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Evelyn—When does Hazel expect to get married?
Lorraine—Oh, every season.

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To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.
Promising All Right.
Bill—"Don't you think he has a promising voice?"
Jill—Sure. I heard him say twenty different times he was going to pay his bill.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS, DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura Ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated, the purpose being to get the Cuticura Ointment on the scalp skin rather than on the hair. It is well to place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for this special treatment for women's hair.
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Tip in Time.
"The ferret-eyed little man stepped across the street car aisle and whispered into the ear of the tall chap in a gray suit:
"You'd better wipe that bit of egg off your chin. The income-tax man is just two seats in front of you."—Indianapolis Star.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation. Adv.

He Hadn't.
"What a debt we owe to medical science!" he said as he put down the paper.
"Good heavens!" she exclaimed.
"Haven't you paid the doctor's bill yet?"

Explained.
Patience—Thought it was against the law to wear alpacas?
Patrice—That's not an alpaca; that's her husband's shaving-brush she's got stuck in her hat.

Psychological Moment.
Crawford—What is the best time for a man to get home at night?
Crabshaw—When his wife is asleep.—Judge.

YAGER FINDS PORTO RICO IN BAD SHAPE

New Governor Paints Dark Picture of Financial and Industrial Affairs.

A dark picture of financial, commercial and industrial conditions in Porto Rico was drawn by Governor Yager in his first message to the insular legislature, which is now in session. It was a surprise to those who believed that the island was never more prosperous. He suggested the immediate appointment of a legislative committee to study the situation and discover where economies can be made.
Of the monetary conditions in Porto Rico, Governor Yager says:
"The financial condition of the island and treasury I have found to be so serious that to this subject I invite the utmost force of your attention."
He then proceeds to tell how last year, when the total revenues of the



GOV. ARTHUR YAGER.

government were \$4,500,000, the treasury department increased old taxes and levied new forms of taxation to bring the annual income up to \$5,000,000 this year. Former Governor Colton estimated that the new income would be \$3,082,500. The legislature immediately appropriated for all purposes an amount slightly in excess of \$7,000,000, and when the present governor reached the island the various departments had arranged their expenditures upon this basis. This was bad enough, and implied a deficit of about \$1,000,000 by the end of the year; but the new taxes have proved disappointing, and up to the present time they have shown no possibility of yielding the revenue that was expected of them. According to the estimates of the treasurer, now made in the light of the first six months of actual experience, they will not produce more than \$600,000 of increased revenues, and the decline in customs receipts, caused by the reductions in the tariff schedules, will most likely absorb one-half of this. So that it now appears that the revenues of the island will exceed those of last year by only about \$300,000, while the expenditures, if carried out upon the basis upon which they were started, will exceed those of last year by \$2,500,000.

Commerce and Industry Checked.
Continuing, Governor Yager says:
"As to commerce and industry I found that the island was suffering the first check which it had experienced in several years and which is not the result of the activities of its people. This check is due, in the main, to causes over which we have no control and is affecting most seriously the sugar industry, which is now the chief industry of the island. It is feared that this check to our prosperity has not yet produced its full effects, and that our commercial life for a year or two to come will be greatly restricted because of it. Already its effects are being felt by the people as a whole, and a consequent decrease in wages and lack of employment. The revenues of the government have also been affected, especially by the reduction in the general tariff schedule, which has cut down our receipts from customs. As the insular government did not in any way produce this condition, it is impossible for it to do much in the way of remedy."
Situation Not Hopeless.
Although the sugar interests have suffered, Governor Yager sees something of an offset in the outlook for tobacco, coffee and fruit. He says:
"Even in sugar a large part of the present depression is due to the methods of the past, which were speculative and unsound and which are now being thoroughly reformed. The greater part is due to the dread of free sugar, which, while it now seems inevitable, may never come. Therefore, it seems to me that the industrial situation, while serious, is not hopeless, and an attitude of resolute enterprise and determination should everywhere be encouraged."
The governor recommends resorting to public loans for necessary public improvements, deploring especially the curtailing of the building of school houses, roads and bridges. He urges the establishing of an agricultural bank, and he asks for \$5,000 a year for five years for insular co-operation with the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History in making a geological and natural history survey of Porto Rico. The scientific institutions named have offered to contribute \$1,500 a year for five years.
In conclusion the governor begs the Porto Rican legislature to prove its capacity for self-government by showing "the power to meet a crisis like this vigorously and yet calmly and firmly."

The Darkness.
The darkness has been very kind to me; She has shut out the white flame of the world.
Hidden the sun of sorrow when it burned its beam on me, and I was lost in light! She brought the velvet healing of the night.
When I was frantic with the starting day Till round about me her great spirit lay, A waveless ocean, drowning my dismay.
The darkness has been very kind to me; Like a still prayer thought by a lonely man.

Her quiet life; the day's grief, one by one Drift to the shore of long-forgotten things And hushed are the loud earth's old echoes.
Deep in her bosom, deep, oh, very deep, I hide my head when her first shadows creep.
And stick it last within the pool of sleep.—Charles Hanson Towne, in Collier's.

Electric apparatus and appliances will have prominent part in a school of practical arts to be established in Boston.

FRENCH TEMPERANCE WORKERS OPEN FIRE ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

National Drink Bill \$236,000,000 Yearly—France Consuming More Alcohol Than Any Other Country.

Paris, Special: A bill to stop the opening of any more drinking establishments in France is to be presented to parliament as the opening wedge for the anti-alcoholic campaign which is being taken up anew by temperance advocates.
Here are some of the facts with which they are trying to drive home the need of restraint:
If the drinking places already established were so apportioned there would be one for every group of 80 inhabitants of France.
In some districts drinking places are so thickly placed that there is one for every 17 persons.
New drinking places are springing up throughout the country at the rate of six a day.
More alcoholic drink, including wines, is consumed in France than in any other nation in the world.
In the form of spirits alone it is estimated that \$236,000,000 worth was drunk in France during 1911.

"Complete prohibition is beyond the wildest dreams of any French temperance reformer," says Henri Schmidt who is author of the bill about to come before the deputies. "In fact, the most we can hope at present is to forbid the opening of any new saloons. By refusing to grant new licenses we hope in the course of time, as some of the present drinking establishments fall on the drink question for other reasons, to reduce the average of drinking places to one for 200 inhabitants. We shall not, however, try to prevent the opening of restaurants where drink is sold."
"But even such a mild anti-alcoholic measure as this is likely to meet with much opposition in parliament. How difficult it is to pass temperance legislation in France may be judged from the fact that in 1910 the increase of 600 deputies voted in favor of a milder bill which originated in the senate and was 12 years passing through the upper house.
"We hope, however, that the general election which will considerably increase the temperance vote in the chamber and we are organizing an energetic non-party campaign throughout France, urging each political group to obtain from their candidate a declaration of the drink question and if possible a pledge to support anti-alcoholic legislation."
"After the passage of the law at present before the house there are two other projects which we hope to realize in course of time. One is the absolute prohibition of the sale of absinthe. Official statistics show that the consumption of this liquor which stood at 700,000 litres in 1874 had increased to 28,000 litres in 1910. The increase of crime in France during recent years is largely due to absinthe drinking. Our mad houses are filled with lunatics who would have been sane and healthy men and women but for absinthe."
The second anti-alcoholic measure will be for abolishing the "privilege" of spirit distillers to manufacture a quantity of spirit free from taxation for consumption by themselves and their families. The amount of spirits thus manufactured is enormous, especially in the elder districts such as Normandy and Brittany, where every peasant is a distiller of spirit in a small way. The government has no check whatever on spirit manufactured under the privilege, and the amount of spirits thus manufactured is estimated that if the spirits manufactured under the privilege were taxed at the same rate as other alcohol it would bring a revenue of \$25,000,000.

"We propose no legislation at present against the drinking of wine. In districts where nothing but wine is consumed there is very little alcoholism. Unfortunately the inhabitants of the famous wine-growing districts of France are no longer content to drink wine alone. They have acquired the taste for more pernicious drinks and at the same time more absinthe is being drunk each year in the Midi than in any other part of France."
Mme. Leon Brunschwig, general secretary of the French Union for Woman's Suffrage and a prominent temperance reformer, says: "Anti-alcoholism is one of the chief planks in our platform and I believe the granting of votes for women will be the only means of securing a temperance majority in the French parliament."

GERMANY ALSO TO CONSIDER PUTTING BAN ON LIQUOR

Berlin, Special: The German parliament, like that of France, will soon be called upon to consider measures of restraint upon the liquor business of the empire.
The Federal council has prepared for consideration a bill which is the result of years of agitation against the issuing of liquor licenses regardless of whether there is any real demand for more drinking places. Under the existing law municipalities are authorized to refuse licenses, but they are not held responsible if the license is not proved, but the new measure makes such refusal mandatory. It also requires applicants for licenses to show that they are persons of good character and to be licensed upon to conduct their business properly.
The new measure is general in its application, but is aimed primarily at Berlin, where the development of drinking places of a dubious sort in the last three or four years has been amazing. Quiet residential districts have been invaded by gaudy restaurants and cafes, and institutions known as "American bars," equipped with barmaids and exotic fiddlers, and serving mixed drinks termed "American." To these places come hangers on of both sexes, none of them close their doors before 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and in most of them business is at its height at these hours.
Proponents of the new licensing bill declare that not one in 10 of these resorts exists to meet a real need, but rather to create one, and they are prolific breeding places of immorality. Particular objection is raised to the so-called "animierkneipen," or "animation bars," places where the guests are encouraged to drink as much as possible. All these resorts have barmaids whose greatest assets, from the standpoint of the house, are their good looks and ability to put away drink for drink with their customers. These women work on percentage, which naturally spurs them to sell as many drinks as possible.
The difficulty in combating places of this sort by a general law is found in the fact that a great number of highly respectable places employ women as barmaids or waitresses. In such a case, indeed, the female waiter is the rule. In view of this, the federal council bill leaves it to the governments of the individual federal states to make regulations governing the employment,

manner of occupation and method of paying women employees. It is probable that the adoption of the bill will be followed by measures on the part of the Prussian government to decrease greatly, if not wipe out entirely, the "animation bars" and similar resorts of the capital city.

ITALY WAGING WAR AGAINST LIQUOR; NEW LAWS PASSED

Rome, Special: A committee of pharmacists has undertaken organized effort to help enforce the new laws against alcoholism in Italy, the outcome of the recent international congress held in Milan.

A circular issued by the committee reads:
"The superior council of public health recognizes that grave effects from intemperance have not as yet shown themselves in Italy, but it considers conditions favorable for starting an anti-alcoholism campaign, particularly in the form of prevention.
"With the purpose of insuring a more efficacious defense against the insidious advances of intemperance we recommended:
(1) That courses of education in hygiene, including particularly the dangers of alcoholism, be instituted in the public schools and that in sections where the evils of alcoholism already exist more forcible propaganda be instituted under auspices of the police.
(2) That the government shall favor the institution of asylums for the care and cure of drunkards."

OBSERVATIONS.

Contributed by L. A. B.
Zack says that new singer at the picture show has a majestic range and she'd better go home and use it.
The dyspeptic says even the holes in doughnuts hurt him. "Eat Post holes" is the advice of the breakfast food fiend.
"Max" Singer—"Maxwellton's braes are bonie."
Zack (peevishly)—"But your's ain't."
German Tutor—"Murphy, you are a perfect ass."
Murphy—"Donkey shay—but none of us is perfect."
Zack has a stiff neck. He was bowing his head in church last Sunday and caught it under the mourner's bench.
A physician recently made a post-mortem examination on the body of a deceased pure-food crank. He found that the man had a shredded liver, toasted lungs and a quaker stomach and had been forced into Pillsbury's Vitos dance.

WHY MEN DON'T GO TO CHURCH.

A Lively Essay on the Subject by One of 'Em.
How often we hear the question asked, why don't men go to church? Being one of the many who do not, we will try to answer the question.
At the start, we ask the question, why don't the church go to the men? It holds the men in its grasp like a house built upon a mountain, it is hard to reach its height, it is too distant.
There is too much strife between churches. It seems like an effort to swell membership for a certain denomination rather than an effort to make Christians, as it should be.

One of the most important parts of the church is the man behind the sermon. Give us more salary and get more for the money.
Speaking of money reminds us that it is hardly safe for a man to go two Sunday days in succession to the same church unless he expects a touch for the preacher's salary. Salvation is not free. But why should we? There is the secret saved for the last—more encouragement to not only go, but to continue to go to church. Get out the gospel of the living. Show how it prolongs life and future happiness, in fact, makes life worth the living. Try to induce people to do as they are told, it is right and not so strong with the promise of a place in the celestial orchestra. Take from death and from the grave its terror. Paint the rainbow of hope in the horizon of despair. Show there is really not the sacrifice, trials and tribulations expected. Give us a pure life and neither is it as lonesome as some would have us believe. Push the clouds away and let the sun shine. Give us the gospel of happiness. Give us a religion not only good to die by, but also good to have as a companion while living. Lay aside the rival creeds and extend the right hand of fellowship to anyone regardless of church affiliations. Let him know that if he will, may come and drink of the fountain of good cheer freely. He need take no private road or be a slave to any sect. Remember that a hitler is a man and then is relished by the most of men.

Don't have all the flowers in the sermon, have plenty around the interior of the church edifice.
"For whose careth for the flowers, Will much more care for Him!"
Safeguarding Marriage.
By Dean Sumner.
If a man wishes to sell bananas from a pushcart in Chicago he must bring a citizen with him, when he applies for the license, to testify as to his good character. But if the same man desires to marry and raise a family, he can get a license without even so much as a questioning being asked.
Because no attempt has been made to safeguard marriage, except in late years, the country now has 3,000,000 insane persons and criminals locked up in its institutions at a cost of \$200,000,000 annually.
There are three ways to safeguard the marriage relation. First, by agreeing among those who perform the marriage ceremony; second, by legislation, and, third, by education. The latter method promises the earliest results.
The boys of this country are learning that they have a calling just as sacred as the call to motherhood, and that is the call to fatherhood. The boy can be taught sacredness of his body at his mother's knee. The parents who neglect such teaching are omitting a great opportunity.
Mothers, take your boy to your heart and say, "Somewhere, my boy, some mother's little girl is keeping herself pure for you; aren't you willing to keep yourself pure for her?"

"Sly Looie."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.
Everyone's old college chum, Louis Brandeis, asks "business" to be free with its suggestions to congress during the shaping of trust legislation. In other words let it indicate the place where it wants congress not to hit it so that congress can land right on that spot. Sly Looie.
Games.
Filion Young.
Games are not meant for idle people who have nothing to do but study them; their real use is as a relaxation for a man who is doing some serious work in the world, and is doing it hard enough to make games the occupation of a holiday and not of his best strength and time.

CANADA WINNING CHAMPIONSHIPS IN AGRICULTURE

The Latest Is Winning Championship for Oats a Third Time.

Recently was published the fact of remarkable winnings by Canadian farmers in several events during the past three or four years. The latest is that of Messrs. J. C. Hill & Sons of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, who won in a hard contest for the oat championship over Montana. At the National Corn Exposition at Dallas during February, Montana oats were awarded the championship for the United States. Waiting for the winner of this to be announced was a peck of oats belonging to the Canadian growers above mentioned, and alongside of these was a like quantity belonging to a Minnesota grower, who was barred from the regular competition because he was at one time the winner of the trophy—the prize. The three entries were side by side on the judge's bench. It would not be possible to bring together three more likely samples. The Montana and Saskatchewan entries were of equal weight—50 pounds to the bushel. The Minnesota sample was some three pounds lighter. The award was unanimous in favor of the Saskatchewan oats. A remarkable feature and one greatly to the credit of the Canadian product was that the oats, grown in 1913, were grown and shown by those who had competed during the past two years, winning on each occasion. This, the third winning, gave them for the third time the world's championship and full possession of the splendid \$1,500 silver trophy contributed by the state of Colorado.

The oats which have thus given to Western Canada another splendid advertising card, were grown 300 miles north of the international boundary line, proving that in this latitude, all the smaller grains can be grown with greater perfection and with more abundant yield than further south. In all this country are to be found farmers who produce oats running from 42 to 48 pounds to the bushel, and with yields of from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. Wheat also does well, grades high, and yields from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The same may be said of any portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, famed over the world not only as a country where championship grains are grown, but where cattle and horses are raised that also carry off championships and where wild grasses are abundant yielders, cultivated hay and alfalfa are grown, thus giving plenty of feed, and with a good climate, sufficient shelter and plenty of water, bring about results such as western Canada has been able to record. Thousands of farmers from the United States who have their homes in Canada bear ample testimony to the benefits they have derived from farming in western Canada.—Advertisement.

Not Much of a Mystery.

Two newspaper men met on the street of one of the large cities, spoke their minds freely, and told the truth, one to another. "Well," said Smith, "I hear that old Jones, editor of the Trumpet, was found dead in his office last night." "Yes, so I hear," answered Brown. "Foul play is suspected, of course," he added. "That's the police theory. But why should anybody kill him? Had his paper been making any enemies?" "None at all, as far as I can hear. You know he had stopped all sensationalism and was printing a pure, modest, highly moral family paper." "Aha! That explains it!" "Who could have killed him?" "He wasn't murdered, man. He starved to death!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

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