

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually. Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

Neatly Put.
Homer Folks, the secretary of the State Charity Aid society of New York, referred in a recent address to the awkwardness that charity workers feel in making public appeals for funds.

"A few charity workers," Mr. Folks added, "can carry off that awkwardness with the neatness of the colored preacher who reminded his congregation that:

"'Brudren, Ah kain't preach hyah an' board in heb'n.'"

AN ADVERTISING TRICK FOR WESTERN FARMERS.
Real Estate "Agents" Go After Men with Land for Sale and Reap Rich Harvest.

A smooth scheme for separating farmers from their money has been worked with much success in South Dakota. An oily graffer calls on a farmer and makes a bid for his land. The figures are absurdly low at first, but by degrees are raised as high as \$60 an acre, and the farmer consents. Then the visitor explains that he is only an agent, but that he can sell the land at the price named if the owner will agree to pay for advertising at the rate of fifty cents an acre. The "agent" promises orally that the advertising money will not be payable until the land is sold, but this stipulation is not contained in a contract that the farmer signs.

In a few days he receives a copy of an ad and not over-courteous demand for money. It is said that twenty-two agriculturists were caught with this bait in Brown County and that one of them gave up \$320. Others declare hotly that they will not pay but they will make a fight in the courts.

The Ruling Passion.
Mammy 'Liza has lived with the "famby" long enough to acquire words and expressions, which, used at second hand, are sometimes fatal to the family gravity. Recently a member of the little circle had occasion to call for the horse and surrey from the livery stable. After waiting a long while the order was repeated, with no immediate result. Mammy, having heard the conversation, and knowing the impatience of her mistress, expressed herself thus:

"'Hub! Dey's jes' no use countin' on dem livery stable folks, dey's so dilittante.'"

CUTICURA CURED FOUR
Southern Woman Suffered with Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles.

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of tetter or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old stand-by, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby whose head was a cake of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 770 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1907."

The more judgment a man has, the slower and the more careful will he be to condemn.—Maurer.



SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS
All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days between 1861 and 1865 and who have received less than \$1000 before June 30, 1874, are entitled to additional bounty of \$1000 which is now being paid. If soldier is dead, his heirs can sell. Talk to old soldiers, widows and heirs. Find a man soldier relative who went West or South after the war and homesteaded government land. Get busy and make some easy money. Write HENRY H. COVY, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

MADE INTO STABLE

HUMBLE PURPOSE SERVED BY MAUSOLEUM OF TYRANT.

Curious Memorial of the Ruin Solano Lopez Brought on Paraguay—Country Being Brought Back Slowly to Prosperity.

A curious memorial of the tyrant Solano Lopez, who wasted and depopulated Paraguay between 1862 and 1870, stands in the city of Asuncion, the capital of the republic. It is the large and imposing mausoleum that he built for the ultimate housing of his body. But it was never used for that purpose. When Lopez was overtaken and killed as he was fleeing his enemies did not care to give him a decent burial.

Dr. Vallentin, the German geographer, who has just written a book on Paraguay, says that it puzzled the people to decide what to do with the mausoleum. It was finally turned into a stable and is still serving that humble but useful purpose.

Grass is growing upon the tiny cupola and weeds protrude from every crevice in the walls. It is a monument to the ruin Lopez brought upon his country and himself.

Lopez has often been called the Nero of the nineteenth century, but some historians say that he was worse than Nero. Dr. Baez, the historian of Paraguay, says that the tyranny of Lopez was the most barbarous that history records. The only excuse ever made for him is that he was insane.

He was president of Paraguay and intended to make himself king. He provoked and waged a five years' war with the united countries of Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. He had a crown made in Paris to be ready for the coronation just as soon as he could declare himself king of more than half of South America. His idea was to build up a great kingdom, not by developing its resources, but by founding a military despotism.

He became a despot wholly unrestrained by law. All his countrymen who opposed him were shot or imprisoned. He had his own mother and one of his sisters publicly flogged in the street. Another sister was kept a prisoner in chains.

Every boy and man who could carry a gun was impressed into the army, and as the end drew near he compelled many hundreds of women to fight in the ranks. The whole country was in ruins when a bullet ended his life. In 1861 Paraguay had a population of over 1,000,000. There were only about 200,000 human beings in the country in 1872. The land was nothing but a waste.

It had been completely stripped of cattle, horses, sheep and goats, not a plantation was in cultivation, and there was no money to buy seed, for Lopez, and the woman Lynch, whom he had brought with him from Paris the year before he became president, had shipped all the remaining gold and silver to England for a rainy day.

Paraguay has recovered slowly from this experience. She now has a population of 500,000. Immigrants are coming in growing numbers, and agriculture and commerce are advancing every year.

Cost of Mine Timbers.
The cost of every ton of anthracite is increased eight cents by the expense of the mine timbers. To supply these timbers, says the Vegetarian Magazine, requires each year the product of approximately 150,000 acres of forest.

Timber is used for cross ties for tram roads in the main haulage ways, as wooden rollers and as props. A set of gangway timber consists of two legs, commonly nine or ten feet long and about 13 inches in diameter, and a collar six or seven feet long. These sets are placed on an average at intervals of five feet; one gangway frequently contains 1,000 sets, and ten gangways to a colliery is not an unusual number.

The average life of the timber is hardly above two years. Forty-five per cent. of the timbers are destroyed by decay, while breakage, wear and insects destroy the remainder. By peeling the timbers and properly seasoning them and especially by giving them a treatment in oils or chemical salts, their length of service is materially increased.

Relics of a Great Composer.
Among life's largest ironies is the fate, that often befalls the manuscript of a genius. Of no one is this truer than of Beethoven. When this greatest of composers was alive he was incessantly in financial difficulty. After his death all his manuscript were sold at auction—over 200 of them there were—yet they brought hardly \$500. This would be at the rate of about two dollars and a half apiece. The other day the manuscript of his G major sonata for violin and piano, written in R 2, was sold by a man in Leipzig to a man in Florence for 12,500 marks, or \$10,200.

What the Little Workers Do.
The bee, humble worker as he is, yet last year paid the interest on the national debt of the United States, \$24,310,326, and had a surplus remaining of nearly \$700,000. This is almost as much as the \$28,000,000 which was the value of raw cane sugar produced in the country. Yet beside the farmyard chicken the bee sinks into insignificance. Poultry products this year are worth \$600,000,000, more than any crop in the country except corn.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. C. Little* in Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Chance to Show It.
Mrs. Biggs—I hear Mrs. Hilow is going to move again.
Mrs. Diggs—Yes, she moves every month since she got her new furniture.

King Leopold has sent to New York for display a large collection of what are said to be very valuable and interesting exhibits from the Congo. So far as reported no scarred and mutilated natives are among them.

It may be the uncertainty of flirting that appeals to a girl; she is never quite sure but what she really means it.

Many Old People Suffer from Bronchial Affections particularly at this time of year. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief.

What a man thinks he knows about women a woman knows he doesn't know.

Moravian Barley and Speltz, two great cereals, makes growing and fattening 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 Teguante, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Emperor William Out prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer. JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps for packing, etc., to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. K. & W.

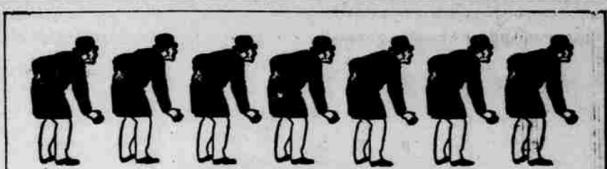
Not for Murphy.
Mr. Murphy—O! want to buy a pair of gloves.
Clerk—Here's something I believe will just suit you. It's a suede glove.
Mr. Murphy—Niver, begorra! O! want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, in-dade!—Kansas City Times.

Those Delicious Lemon Pies.
The kind that "make your mouth water" are easily made with no fussing and at least possible expense if you use "OUR-PIE" Preparation. Don't hesitate. Try it and tell your friends. At grocers, 10 cents. Three kinds: Lemon, Chocolate and Custard.

However things may seem, no evil thing is success, and no good thing failure.—Samuel Longfellow.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

You can't make good ginger ale if anything ails the ginger.



"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

ST. JACOBS OIL

For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever
Sore cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses are infected or "spoiled." Liquid given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Hogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling medicine ever used. Cures all kinds of human ailments and is the Kidney remedy. 50c and \$1 a bottle. 25 and 50c a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Omelet and Cures." Special agents wanted.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

Thompson's Eye Water DEFIANCE STARCH never sticks to the iron.
DEFIANCE STARCH easiest to work with and starches clothes nicest
W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 5, 1908.

Not For Men

When you need a medicine for women's ills, we urge you earnestly to take Cardui. Cardui is a woman's medicine. It is not for men, but only for such women as suffer from the ills peculiar to women. Therefore, you should take

Wine of Cardui

if sick, because it has helped others who suffered as you do. Mrs. Bettie Arp, of Menlo, Ga., writes: "I was troubled with female complaint for twelve months. The doctors treated me, but did me little good, so I took Cardui, and it saved my life."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK
Write for Free 64-page Book for Women, giving symptoms, causes, home treatment and valuable hints on diet, exercises, etc. Sent free on request in plain wrapper, by mail prepaid. Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

This is the law of benefits between men: The one ought to forget at once what he has given; the other ought never to forget what he has received.—Seneca.

We Sell Guns and Traps Cheap
Buy furs and hides, or tan them for robes & rugs. N. W. Hide & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

It's a sweeping assertion to say that a new broom sweeps clean.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer is handing it out.

It is vain to be always looking towards the future, and never acting toward it.—Boyes.

Don't worry about your complexion—take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative and blood-purifier! An improvement will be seen in a week.

By the way, are you acquainted with any man who flatters his wife!

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

By doing duty we learn to do it.—E. B. Pusey.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas's shoes are made with more than any other manufacturer in the world because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are made with the finest materials in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price.

CAUTION: W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitutes. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes made from factory to any part of the world. Free Catalog free to any address.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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 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 date of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employees 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 & Eastern Illinois at 6 1/2 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 linned 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 under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments 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 rebuttal 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 department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago & 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 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 & 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 & 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 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 & Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, 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 & Eastern Illinois 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 Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6 1/2 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 standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6 1/2 cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Champaign on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory 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 apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett 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 question. The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil, 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 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 elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing those 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 could 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 Commerce 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 Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the 18-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 & Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher 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 Commonweal, 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 answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company 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.