

More Than Soda Crackers

When you eat Uneeda Biscuit you taste something delightfully different from common soda crackers.

The difference begins with better baking of best materials, in the greatest, cleanest bakeries in the world, built expressly to bake Uneeda Biscuit.

The difference is protected and preserved for you by the only package in the world that effectively retains freshness and excludes all dust and moisture.

5c

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. *freight* and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the *wonderfully low prices* we can make for 1909. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE DEALERS**, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargains lists mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals. parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

DO NOT WAIT, but write today and we will send you free by return mail our large catalogue, beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information; also a *wonderful proposition* on the first sample bicycle going to your town. It only costs a postal to get everything. **Write it now.**

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. N177 CHICAGO, ILL.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM

"I am pleased to say that after suffering for years from rheumatism, I have been cured by Dr. Shafer's treatment. All my pain, soreness and stiffness disappeared as soon as the uric acid was taken out of my blood. It is wonderful how much he can tell you after an examination of your urine. I can recommend him as an honest and skillful specialist."



GEO. N. WRIGHT, Burgettstown, Pa. Mailing case for urine and book describing my system of treatment sent free. Consultation and opinion free. Fees reasonable.

JOHN F. SHAFER, M. D., 214 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Idaho and Western Wyoming

Improved, irrigated, productive farms, on railroad, \$16.00 to \$30.00 per acre on easy terms. Good schools; healthy climate; white pine lumber \$14.00 per thousand. Finest of large and small game, hunting and trout fishing. Choice 320 acre dry farming claims may be homesteaded. Address: Columbus, Kansas, until April 5th.

Northwestern Land Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

LOYALTY OF KENTUCKIANS

That Kentuckians have a very high regard for their native state is illustrated by this anecdote, told by one of them.

Once a Kentuckian died. So a near relative went to the local tombstone artist to arrange an inscription on the deceased's tombstone.

After due cogitation the near relative said:

"Carve on it: 'He's gone to a better place.'"

"I'll carve 'he's gone to heaven,' if you want me to," remarked the tombstone artist, "but as for that other inscription there's no better place than Kentucky."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Champ Clark's Speech on the New Tariff Bill

Following is an Associated Press dispatch:

Washington, March 24.—Interest in today's tariff discussion in the house centered in the speech of Mr. Clark of Missouri, minority leader, and ranking democratic member of the committee on ways and means. From the outset Mr. Clark's remarks commanded attention. At times he injected humor into what he had to say, and frequently was interrupted by applause.

As a preliminary to his set speech Mr. Clark provoked the house to great laughter, and Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, the chairman, to no little embarrassment by congratulating him upon the advent yesterday of a son.

For Mr. Payne the minority leader had only words of praise and his remarks in that connection elicited applause on both sides. Mr. Payne's powers of endurance, he declared, were a marvel, and his nine hours' speech on the tariff had made him a great historical person, in company with Henry Clay, Robert J. Walker, Senator Morrill of Vermont, William McKinley, William L. Wilson and Nelson Dingley. "Indeed," said Mr. Clark, "he has knocked higher than a kite the theory of Dr. Osler." The speech of the majority leader he characterized as a superb vindication of his physical and mental strength.

Mr. Clark also had a kind word for every member of the committee on ways and means. "We worked like galley slaves in trying to ascertain the truth," he said. He denied that the committee had bullyragged any witness, as he said had been charged and declared that if any witness had received an indecent word in the committee room he had provoked it by his own acts.

Mr. Clark's Speech

Declaring that the present was no time for an academic discussion of the tariff, Mr. Clark of Missouri, said that he had gone to Chairman Payne and suggested that insofar as he was concerned, he gladly would have waived all general debate on the bill if an assurance could be given that there would be ample time for amendment and debate under the five minute rule of the entire measure, section by section. It was his judgment that the bill could be amended in many respects.

Touching the failure of the consumer to appear before the committee, Mr. Clark said that there were two reasons for this, one that in the beginning the public looked upon the hearing as a stupendous confidence game, and second, that the consumer felt that the possibility of having his tariff burden substantially reduced was so remote that he did not think it worth traveling expenses, hotel bills, neglect of business and loss of time. While that applied to the fairly well-to-do ultimate consumer, he said, there were millions of ultimate consumers who had not the wherewithal to foot the bills for a trip to Washington and other millions who could scrape together expense money, could not afford to use it in that way.

"So that," he said, "the ultimate consumer really speaks in these hearings only through questions propounded by members of the committee in an honest endeavor to ascertain the truth."

"Most of the cross firing among witnesses," he said, "was where one set of manufacturers fell afoul of another because the tariff pie was not evenly distributed and each one wanted the biggest piece."

Grants Fordney the Palm

To Mr. Fordney of Michigan Mr. Clark extended his assurances of his "profoundest consideration" as a fighter. "He would put a game cock to blush in that regard." If, he said, Mr. Fordney were given carte blanche to write a tariff bill, "it would be short, if not sweet, and would be in these words: If an article can be produced in this country by any process or at any cost whatsoever, nothing like it shall be imported."

All through the hearings, he said, Mr. Fordney was on hand with first

aids for the wounded. He said that the rest of the republicans, first or last, "came over to our side," on different subjects and in various degrees, but that Mr. Fordney never lowered his colors. "Neither Leonidas at the pass nor Horatius at the bridge was a marker to him," he said.

Discussing the situation in which the ways and means committee found itself, he said, it was unprecedented, because both parties had favored reducing the tariff rates of the Dingley bill. "Of course," he said, "the republican platform was equivocal," but he added in that connection most of the republican members of the committee came at last to construe it as a revision downward. The democrats so construed it, and he said the better part of wisdom and patriotism would have been for all the members to have collaborated in the work of preparing the bill after the hearings closed.

"We are all American citizens equally interested in the prosperity, glory and happiness of a mighty people," he exclaimed. "Not one of us has the slightest desire to injure in any way or to any extent whatsoever any legitimate American industry."

Facing a Deficiency

In addition to the peculiar coincidence of both parties being under orders to revise the tariff downward, he said, all were stared in the face by a large and increasing deficiency in the revenue. There are, he said, but three ways known among men by which a deficiency may be cured—cut down the expenses, increase taxes and issue bonds. Issuing bonds, he declared, was no remedy at all. It was simply postponing the day when they must be paid, principal and interest. Taxes, he contended, never should be increased where possible to avoid it.

Cutting down appropriations, he said, where it could be done without stinting the government in any of its proper functions, was the most efficient remedy for a deficiency, "but," he added, "our republican brethren feel utterly incapable of cutting down appropriations. We favor that remedy on the old Jeffersonian principle of 'economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened.'"

He argued that the republicans can not economize any, and as they were in the majority, the committee on ways and means was under compulsion to somehow increase the revenues by about \$150,000,000 per annum. "Taking the whole situation into account," he said, "the wise thing would have been to invite the democrats to join in preparing the bill. We would gladly have aided them in their views, meditation and conclusion."

In such joint work, he said, no member could have got into the bill or out of it all he desired. "There was no danger of our outvoting them," he remarked, "for they had twelve members to our six, but we might by mutual concessions have agreed in whole or even in part, and it would have greatly expedited the passage of the bill thereby shortening the business suspense now pervading the land."

Blames the Republicans

The idea of collaboration, however, he said, did not occur to the republicans. "On the contrary, they concluded to segregate themselves and go it alone, as they had a perfect right to do." He spoke of the rapidity with which the bill was reported back to the house, the time consumed being just twelve minutes, "without a moment's discussion and without even reading the title." He warned the republicans that if a prolonged debate ensued and if the business agony was continued for weeks or even months, "it is well to remember that the blame should rest upon the republican members of the committee and not upon the democratic members."

The Payne bill, Mr. Clark asserted, contained divers things which should have been omitted, and omitted divers things which it should have contained. "Its chief purpose is to increase the revenues," he said. "It would appear to have been the part of wisdom to have made both the increases and the decreases in rates to that end and that end alone."

There was, he declared, no question of free trade involved in the revision. In the present posture of affairs, he argued, every approximately prohibited rate ought to be cut to a revenue basis. There were many of them in the Dingley bill, a large portion of which, he said, were retained in the Payne bill.

The rate on steel rails had been cut into two, being reduced from \$7.84 to \$3.92 a ton, but he predicted that the Payne rate would prove just as prohibitive as the higher figure.

He referred to the testimony of Mr. Carnegie before the committee, in which he said that no tariff was needed on steel rails even from a protec-