

Loss of Appetite

Is common when the blood needs purifying and enriching, for then the blood fails to give the digestive organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

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"I was all run down and had no appetite. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could eat anything I wished." Mrs. Amanda Fenner, Oneco, Conn.

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THE HUMBLE HARRIMAN.

Is not this Harriman that would have destroyed them that called on the powers of Washington for salvation from railroad abuses? Six days ago Mr. Harriman left New York for Washington breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the interstate commerce commission and all who thought as it thinks. He asked nothing but for the railroads to be let alone. Today he is back in New York saying "I am ready to make the advancement of a scheme of co-operation between the government and the railways my chief interest." He announces his belief in regulation by the government and made the commission a friendly visit while in Washington. "We all made a mistake," he admits, in explaining that the opposition to the combination of capital was the result of their own failure to consider the rights and views of the public.

Verily Mr. Harriman's trip to Washington has been a journey to Damascus. There has suddenly shined round him a light, and somebody has caused the scales to drop from his eyes; or else he is making a remarkable play at Greeks with gifts.

HUNTING TWO HARES.

An old story in an old setting with an open confession to furnish its distinction has to do with an Indiana editor. He was a reformer, and won the confidence of his subscribers by his fearless fusillades against the enemies of the people. Then the disease by which Caesar fell fastened upon his vitals. He became ambitious. A new postmaster was to be appointed, and he saw that he could fight the battle of righteousness with more cheer and vigor if he had the emoluments of that office. He mentioned the matter to his congressman. A campaign was coming and the congressman smiled upon his suit. Soon he had requests to say certain things in his paper. Then he was asked to suppress certain things. Soon our editor found that he had lost control of his paper's policy, that this rested with the politicians to whom he was looking for that appointment. Its reform tendencies vanished. When the time came to get the appointment to the postoffice the commission was made out to another man. The editor disposed of his decaying paper, wrote an apology to his subscribers for betraying them as he had done, and vanished into the darkness that the saying might be fulfilled: He that pursues two hares at once does not catch one and lets t'other go.

A STEADY RETREAT.

Observers of direct primary discussions and campaigns in Nebraska and elsewhere can note the definite line of retreat taken by the opponents of direct nominations, and the successive ditches in which they take shelter.

First, they are frankly opposed to direct primaries and in favor of conventions. Whenever there is much discussion they are soon driven from that redoubt.

Next they are in favor of local direct primaries, but opposed for many reasons to the state-wide primary. As soon as the people take notice that it is fully as important to control the state government as to control county and municipal politics, the opponents of state-wide primaries acquiesce, but only on condition that the candidates shall be nominated by convention in case no candidate gets a full majority at the primaries. The idea of a plurality nomination is highly repugnant to one who admires the mathematical precision with which conventions always nominate the candidate desired by the majority of voters. Where they fail to carry this point the last stand is made for the closed as against the open primary.

Battles won at these different stages are recorded in the laws of the various

direct primary states. The primary movement was checked short of the state-wide feature in Minnesota. In Illinois the law was so arranged as to throw the nomination into the hands of a convention in case any interest cared to bring out enough candidates to insure no full majority for anybody. The test oath is required in the Pennsylvania closed primary, while the movement in Wisconsin and Oregon had momentum enough to carry every battlement and provide a direct primary law in completeness and purity.

FENCING IT IN.

An innocent news item mentions the purchase of another line of coasting steamers by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Such a thing as a man or a corporation owning the earth has been dreamed of, though only partially realized. That a man or a corporation should own the sea has hardly been dreamed of, but in this particular case it seems to have been realized. Long Island sound is an inland sea—110 miles long and twenty to twenty-five miles wide. It affords a finely protected water front for shipping and, beginning with New York at its western outlet, a line of manufacturing cities has grown up in recognition of these advantages. More than thirty years ago, in order that the country might have the full benefit of this waterway, the United States government assigned its greatest engineers to the task of clearing the East river to Hell Gate Rock, and that feat stands today a monument to John Newton, the officer under whose supervision the work was done. The sound is receptacle for the waters of the Connecticut, the Housatonic, the Thames and the Mystic rivers, and all this ocean empire is now fast becoming the property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The company is not yet in position to punish and prohibit trespassers, but boats cannot sail the sea without a harbor, and the railroad company controls practically all the best landing facilities on Long Island sound.

PORTO RICO.

Our Uncle Samuel has a little douma of his own on his hands. Porto Rico is to have a new governor, appointed by the president as the governor of Canada is appointed by the king. The Porto Rican douma, technically known as the house of delegates, does not demand the decapitation of Mr. Root as the Russian delegates are doing for Premier Stolypin, but they do ask that the president appoint a secretary of Porto Rico, the old secretary having been appointed governor, "from among the natives of Porto Rico, thus giving us an opportunity to demonstrate our ability in self government."

Porto Rico is being governed under the theory that self government is to be granted as fast as the islanders can be trusted with it. The representative assembly which they now have is already chafing under the limitations upon its authority. Secretary Olmedo of the San Juan board of trade writes to an American paper protesting against the slowness with which these restraints from without are being relaxed, and complaining particularly of the firm hand on the purse strings held by the American officials. The quest for a Porto Rican secretary is a further evidence of the longing of the Porto Ricans for more rope.

But San Domingo and Cuba do not argue for letting Porto Rico too suddenly out of its leading strings. Porto Ricans have still as the heritage of centuries of Spanish rule small idea of the meaning of a public trust. Public office is to them a private snap, and they come very slowly to believe that their American guides are governed by any other motives and follow any other plan. With them elections are made, even more than in our worst American municipalities, to turn upon the physical ability of those in charge to drive their opponents away from the polls. If this country can be trusted to manage Porto Rico for its good and not for ours—something that is to be questioned, perhaps, in view of our senate's treatment of the Philippines—the wise thing will be to let them have their own way, but slowly.

A CASE OF MEGALOMANIA.

Says Mr. Harriman: "The interstate commerce commission could produce far better results if the members would try to co-operate with the business interests of the country instead of antagonizing them." Mr. Harriman forces us to inquire, what are the business interests of the country? The interstate commerce commission deals directly with the railroads of the country, including express and sleeping car companies, involving all told about twelve billion dollars worth of property. These have to some extent been antagonized by the commission. But this is less than one-eighth of the total business interests of the country, as represented by its property. There is the annual manufactured product of fifteen billions or so. There is the farm property of the country valued at

fully twice as much as the railroads. All told seven-eighths of the business of the country, which deals indirectly if not directly with the interstate commerce commission, does not feel in the least antagonized by its efforts to abate transportation evils. Indeed quite the contrary is true. Mr. Harriman is the victim of a megalomania that will be a pudding for the experts if it ever gets into court. He assumes to be not only the law of the land but the business also.

SCOTCHING SACRAMENTO.

Governor Gillette of California has signed a bill for removing the capital from Sacramento. The bill provides for submitting the question to the voters of the state. Now for a battle royal between the real estate speculators. Whether or not the location of a capital actually does help a city, the prospective capital will be a gold mine for real estate manipulators for a time following the removal, should a removal occur. A syndicate of real estate speculators with options on Berkeley land has in fact been active in the capital removal project. Despite intellectual convictions the timid capital of Sacramento will hardly be able to accept the view of one San Francisco newspaper that "We do not believe either, that many men of sense in Sacramento care a tinker's objugation whether the state capital says there or not. For our part, when we contemplate the shabby lot of heelers and stew-bums that herd together during the legislature's sessions we are profoundly grateful that the capital is as far away from our own city as it is; and we would be more profoundly grateful if it were located so far away that the representatives from San Francisco could not go there and back short of a ten year's journey."

One of the arguments that is said to have had weight with the legislature was that Sacramento deserved to be punished for the way it voted at the last election.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

If the Thaw trial sets people to thinking on the farcical nature of expert evidence as at present received and used in criminal trials there will be another lily to the credit of that muck. "No well balanced medical man would attempt to unqualifiedly define insanity," said a medical writer recently. Although the law attempts to define insanity, that definition is by no means literally followed in filling insane asylums. In a case of this kind, therefore, expert opinions of all sorts on all sides are easy to find. A culprit with plenty of money has here even a greater advantage over justice than he has in the hiring of lawyers, for here he buys evidence of fact, where in the hiring of lawyers he merely buys the most skilful possible disposition of evidence. A jury knowing nothing of the sciences involved, most of whose members could themselves be proved insane by expert evidence given the occasion to do so and a discriminating choice of experts, is supposed to determine which expert has the true theory and which the false. In such a proceeding justice has less show than if the case were decided by the flipping of a nickel. In the long run the latter method would give an even chance, whereas under the present system the decision is likely to turn upon the amount of money the respective sides are able or willing to spend.

HOW SHUTE MIXED HIS LETTERS

(From the Boston Herald.) Judge Shute, the author, tells this story on himself: "My careless habit of mixing letters near got me into a serious scrape some years ago. I was then paying ardent and persistent attention to the present Mrs. Shute. I also had a client, a very aged woman, for whom I was conducting a trivial lawsuit, but which, like all lawsuits in which women are parties, assumed tremendous importance in her eyes. "I wrote two letters, one to the young lady, as follows: "My Dear Miss K.: Will you ride with

AFTER

You Are Well From Rheumatism Will You Pay Your Banker \$10?

Not a cent in advance—not a penny, remember, until you, yourself, can freely and unhesitatingly say, "I am well again!"

Should you begin the treatment, I will let your Banker or Express Agent hold the money.

Will you under such conditions, to be completely and entirely free from Rheumatism, expend \$10.00? That is what I now promise Rheumatics. My boundless, never-ending faith in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy has led me to make and fulfill this remarkable offer. Positively no physician, anywhere, has ever before said, "I will Cure Rheumatism, else make no charge."

I want to get—and must in some way get, everybody, everywhere, to fully and completely understand what I myself now absolutely know, about this unsurpassed prescription. The remedy is surely remarkable—then why not the offer? Every Druggist nearly in America, whether located in hamlet or city, has been, and is now freely selling at \$1.00 per bottle, Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy. And yet, strange to say, not one sufferer perhaps in a hundred, even knows as yet of the remedy and its power to battle against pain. To stir, to awaken these unknowing ones, to spread the knowledge of what this prescription can do, I shall broadly publish this offer, these facts, unrestricted and everywhere. Having no fear of the final outcome, I shall unhesitatingly tell of my plan to all.

Reader, you that are well and happy, do an act of humanity. Tell some tortured and suffering one that there is yet one way to health—one way entirely free from risk, or of money loss.

For a complete cure I charge \$10.00, for I must strike a fair-to-all average price. It is true that many will be cured with a bottle or two of my remedy, but chronic, exceedingly deep-seated and difficult cases, may require ten, twenty, or even a greater number. He, I believe, who has actually suffered the pangs of real Rheumatism, will hardly complain of the price when cured, because, perchance, but two or three bottles are needed in his particular case.

But to secure this "No Cure, No Pay" privilege, you must write me personally. Simply address Dr. Shoop, Contract B, Racine, Wis. Box 6940. Do not trouble your druggist, please, about this plan. He has no authority, nor will he furnish my medicine, except to sell it at retail, bottle by bottle. Write me instead today for my "Contract B" agreement. I will also send my Book on Rheumatism free, or if you please, medical advice and book on other diseases.

Which book shall I send you?

Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 3 the Kidneys, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 4 For Women, Remember, for Rheumatism use

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

me Saturday afternoon? I have secured a new saddler, which I think you will like. If agreeable, be ready at about 2 o'clock.

"To the old lady, who had annoyed me greatly by practically demanding my entire time and attention, I addressed this: "Dear Madam: I am unable to give you any more of my time and attention. The matter is now settled, and I have other engagements of greater importance to which I must devote my whole time."

"These letters got mixed—the letter to Miss K. being addressed to the old lady, the letter to the old lady to Miss K.

"Hearing nothing, I was on hand with my horse, and a very stony-faced young lady requested an explanation of the letter. Whether the old lady was ready that afternoon I never knew, as I sent a clerk to explain matters.

"As a matter of fact, I lost a client and very nearly lost a wife."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

(From the New York Press.)

No matter what a breach of promise suit costs it's cheaper than if you had married her.

When a man will laugh at a joke no matter how many times he hears it, it's a rich relative.

Once there was a cook who always had hot water ready for shaving, but it was in another world, down below.

It takes a lot of nerve to acknowledge in a down town bar room what everybody knows—that you aren't boss at home.

It is another sign of old age when you begin to look for something which will keep you young.

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