who live in the country, in order to take stock of our resources and to edge. Péderal and state governments, agricultural colleges and other educational agencies, organizations of vari-ous types and individual students of the problem, should be brought into co-operation for this great work of in-

vestigating with minute care all agri-cultural and country life conditions. Nationalized Extension Work .--- Each state college of agriculture should be empowered to organize as soon as practicable a complete department of college extension, so managed as to reach every person on the land in its state, with both information and in-spiration. The work should include such forms of extension teaching as lectures, bulletins, reading courses, correspondence courses, demonstra-tion, and other means of reaching the people at home and on their farms. It should be designe to forward not only the business of agriculture, but sanitation, education, home making,

Those engaged in all other industrial and commercial callings have found it necessary; under modern economic conditions. to organize themselves for mutual advantage and for the protection of own particular interests in relation to other interests. The farmers of every progressive European country realized this esesntial fact and have found in the co-operative system exactly the form of business combination they need.

whatever the state may do Now. ward improving the practice of agri-culture, it is not within the sphere of any government to reorganize the farmbusiness or reconstruct the social life of farming communities. It is, however, quite within its power to use its influence and the machinery of publicity which it can control for calling public attention to the needs of the facts. For example, it is the obvious duty of the government to call the attention of farmers to the growing monopolization of water power. The formers, above all, should have that power, on reasonable terms, for cheap transportation, for lighting their homes, and for innumerable uses in the daily tasks of the farm.

Necessity for Co-Operation.

It is true that country life has improved greatly in attractiveness, health and comfort, and that the farmer's carnings are hight, than they were. But city life is advancing even more rapidly, because of the greater attention which is being given by the citizens of the towns to their own betterment. For just this reason the in-troduction of effective agricultural co-operation throughout the United States is of the first importance. Where farmers are organized co-operatively they only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and im-proved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also social and Intellectual advancement. The co-operative plan is the best plan

of organization wherever men have right spirit to carry it out. Under this any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote, and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can render any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do

Work to Help the Farmers.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly, their own prob-lem and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the govern-ment can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmers, but the nation as a whole, to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is no less essential that the farmer shall get an adequate return for what he grows. and it is no less essential-indeed, it is literally vital-that he and his wife and children shall fead the right kind of life.

For this reason, it is of the first im-portance that the United States departand mechanical workshop.

Germany Has Bad Floods.

Floods caused by several days of heavy rains and a spell of warm weather are taking a serious aspect in many parts of ermany. The first fatalities are reported from Nordhausen, where many bridges have been swept away and ten people drowned. At Nuremberg the Pagnibe rose 12 feet last night, and was raging through the lower streets of the city. The water is higher than it has been for thirty-three years. The newspapers of Nurembers have suspended publication and enormous damage has been caused. Frankfort-on-the-Main reports the highest water in fifty years on some of the streams in the Odenwald. At Essen the situation is growing more threatening in the territory adjacent to the city. The town of Herdecke is flooded and a number of dams in the vicinity of Hagen have been carried away. At Dortmund the foods are increasing and the fire department was called out to rescue a family from the second story of their dwelling.

Not Able to Convict Gow.

The Brooklyn jury before which William Gow, formerly president of the International Trust company and director of the Borough bank of Brooklyn, was tried n a charge of larceny of \$145,000, disagreed, the vote standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction, Gow was already held under \$20,000 ball, and this was continued. The charge against Gow was based on the withdrawal of \$145,-000 in the Borough bank, it was charged, to finance the organization of the International Trust company. Another charge of the larceny of \$250, 000 is also pending against Gow.

Fairbank's Brother-in-Law Dead. Edward E. Cole, brother-in-law of Vice-President Fairbanks, died lo London, Ohio, of cancer of the liver, aged 58 years. He was acutely stricken while in London attending to some legal business

Chandler Harris near Atlanta. The Burns Too Much for Pipestone Lad.

site for the institution has been given Paul Domke of Pipestone, Minn., the to the association and much of the amost youngster that has been in a money necessary for the buildings has wrestling match in Sloux City in sevalready been collected. The institueral years, Friday night went down to defeat before "Farmer" Martin tion is to be known as a juvenile state. Burns after a hard fight, two falls It will contain a school, a gymnasium out of three

a person who is willing to work and trun his hands to anything, can make a fortune, and a comfortable living. Our country is a thoroughly free country, and we have a good Government; and, as long as we have good crops, and a good Government, we are satisfied, and I think that is all we want. "Yours very truly,

"LORENS BISSER. "P. O. Wheatwyn, Sask."

Showing the Right Spirit.

A little boy had been naughty at dinner, and had been sent away from the table just as his favorite dessert -cabinet pudding with butter and ugur sauce-was being served. About nine o'clock that evening, when the other children had gone to bed and his parents were alone in the sitting room, a tear-stained little face and a white-robed figure appeared at the door.

"Mamma," it said, bravely, between sobs, "you told me never to go to sleep when anything wrong had been done until it was all fixed by right. so I came down to tell you that-that -that-I-forgive you and papa for what you did to me at the dinner table."

Prof. Munyon has generously placed his Cold Cure with druggists throughout the United States and has author. ized them to sell it for the small sum of 25 cts. a bottle. He says these pellets contain no opium, morphine, cocaine or other harmful drugs, and he guarantees that they will relieve the head, throat and lungs almost immediately. He gives this guarantee with each bottle of his medicine: "If you buy my Cold Cure and it does not give perfect satisfaction, I will refund your money." Prof. Munyon has just issued a Magazine-Almanac, which will be sent free to any person who addresses The Munyon Company, Philadelphia.

The chronic borrower depends for spending money on his friends, and says: "Why if they didn't lend it, the chumps would only go and spend it."

The Herb laxative, Garfield Tea, aids Nature in maintaining the general well-being of the body; it corrects constipation, purifies the blood, brings health.

Occasionally a woman goes to church for the purpose of ascertaining bow many of her neighbors don't.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" Phat is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Lay. Ec.

The first time a girl is engaged she imagines that she is as important as the heroine in a novel.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich iste. Your dealer or Lowis' Factory, taste. Peoria, Ill.

The highwayman has a low way of doing things.