

A Lazy Liver

May be only a tired liver, or a starved liver. It would be a stupid as well as a savage thing to beat a weary or starved man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging, torpid liver it is a great mistake to lash it with strong drastic drugs. A torpid liver is but an indication of an ill-nourished, enfeebled body whose organs are weary with overwork. Start with the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in working order and see how quickly your liver will become active. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood-making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the deflection of other organs.

If you have bitter or bad taste in the morning, poor or variable appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, constipated or irregular bowels, feel weak, easily tired, despondent, frequent headaches, pain or distress "small of back," gnawing or distressed feeling in stomach, perhaps nausea, and "rising" in throat after eating, and a kind of "rising" of weak stomach and torpid liver, no medicine will relieve you more promptly or cure you more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Perhaps only a part of the above symptoms will be present at one time and yet point to torpid liver or biliousness and weak stomach. Avoid all hot bread and biscuits, griddle cakes and other indigestible food and take the "Golden Medical Discovery" regularly and stick to its use until you are vigorous and strong.

The "Discovery" is non-secret, non-alcoholic, is a glyceric extract of native medicinal roots with a full list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wraper and attested under oath. Its ingredients are endorsed and extolled by the most eminent medical writers of the age and are recommended to cure the diseases for which it is advised.

Don't accept a substitute of unknown composition for this non-secret MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.

Serial of One Million Words.

An advertiser in a London paper says he has immediate use for a "sensational serial," which must consist of about 1,000,000 words. The longest novel, so far, is said to be George Elliot's "Middlemarch," which contains nearly 329,000 words.

Take Garfield Tea in the Spring—it will save you many days of headache, lassitude and general ill health! This natural laxative purifies the blood, cleanses the system and establishes a normal action of liver, kidneys and bowels. It is made wholly of herbs.

Faith with Works.

Everywhere over the dwellings of the natives of the great central plateau of Bolivia is the grass cross. Charles M. Pepper, the author of "Panama to Patagonia," states that he rarely found a hut without this symbol.

The cross, he was told, was blessed by the priest, and then it kept out the rain, which at times is very heavy. One old man, whose undoubted orthodoxy was, at least, without a crust of superstition, was asked if the crosses really did keep out the rain.

"Yes, if the roof is a good one," he gravely replied.

Blood Gets Sour.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the Kidneys become weak, clogged and inactive, failing to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing not only facial and bodily eruptions, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and painful, annoying Urinary affections.

It is worth any one's time now to get from some good prescription pharmacy the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime.

This simple home-made mixture will force the Kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "full blood count"—that is, 95 per cent red blood corpuscles—which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

IN WESTERN CANADA.

Delicate in the Old Home; Better Health in the New.
Churchbridge, Sask., December 1, 1906.
To the Editor—Dear Sir:

I came to this country from the State of Wisconsin three years ago, and must say that I am greatly pleased with the outlook in this Western country. For my own part I am entirely satisfied with the progress I have made since coming here. I have raised excellent crops of grain of all varieties. Last season my wheat averaged 23 bushels of wheat to the acre, oats 60 and barley 40.

We had a splendid garden this year, ripening successfully tomatoes, musk melons, water melons, sweet corn, and kindred sorts.

The country is well adapted to wheat growing and mixed farming, and to my mind it is the best country under the sun for a man with a family and small means, as it is possible for a man to commence farming operations with much less capital than is required in the older settled countries.

The climate is all that could be desired, being very healthy and invigorating.

My wife came out about six months ago, and although inclined to be delicate in the old home, she has enjoyed the best of health since coming here.

In short, I am more than satisfied with the land of my adoption, and I am also satisfied with the laws of the country.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) JOHN LANGDON.
Write to any Canadian Government Agent for literature and full particulars.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN.

IN England the Board of Trade has a bureau, whose work it is to investigate railroad accidents and in England the roads sometimes go a year and kill only one passenger. Here more have been killed in six months than in ten years there. This English bureau has a trained railroad expert at its head. He has an assistant, and a staff of clerks. Three army engineers are detailed to assist him. Under a special statute no evidence taker by this official investigation can be used, cited or employed in a suit for damages. Plaintiff and defendant in such suits may call the same witnesses, but their previous testimony cannot be employed to challenge or correct the evidence given on the trail for damages.

In England, as a result, when an accident comes, an inquiry begins in a day by experts who have been going to accidents for years. There is no rush of police, coroners and prosecuting officers for "exhibits," of bystanders for "souvenirs," of newspaper men for objects to photograph and of railroad men to conceal awkward evidence. The official investigators take possession and their inquiry holds the scene of accident. Railroads gain as well as the public and railroad improvements in Great Britain have followed the reports of railroad inquiries into accidents. As the same bureau investigates signal and safety appliances its officials are responsible for their condition and familiar with them.—Philadelphia Press.

TELEPHONES AND COMPETITION.

EVERY community which has a telephone service is likely to be confronted by the question of granting a franchise to a rival company. Each case must be decided by the governing circumstances, but every case will show the peculiarity of the telephone problem. The telephone is a natural monopoly, for it is to the advantage of every subscriber that all users of telephones should be on the same system with him. More than one system means that a subscriber must have more than one instrument, or be out of communication with part of the world of telephone-users.

It is difficult, however, to adjust human nature to ideal mechanical conditions. Established companies, without rivals, lack the motive of competition to keep rates down and service good. Therefore some communities have welcomed new companies which promised better and cheaper service. Dual systems, like labor strikes, are on their face economic losses, yet it may be worth while to endure the temporary discomfort and loss in order to secure better conditions ultimately. The butcher may be on one system and the baker on another, yet low rates may bring two instruments within the previous cost of one, and may so increase the number of subscribers within call as to atone for the inconvenience. If finally one company absorbs the other, the community may have become so well established in low rates that the surviving company dare not raise them.

On the other hand, the effect of competing companies is sometimes merely to divide the telephone-users of a community without adding many to the total number,

and if the companies then make an agreement to keep rates up, the community is worse off than before. In the strategic game which a community plays with public service companies, it is difficult to determine in the case of the telephone service how far the actual or threatened establishment of a rival company stimulates mechanical improvement and checks the natural tendency of a monopoly to extortion. No community can settle the question without careful study.—Youth's Companion.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL A MORAL FORCE.

NOT only is the American public school the bulwark of free institutions; it is also a moral force, mighty in its influence under right conditions. There the children of the land are taught, if teachers are faithful to their obligations, the meaning of duty and discipline. They learn obedience, respect for necessary rules and regulations and the value of good conduct. They imbibe ideas of social relations which exert a potent influence upon the formation of character.

In order that such instruction shall not be neglected nor perfunctorily imparted, it is essential that teachers shall be under no constraints or influences which may impair their sense of obligation as teachers or interfere with the faithful and efficient performance of their duties. Especially important is it that they shall be absolutely free of any political control or dictation.

Whoever would prostitute the people's schools to politics is a public enemy of the most dangerous character. Such a person is more to be feared than any external enemy, for he would sap the foundation of our institutions and pollute the source to which our children and the children of the future must look for intellectual advancement and moral guidance. The anarchist is not more to be condemned than the man who would make the public school a political machine.—Chicago Journal.

NATURE'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

THE census bureau has published its annual report on mortality statistics and from it some very interesting facts may be obtained and very important deductions made. The report applies only to certain so-called "registered" cities, but taking it as it stands it appears that pulmonary tuberculosis is the most fruitful cause of death. This as is well known, is an entirely preventable disease. In its early stages fresh air and sunshine are all the remedies needed. Other treatment is not only unnecessary but in most instances harmful. But the discovery of these simple remedies is of very recent origin. There has hardly been time for the general public to realize the truth and govern themselves in accordance with it. They need education. It is much easier to follow some expensive and difficult course of treatment for what our grandfathers called "old-fashioned consumption," than simply to live outdoors, eat abundantly but not too much of nutritious food and never do all the work you feel able to do. Yet modern medical science prescribes nothing more for this disease.—Boston Herald.

RATS COMMIT A BURGLARY.

Effect Entrance to a Bread Box Suspected to Be Secure.

A man who was graduated from Yale in 1884 is now a bachelor. He lives in a very old house on upper Broadway. The few attentions his house receives come from a charwoman of great age and little activity. Hence there are rats on the premises.

They are remarkable rats and when you are told of their achievements by their landlord you are inclined to be incredulous. Yet you can't deny the evidences of their intelligence.

In the kitchen is a large cupboard. On its broad shelf rests a rather heavy tin breadbox. Generally it contains bread.

For a long time the tin cover kept the rats out. Then the rats held a council of war, appointed a committee on ways and means and lived on potato peelings until the report came in.

The committee did its work well. It decided that as rats were poorly equipped to cope with tin breadboxes in an upright position it behooved them to proceed against the box, push it off the cupboard and allow the well-known laws of gravitation to do the rest.

The plan was a success. Morning after morning when the owner of the breadbox came into his kitchen he found the box on the floor in confusion. The bread was gone to the last crumb.

Successive fails dented the poor old box out of shape and while the owner is a mild-mannered person he can't afford new breadboxes every week, so he drove two large staples into his cupboard, fastening them against the box. Since then the rats have had no bread.

Another feat the rodents accomplished handsily is even more remarkable. The owner of the house keeps his flour in a large cylindrical can. The top fastens on snugly.

The industrious rats have succeeded in removing the top from the can on a dozen different occasions. The opened can is tipped over and the flour is consumed, presumably with great rejoicing.

It requires quite a bit of strength to remove this cover with the fingers, and how the rats succeed, using their tough little noses and paws, is beyond any explaining. But the evidences were there and the Yale bachelor is an honest man.—New York Sun.

Bad Times.

"Hasn't that man seen better days?" "Yes, before they ruled him off the track."—Baltimore American.

Girls don't kiss each other as much as they used to, and they don't kiss the men more; they are learning to get along without it.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1355—Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, executed.
- 1662—Royal Society of England incorporated.
- 1763—Georgia Gazette, at Savannah, first issued.
- 1775—Battle of Lexington, first engagement in the American Revolutionary war.
- 1806—Admiral Villeneuve, Nelson's antagonist at Trafalgar, committed suicide while a prisoner in England.
- 1809—Austrians defeated by Napoleon at Abensberg, Bavaria.
- 1841—First handicap steeplechase race run in England.
- 1842—Gen. Pollock entered Jellalabad with his troops.
- 1861—Virginia seceded from the Union.
- 1874—Mad Lucas, the Hertfordshire hermit, immortalized by Dickens, found dead.
- 1880—Afghans defeated by the British at Ahmed Kiel.
- 1882—Parliament buildings at Quebec burned.
- 1889—Oklahoma land opened to settlement by presidential proclamation.
- 1890—First Pan-American conference closed at Washington.
- 1891—Czar proclaimed the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow....White Star steamship Teutonic broke trans-Atlantic record.
- 1892—Australian Joint Stock bank failed for \$65,000,000.
- 1894—Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh married to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse.
- 1895—Perry, escaped train robber, captured at Weehawken, N. J.
- 1896—International Arbitration Congress met at Washington.
- 1897—Attempt made to assassinate King Humbert of Italy at Rome....Turkey declared war against Greece.
- 1898—Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London destroyed by fire....Gen. Joaquin Crespo, ex-president of Venezuela, killed in battle.
- 1899—Resolutions introduced in Massachusetts Legislature revoking the order banishing Roger Williams in 1635.
- 1901—Severe floods at Pittsburg and Cincinnati.
- 1903—Massacre of Jews at Kishineff, Russia....Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,500,000 to erect Temple of Peace at The Hague.
- 1904—Fire in Toronto destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of property.
- 1906—Prof. Curie, discoverer of radium, killed by an accident in Paris....Large part of San Francisco destroyed by earthquake and fire.

Stead Would Avert War.

William T. Stead, the famous English editor, has recently arrived in this country, where he expects to make a stay of several weeks, partly for the purpose of attending the peace conference at New York. In a newspaper interview Mr. Stead expressed himself as strongly in favor of the united action of Great Britain and the United States in the coming Hague conference toward disarmament, and the promotion of international amity. He particularly urged the carrying into effect of article 8, which was unanimously recommended by the former conference. This would treat a dispute between two nations the same as a dispute between two individuals, and recommends that before proceeding to hostilities each party should call in a special mediator, corresponding to a second in a private duel, who should be allowed a period of not exceeding thirty days in which to settle the dispute. If such a procedure had been followed, he said, neither the South African nor the Russo-Japanese war would have broken out when it did.

Trust Conference at Chicago.

The executive council of the National Civic Federation has decided to hold the national conference on combinations and trusts at Chicago, May 28 to 31, inclusive. Governors and presidents of the important commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, labor, economic, financial and law associations will be asked to appoint delegates. The purpose of the conference is to consider the trust and combination problem, especially the question of State and federal regulation of corporations, and the question of what amendment, if any, should be made to the Sherman anti-trust act. The subjects more particularly indicated for discussion are: Governmental power over corporations engaged in interstate commerce; the construction, capitalization and control of corporations, and the just and practicable restriction and regulation, federal and State, of combinations in transportation, production, distribution and labor.

Interesting News Items.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$15,000 for the erection of a science hall at Denison university, Newark, Ohio.

Five members of a mob that took a negro from jail at Bunkie, La., were accidentally wounded by their companions when they shot at random after the negro's escape.

On application of Russell B. Harrison, Federal Judge T. C. Munger at Omaha appointed H. G. Leigh receiver for the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Nebraska City, Neb.

Pe-ru-na Relieves Spring Catarrh.



MISS DORA HAYDEN.

"Without hesitation I write to thank you for the great relief I have found in your valuable medicine, Peruna, and will call the attention of all my friends suffering with catarrh to that fact. Besides I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with catarrh in any form."—Miss Dora Hayden, 819 6th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

A Case of Spring Catarrh.

Mrs. N. P. Lawler, 423 1/2 N. Broadway, Pittsburg, Kan., writes: "Last spring I caught a severe cold, which developed into a serious case of catarrh. I felt weak and sick, and could neither eat nor sleep well."

"A member of our club who had been cured of catarrh through the use of Peruna advised me to try it, and I did so at once. I expected help, but nothing like the wonderful change for the better I observed almost as soon as I started taking it. In three days I felt much better, and within two weeks I was in fine health. Peruna is a wonderful medicine."

LEGISLATION FOR EFFECT.

Many Bills Introduced in Congress to Impress Constituents.

Less than 5 per cent of the bills introduced in Congress relate to public business. Instead, they have to do with matters bearing directly or indirectly on the Congressman's hope of re-nomination and re-election. The total number of house bills introduced during the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress (including the special session), was 15,576. Of these, only 1,645 were public measures. The other 13,931 were private. Two hundred and sixty-four public laws were enacted and 1,896 private laws. Much of the proposed private legislation was put in without any thought of its ultimate passage; but, whether it was expected to pass or not, and whether it was pushed or not, the purpose of its introduction was generally the same—to give an appearance of activity and influence "the boys" at home.

About 35 per cent of the Congressmen rely on river and harbor legislation to carry them through. Many bills relating to proposed improvements are introduced which are not included in the big general measures, but sometimes they do almost as much good as if they were passed, so far as their effect on the voters is concerned, especially if the introducer is of the minority party. Then he can assert that the demons of the other side prevented favorable action on his projects, and thus kept justice from her throne.

Not many years ago a man who had persistently brought the claims of a pet project before the river and harbor committee broke down when he saw that his reiterated arguments were having no effect.

"Gentlemen," he said, to the assembled committee, as he wiped the tears from his eyes, "I'll be quite frank with you. If I fail to get the appropriation I am asking for I will fail to get back to Congress. I know this is an unmanly exhibition, but—it means so much to me!" And the tears continued to flow.—Success Magazine.

Afraid to Ask Too Much.

First Legislator—I see a Kansas man has declared "a pass is a bribe, and any man ought to be too big to accept such a small bribe."

Second Legislator—Well, of course that's true, but it would look kinder small for us to go further and ask the railroads to pay us for riding, wouldn't it?—Kansas City Times.

Economy.

Mr. Justwed—It's so sweet of you to agree that we must economize. But do you think you can get along without a cook?

Mrs. Justwed—Oh, yes. We'll have all our meals sent in by a caterer.—Cleveland Leader.

Between Friends.

Miss Tartun—Archie Featherbottom tells me you are advising him to spend his vacation this summer in the Swiss mountains.

Mrs. Chillon-Kearney—Yes; I thought that if I could induce him to fall down some precipice I would be doing a real favor to you, dear.

"Did Catesby marry for love?" "Yes, poor fellow, and he got nothing but money."—Detroit Eye Press.

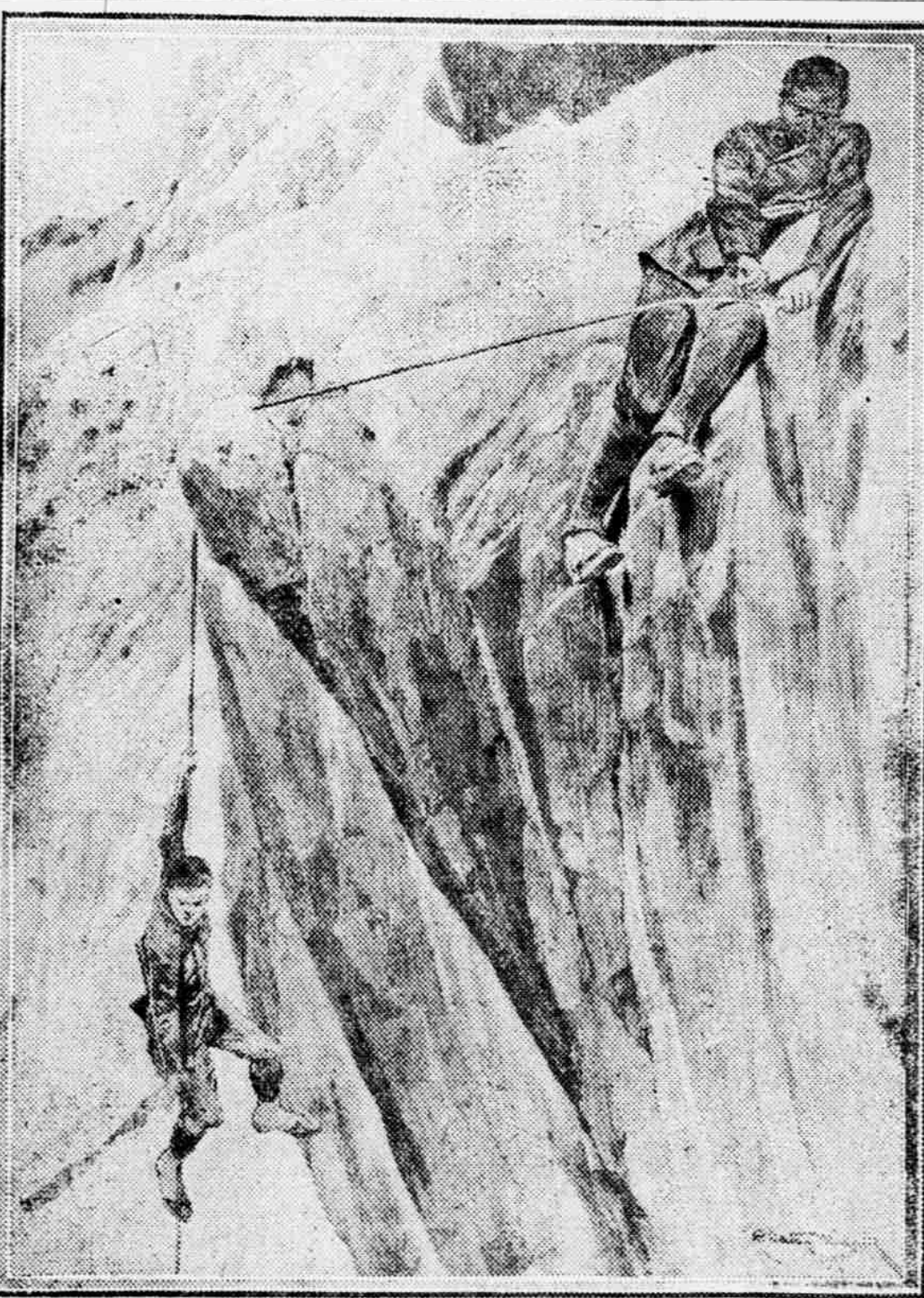
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

A Problem Involving Life and Death in Mountain Climbing.

What would you do if you were in the position of the upper man shown in the accompanying illustration? The problem may not be one unknown in high mountain climbing. Suppose that, while cutting steps in the snow on the top of a precipice, one mountaineer missed his footing, who clung almost

on until he should be exhausted and fall, too, or cutting the rope as the only chance of saving his own life.

What would you do if you were in the guide's place? Would you follow the law of self-preservation and cut the rope, or wait, allowing blind chance to solve the fate of all three? One man who was asked what he would do under the circumstances replied that he would like to kill all three for being there at all—that they have no right,



A LIFE-AND-DEATH PROBLEM.

hopelessly to the rope and with one arm broken. The guide had just time to make one twist of the rope round a slight projection of rock and was able to wedge himself so that he supported his companions for a time; but as there was only one twist round the rock, the slightest movement would have made the rope slip and the guide would have been dragged down. There was no help within miles. The problem for the guide, therefore, lay between hanging

for the gratification of a mere whim, to dare providence in such a manner. But what would you do?

Whale Ninety-five Feet Long.

Largest of all animals that ever lived on this planet is the great sulphur-bottom whale of the Pacific ocean. One specimen which was measured was ninety-five feet in length and thirty-five feet in girth. Its estimated weight was 294,000 pounds.