

FROM EVERYWHERE

After fifty-five hours spent in trying to "get unanimous" the jury in the Shea case reported a disagreement on Monday and was discharged. The case will now have to be tried all over again. This was the case in which Cornelius P. Shea and other labor leaders were charged with conspiracy in connection with the late great teamsters' strike in Chicago. The case was called for trial on the thirteenth of last September. For eleven weeks, or until November 29, the lawyers quibbled over the drawing of a jury, and the expense to the state of the case to that time was estimated at about thirty thousand dollars. The trial continued throughout December and until late last week, when the case went to the jury. The first man to be drawn on the jury has been virtually a prisoner for four months. Whether it will be possible under the present rules for drawing jurors to fill up a panel for another trial is somewhat doubtful. Altogether 6,800 veniremen were examined in getting the twelve who finally heard the case. In the new trial any venireman not desirous of being snatched from his business and the bosom of his family for a period of from three to six months is pretty sure to have opinions that will disqualify him from serving as a juror. Moreover, since nobody who ever saw or read about the strike or acts of violence connected therewith is eligible to a place in the jury box there may be difficulty to find twelve more men sufficiently ignorant to serve; unless, indeed, the bars be let down and citizens of Pike county or recent arrivals from Palermo and the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang be drawn upon to make a jury of our peers.

To its great surprise the city of Cleveland finds itself under obligation to supply its jail birds with clothes. A law was passed requiring wardens to supply prisoners with "beds, bedclothing, and so forth." In transcribing the law somebody, presumably the usual scapegoat, the intelligent compositor, dropped an extra comma into the composition, making it read "beds, bed, clothing," and so on. Through an inadvertent slip of a semicolon in a Massachusetts law the bars of Boston were required all last year to close at 11 o'clock, when it was intended they should close at twelve or half past. As a rule lawmakers and drawers of legal papers of all sorts try to cover the matter in question in such way that no change in punctuation could alter or destroy the meaning; hence the many apparently absurd repetitions and circumlocutions in legal documents. That they do not always succeed in this the Cleveland and Boston experience shows. Our legislators need to mind not only their p's and q's but their periods also and other pauses.

Rather frequently nowadays may be seen in newspapers throughout the west such inquiries as this: "Two years ago I took a homestead in Canada, being required in order to do so to swear allegiance to the king of Great Britain. I have now come back to the United States to live. Am I still a citizen of the United States and have I a right to vote here?" Just what proportion of the western farmers who followed the late flood to western Canada have returned and would like to be American citizens again there is no present way to discover, but there evidently are many such. The absolute number cannot, however, be enormous, for the Canadian emigration that caused some concern in the west two or three years ago is proved by Canadian statistics not to have been in itself enormously large. The Canadian reports give the immigration into western Canada from the United States for the three fiscal years ending last June at 146,000, but hardly a fourth of these were citizens of the United States. In fact in the eight or nine years of the Canada movement only 62,717 American citizens, men, women and children, have emigrated to Canada. The difference between this number and the larger total represents evidently immigrants who passed on to Canada by way of the United States.

The Philadelphia Record called attention to the disappearance of the shawl as an article of woman's attire, quoting a physician as follows: "I take keen interest in looking for this old-fashioned garment. Yet there are few places in which I see it. Even in the poorest sections the women wear some sort of jacket, however old and worn it may be. I suppose that the manufacture of tailor made clothes has become so cheap that anybody can afford to buy them as readily as a shawl."

They made an unending amount of fun of the secretary of agriculture some fifteen years ago for encouraging the shipment of a number of reindeer to Alaska for the purpose of providing food for the natives. Now a magazine article gives the information that the animals have increased to twelve thousand, and are doubling every four years. The natives faced starvation before the reindeer came in. Now they



MRS. ADDIE HARDING. MRS. MARY MEYER. MRS. FRANCES WILSON.

MRS. ADDIE HARDING, 810 Court street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been a user of Peruna for the last twelve years and can truthfully say that there is no better medicine on earth. "With me it is a sure preventive for

"A SURE PREVENTIVE." colds and many other ills. In my home can always be found a bottle of Peruna. Two or three times a year I am troubled with my throat.

"I always had to have the services of my physician two or three times in each case. "Although a user of Peruna, I never thought of taking it for my throat until about two years ago.

"I tried Peruna to check it, and to my great delight I was not troubled with the smothered and choked feeling and never have since. "I can check it every time with Peruna.

"I certainly would not be without Peruna one minute." The fight against consumption is becoming a national problem. Everywhere we hear of sanitariums established at the expense of the state for the treatment of the vast army of consumptives.

The open air treatment, fresh air and sunlight, are recognized by the medical profession generally as being the greatest necessities in the treatment of consumption in all of its stages.

Dr. Hartman has for many years advocated the fresh air treatment for consumption. At the same time he has recognized Peruna as a useful palliative for the many distressing symptoms which accompany the white plague,

Mrs. Mary Meyer, Thomson avenue, near Shell Road, Winfield, L. Y., N. Y., writes: "I have been annoyed with a cough for years. "Often it was so bad that I could not sleep half the night. Many people thought I had consumption.

CONSUMPTION WAS FEARED. "A woman recommended Peruna to me two years ago. I began to take Peruna and now I am perfectly free from a cough.

"I am glad to say that Peruna cured me entirely. I take Peruna occasionally when I do not feel well and I also give it to my children.

"Peruna is the best medicine for coughs and colds. I have told many people how much Peruna has helped me."

Peruna tends to lessen the cough, decreases the expectoration, strengthens the patient, increases the appetite and in many cases procures sound, refreshing sleep.

But the value of Peruna in the treatment of a case of consumption is not so great as it is in the prevention of consumption.

Since it is well known that consumption begins with a common cold or catarrh, any medicine that can be relied upon to relieve these must be regarded as a preventive of consumption.

Thousands of cases of incipient consumption, or chronic coughs, or settled colds, have reported Peruna as being a safe and reliable remedy for these ailments.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson street, Clinton, Mass., writes: "Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna.

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs. "I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna I was on my feet again.

"I think Peruna a wonderful medicine." The promptness with which Peruna relieves a fresh cold, and even removes chronic colds, that have become thoroughly established, is well-known throughout the entire country. This ranks Peruna as a reliable prophylactic against consumption.

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED. Mr. Wm. Swain, 4245 Stiles street, W. Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Before I commenced taking Peruna I had used almost everything I could think of for catarrh.

"I felt so tired when getting up in the morning and my lungs felt dry and sore. No one who has not experienced it can imagine how I suffered.

"I tried nearly everything recommended, but nothing did me any permanent good.

"The first bottle of Peruna did me so much good that I continued taking it until completely cured.

"I cannot praise Peruna high enough. I wish every one could know of it." Those suffering from colds can do nothing better than to procure a bottle of Peruna and give it a fair trial.

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have a certain means of subsistence, for the animal lives on the abundant mosses of the tundra and furnishes milk, meat, clothing and transportation. If all this is true, that much derided reindeer expedition into northern Europe will turn out to be almost as profitable an investment in proportion to its cost as the purchase of Alaska itself.

DAVID B. HILL'S RETAINER.

David B. Hill is exonerated by the New York bar association. He had been criticised along with Senator Depew for accepting an annual retainer from the Equitable Life Insurance company without rendering any visible service therefore and without his connection being publicly known. So long as the system prevails of paying lawyers, especially those with political influence, regular salaries called retainers to keep them from taking service in any case against the payers of the salaries, it would be manifestly unfair and inconsistent for a bar association to condemn Mr. Hill. It is conceivable that different action might be taken twenty years hence, for there is a growing feeling that members of a profession enjoying certain public privileges and endowed with certain

public responsibilities are not justified in taking pay merely to refuse certain cases, for example suits against railroads, as in the case of pass retained lawyers, or suits against a political life insurance company, as in Mr. Hill's case. The public is deprived in this way of the services of many of its best lawyers, and there is a strong suspicion that it loses not only the legal, but too often the political services of lawyers so retained. It may be the legal profession of the country would not care to accept the action of the New York bar association as indicative of general legal sentiment. It was this association, it will be remembered, that refused to condemn Judge Hooker, of the state supreme court. Charges that Hooker before going on the bench had conspired to stuff the pay rolls of postoffices, had conspired with the notorious Beavers to rob the government by paying a higher rental for certain premises than they were worth and had obtained a corrupt judgment in a certain case, were sustained. The bar association resolved, however, that in view of the fact that the reprehensible transactions had no relation to the administration of justice in Judge Hooker's court and reflected upon his personal rather than his judicial honor the interests of the public required no further action in the

premises. And no further action was taken.

FAVORS THE M'CUMBER BILL

Cannon States His Position to Grand Army Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. — Commander-in-Chief R. B. Brown and the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic were assured today by Speaker Cannon that he favors the McCumber service pension bill as an individual, will give it his support in the Senate and believes it will be passed at the present session.

Senator Cannon also said he favors an increase in the pensions of soldiers' widows and thinks legislation should be enacted without delay which will give the aged widows of soldiers a pension of \$12 a month.

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