



"A PLATFORM TO GET IN ON."

Courtesy of The Commoner

WOMEN WHO CARE FOR DOGS.

Those Who Will Nurse Them Tenderly Are in Demand in England. An advertisement recently printed in a London journal devoted to interests of the kennel brings to light the fact that women who will devote their attention to the nursing of dogs can find an abundance of employment. In answer to this advertisement, a hundred applicants have already come forward, but it is believed the tests too severe for a majority of the number. "It is no easy matter," the London Mail explains, "to take the temperature of a toy spaniel when the little animal is in high fever, and the administration of medicine and distasteful diet to a fractious bloodhound involves some risk."

The nurses for the first six months will be required to wear blue overalls, surgical aprons and gossamers, but at the end of this probationary period they will be graduated into becoming blue serge dresses, with "D. P. L."—signifying Dogs' Protective League—worked in red letters on the collar. As the owners of the sick dogs that enjoy the trained nurse luxury are likely to be gentlemen of wealth, the dog nurses will probably not be denied the usual matrimonial opportunities.

A STREET OF ROSES.

Citizens of Portland, Ore., Mean to Make Their Town Beautiful. A truly fragrant note comes from Portland, Ore., which tells of some public-spirited citizens who have started out in a very practical way to earn for their city the title of the City of Roses, on a certain street the householders have planted several hundred bushes of different varieties between the sidewalk and the property line. This method of city adornment has been tried in a small way on other streets, but in only the one referred to have the residents gone into the matter by the hundreds. It was objected by some that dogs and horses and, above all, mischievous boys, would be likely to wreck the plants or strip them of blossoms. The organizers, however, have settled the boy and animal "randal" question by engaging boys to protect the bushes.

This, the local press points out, is an experience in moral culture for the boy, as by it he will be taught to respect the property rights of others and to take pride in what is genuinely the purely decorative.—Vogue.

The Parsimony of Wealth.

Upon the occasion of the presentation of an expensive loving cup a few nights ago to a merchant who was celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of his entry into business the recipient gave to the donors, his employees, advice on how to accumulate wealth. Many of those present had been identified with the firm headed by the cup received upward of a quarter of a century.

Crosses dilated in extenso on the importance of observing frugality in small things, especially until the nucleus of a fortune had been established. He instanced as object lessons two points in his career. When incandescent mantels were introduced the magnate hesitated about adopting them in the counting room because of the expense involved. Only when it was demonstrated that economy could be effected would he apply them to his gas jets. During the Spanish war he paid the help in cash to save the cost of the revenue stamp tax; whereas, formerly and since check payments were made.

Subaltern Fooled the Colonel. I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring Junior Grenadier Guards who chafed at his colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated today. But the colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late or rather early hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garb of sleep to say good morning. The colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade, fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.—London Tatler.

He Knew They'd Fit. "A friend of mine down south," said Congressman John Sharp Williams, "indulged in the luxury of a negro valet, or body servant, as we call them. This friend, in a riot of extravagance, one day bought a pair of loud-checked trousers. His valet envied them and wanted them. They did not seem to be coming his way fast enough and he threw some grease on them."

"Charley," said my friend, "take these trousers and clean them. There's a grease spot on them."

"Charley took the trousers, didn't do a thing to them, and brought them back in half a day. 'Deed, boss,' he said, 'I can't get that grease out.'"

"Did you scrub them well?"

"Did you try a hot iron and a piece of brown paper?"

"Yes, sah."

"Did you try ammonia?"

"No, sah, I ain't done tried 'em on me yet, but I knows they'll fit me."

Some Indians Are Masons. Grand Secretary W. W. Perry of the Wisconsin grand lodge said that Masonry exists among the Indians.

"They have no lodges that I know of," said he, "and I don't know where the Indians are good Masons."

"Many years ago they brought a shipload of slaves to New Orleans, and when one of them was put out on the block to be auctioned off he made the Masonic halling sign. He was taken down from the block, examined and found to be a Mason."

"He was not sold into slavery, but a purse was raised by New Orleans Masons to purchase his freedom and he was sent back to Africa."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

NOTHING BUT GRAFT

SHIP-SUBSIDY SCHEMES NEVER A SUCCESS.

In View of Planned Raid on United States Treasury, Reports From Our Consuls Abroad Make Interesting Reading.—J. J. Hill's Logic.

The fact that the old ship-subsidy grafters have again made their appearance in Washington and are making a more determined effort than ever before to break into Uncle Sam's treasury, and that a commission will be appointed to draft a short session which will legalize the raid upon the treasury, calls attention to the results of ship-subsidy experiments in other countries. No countries, in proportion to their population, have paid greater subsidies to the shipping interests than have France and Italy. And no countries afford better examples than do these of the failure of this means of reviving shipping.

The French ship subsidy system dates from the year 1881, and was re-arranged in 1893. The payments of the year 1896 (the latest date contained in the United States special consular reports) were:

For bounties to navigation... 9,547,729
For bounties to construction... 4,106,348
For postal subsidies... 26,185,000

Total... 39,864,688

This yearly payment from the French treasury for the encouragement of shipping reached in 1896, an average year, the great sum of nearly 40,000,000 francs (\$8,000,000). Now let us see the result. According to the report of the United States consul at Havre of Sept. 6, 1899, the total increase of French mercantile tonnage in the five years from 1893, the year of the enactment of the new law, until 1898 was 66,961 tons. "The increase being limited to vessels which receive no benefit from the bounty law of 1893, while the steam tonnage engaged in meeting foreign competition actually showed a decrease."

After eighteen years of bounty payments a committee of the French parliament in 1898 reported as follows:

"We do not hesitate to say without fear of contradiction that our merchant marine is in such a state of decadence that there is reason to be uneasy about our naval fleet."

This is taken from the report of the United States consul at Havre to the State Department, of Sept. 6, 1899, who continues as follows:

"Many other extracts may be quoted from the reports of various chambers of commerce, from the speeches made in the two houses of parliament and from lectures delivered by experts in economics, all lamenting the depressed state of the merchant navy of France."

As appear from the figures given above, the French government pays postal subsidies, premiums on the construction of French ships and premiums on voyages made by French ships. The effect of this policy is thus described by the United States consul at Marseilles in his report to the State Department of July 29, 1898:

"The ship owners found the ship-builders constantly increasing their prices, until the point was reached where the builders were accused of calculating the amount which proposed constructions would command and adding that amount to their own cost price, thus absorbing the premium for navigation and the one for construction."

This consul concludes that "The merchant marine of France is in an unsatisfactory condition" and gives it as his opinion that "the inferiority of the French merchant marine is attributable to the timidity or indifference of French capital."

The Italian government pays navigation subsidies and construction bounties but the United States Consul General at Rome in his report to the State Department of July 25, 1899, makes the following comment:

"In view of the efforts of the Italian government to encourage Italian shipping, the long seaboard, and the necessity of shipping to the economical life of the country the results are certainly far from satisfactory."

It remains for the American people to decide whether to adopt the artificial expedient of the subsidy system, which must be continued indefinitely at ever increasing cost, or whether to approve the more logical principle announced by Mr. J. J. Hill, in the New York Journal of Commerce, November 13, "Who pins his faith to the natural advantage of the trust, and the wide-awake enterprise of its people, and not the paternal care and coddling of the government, which can help an interest only at the expense of others. All that really live business men ask of the government is that it shall not put difficulties and obstructions in their way, and shall afford such protection of the laws as will give them a fair field for their energies. What they cannot then succeed in, they are willing to leave to others."

Judge Wade Arraigns Beef Trust. Congressman Wade, Iowa's only Democrat in congress, strongly denounced the methods of Chicago meat packers during the debate in the House. He began by calling attention to the statement of the Attorney General that no complaint had been made, about violations of Judge Grosscup's injunction prohibiting the packers from acting in concert.

If there was a bottle of beer in the country that had not paid the tax or if a Kentucky mountaineer chose to distill a little whisky without a license, Judge Wade said, there was always an officer of the government on hand to report that fact. Although it was notorious that the beef trust was still in existence in defiance of public sentiment, the department did not lift a hand. He characterized the excuse given, that nothing could be done unless somebody filed complaint, as trivial. A government agent could find all the complaint he wanted if he went into the country beyond the Mississippi.

Judge Wade told of the organization now being formed in Iowa, which will soon be extended into Nebraska, Minnesota and surrounding states, to fight the beef trust. It is composed of farmers, meat dealers and business

men who are suffering under exacting of the meat trust, which is fixing the lowest prices for buying cattle and charging exorbitantly for meat. Steers fed on 40-cent corn and bring low prices at the Chicago stock yards are being sold to downtown restaurants in the form of steaks on the basis of from 18 to 20 cents per pound. That fact alone, Judge Wade declared, was sufficient evidence that the beef trust was still in operation.

Meanwhile the case of the government against the trust is now pending before the Supreme court on appeal by the defendants, and will not be reached for at least a year. Mr. Wade said, although the Attorney General could ask for its advancement under the law passed in the Fifty-eighth congress.

Mr. Wade told a story that convulsed the House, when he said: "I went into a Chicago restaurant to dine. I ordered a sirloin steak. The waiter asked me if I didn't want onions with the steak. I told him that I did not, that I was going to the theater and that I didn't want anything so malodorous as onions on my breath. The waiter looked at me pityingly for a minute and then remarked: 'Wait until you get your bill for the steak; it will take your breath away.'"

The Canal Treaty is Ratified.



Appropriations Diverted to Furnish Luxuries for Minor Officials.

The "official carriage" graft has received considerable airing since the subject was first brought up in Congress. The statements of the heads of departments show that there are 38 carriages and 36 horses kept for the use of department officials and that it requires 24 coachmen to drive these carriages with their sumptuous furnishings in which the cabinet and minor officials attend to their official and social duties and their personal pleasure. This number does not include those used by the Interior Department or the Department of Agriculture, which for some unexplained reason were not called upon by the House of Representatives for information and volunteered none.

The department that is most lavish in the number of horses and carriages used is that of Commerce and Labor, which, considering it has only been in existence about one year and already employs 8 horses and 10 carriages, may be expected to largely increase its luxurious way of doing things when it reaches the age of even the youngest of the other departments, unless Congress puts a stop to the extravagance.

That this carriage graft has gradually grown under Republican administrations, without warrant of law, may be seen from the returns which show that only one out of 24 men is carried on the payroll as "driver." The other 23 are named in the appropriation bills for more useful purposes, namely: 1 as a watchman, 10 laborers, 8 assistant messengers and 4 messengers. So the labor of all but one of the 24 men is diverted from the business that Congress created the office for and even the new Department of Commerce and Labor follows in the old footsteps of demanding four messengers and then using them for coachmen. The purchase of carriages and horses are nearly all covered up under similar guise. Most of the appropriations used for that purpose being scheduled for transportation or miscellaneous expense.

But few will object to cabinet officers being furnished with a horse and carriage to allow them to attend cabinet meetings and other official functions in appropriate style, but that minor officials whose time should be spent in their offices and who have no outside work to attend to, should have these luxuries under false pretenses is preposterous and should be cut off as an excrescence more fit for a monarchy than a republic.

Solace for the Unfortunates.

Workmen of the steel trust who have bought preferred shares at \$82.50 each upon the instalment plan are naturally troubled to see that issue bobbing up and down in Wall street more than twenty points below their price. To "alleviate anxiety" the trust announces that it will buy back at \$82.50 the shares of any workmen of the trust who are dissatisfied with their bargain—in 1908! "And now, ladies and gentlemen," said Artemus Ward in closing his lecture in London, "if any one of you is dissatisfied with the evening's entertainment let him state the fact at the box office and he will be given a season pass to my course in San Francisco winter after next."—New York World.

All Depends on the Ox.

Publishers of Republican high tariff journals were among those who supported the demand for the removal of duties on pulp and paper at the recent New York meeting of the American Newspaper Publisher's association, and they are given a good scolding for this by the New York Commercial, an organ of the trusts. There might seem to be a little inconsistency in their attitude. But then you cannot expect that a tariff for the protection of trusts in general will appear the same as a tariff for the protection of a trust which hits them in particular. Goring is all well enough if it is not your ox that is being gored.—Springfield Republican.

FOR RENT OR SALE

On Deep Pasture, SEVERAL CHOICE FARMS, near the city. J. M. HILLMAN, Successor, Iowa.

It is more profitable to read one man than ten books.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or a ringing in the ears. It is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears, and when it is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears, it is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears. It is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears, and when it is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears, it is necessary to have a running sound or a ringing in the ears.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Its Grain Fields. Ranching Lands. Dairying Resources.

The Editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturalist, who was one of a party of editors of agricultural papers who took a trip through Canada during the past spring, writes in his paper in the following strain:

The reason of his visiting Canada was to satisfy himself that the reports coming to his paper regarding the wonderful resources of that country were accurate. In view of the wonderful settlement that was going on there, many from this country crossing the line in search of permanent homes and in view of what he had heard in regard to conditions of soil, water, climate, topography, fuel, grasses, rainfall, markets, etc., and also the influence which these have had on the present and future of agriculture, he deemed it necessary to make an extended trip through all of the above territory.

In speaking of the Province of Manitoba, he says:

"The province of Manitoba comprises within its limits the far-famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forests, numerous rivers and vast water expansions."

"The soil is a rich, deep, mould, or loam, resting on a deep clay subsoil. It is well adapted to wheat-growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production by 25,000 farmers reaches over 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 22,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half of it is occupied. Cultivated grasses yield two tons per acre and native grasses a ton and a half."

"There can be no question but that dairying will become a great industry throughout the Northwest, and especially cheese-making, as the climate is favorable and similar to that of Ontario."

"Crops grown are wheat, barley, oats, flax, rye, peas, corn for fodder, bramo, potatoes, roots, etc. The soil is very fertile and moisture ample. The climate is good and the growing season, while not quite so long as in Wisconsin, matures crops as the sun shines much longer. It rains about 4 o'clock and shines until about 5 o'clock at night. One can easily read a newspaper at 10 p. m. The long days make growth fast and push crops to maturity ahead of frost."

"The ranching, the wheat-growing and the mixed farming belts all cross over Assiniboia. The yield and the quality of wheat raised along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, at such places as Indian Head and its allied districts, have become famous. Its possibilities are shown by the averages of tests made at the experimental farm in 1902, when eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat, sown on April the 19th, were cut in 136 days and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre. Its mixed farming area is excellent. Its range of horses and sheep are the equals of any in the Northwest, and its treeless portion is underlaid with coal. The town of Medicine Hat is heated and illuminated with natural gas. There are abundant deposits of brick, pottery and fire clays."

Agents of the Canadian Government will be pleased to mail an Atlas to any one interested and also all other information regarding railway rates, etc.

Love is always far sighted.

Teosote and Billion Dollar Grass. The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 30 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre.

SEEK SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., WISCONSIN, WIS., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. (W. N. U.)

Faith is the secret of firmness.

Pleasure is but a weed, joy a fruit.

FREE TREATMENT

to every sufferer of Stomach, Heart and Nervous Disease.

The most celebrated Chemist, Dr. J. C. Moore, has discovered a new and wonderful medicine which he calls "Elixir Carter's" which gives immediate relief and permanently cures every case of Stomach, Heart or Nervous Disease that have tried it. They have made arrangements to give away 20,000 5-cent boxes of Elixir Carter's in the United States of America free of any charge or weakness of the Heart, Stomach or Nerves. They want money to try it at their expense. Send no money or stamps—just write your name and address plainly and say what paper you saw this in and get a box of this wonderful medicine free of cost and tell your friends, that's all we want. Write today.

Talents are tools, not merchandise.

RED CROSS HALL BLUZ

Should be in every home. Ask your grocer for it. Large 50c. package only 5 cents.

Give a woman authority and you convert her into an autocrat.

When Your Grocer Says

he does not have Red Cross Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Red Cross Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

is published weekly, except on Sundays, and is the most widely read paper in the world. It is published by the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.