HOME-MADE MIXTURE

IS INEXPENSIVE AND EASILY PREPARED BY ANYONE.

Is Said to Promptly Relieve Backache and Overcome Kidney Trouble and Bladder Weakness Though Harmless and Pleasant to Take.

What will appear very interesting to many people here is the article taken from a New York daily paper, giving a simple prescription, as formulated by a noted authority, who claims that he has found a positive remedy to cure almost any case of bachache or kidney or bladder derangement, in the following simple prescription, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

A well-known authority, when asked regarding this prescription, stated that the ingredients are all harmless, and can be obtained at a small cost from any good prescription pharmacy, or the mixture would be put up if asked to do so. He further stated that while this prescription is often prescribed in rheumatic afflictions with splendid results, he could see no reason why it would not be a splendid remedy for kidney and urinary troubles and backache, as it has a peculiar action upon the kidney structure, cleansing these most important organs and helping them to sift and filter from the blood the foul acids and waste matter which cause sickness and suffering. Those who suffer can make no mistake in giving it a trial.

The Trapper's Deduction.

The professor had complained that the world in general still looks on science in a slighting way, and that reminded one of his companions, the Washington Star says, of a story of a Western trapper.

The trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot carefully. Then, as he rose and brushed the earth from his knees, he said, with calm conviction:

"This was done either by a wild hog or by a botanist."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Food Supply of London Zoo.

Catering for the inmates of the London "Zoo" is a formidable work, and the food bill for the last year gives a remarkable insight into the variety of the dietietic requirements of the society's menagerie. Altogether, the total cost of the menu was $19,000, and the items include 2,224 pounds of beef, 38,800 pounds of biscuits, 28,693 eggs, 743 gallons of milk, 28,000 tins of preserved milk, 4,015 flounders, 12,189 plaice, 7,000 herrings, 90,254 whiting, 2,555 pints of shrimps and 34,282 parts of fowl. In addition, there were 524 pounds of sugar, 76 jars of meat extract, 612 lemons, 3,500 pounds of monkey nuts, 520 bushels of greens, 11,900 pounds of potatoes, 4,589 dozens of bananas, 6,456 oranges, 2,414 pounds of grapes and 5,946 quarter loaves of bread. It is interesting to note that the rice and preserved milk, of which much larger quantities were used in the last year than in 1905, were required mainly for the young elephant, the young Indian and African rhinoceroses and the young hippopotamus.

Early Baseball Teams.

Baseball teams existed as early as 1845, but the first league was formed in 1857, when the National Association of Baseball Players was organized. This, as the title implies, was an organization of players—in fact, of amateur players. They did not remain true amateurs for long however and in 1871 baseball was placed squarely on a professional basis when there came into existence the National Association of Professional Baseball Players. It will be noted that the players still governed the sport and they continued to do so until 1876. It was in this period that there grew up the great abuses which menaced the very life of baseball, namely, gambling and the buying and selling of games. In 1876 the players were deposed from the government of professional baseball, and they have never since controlled the game.—Henry Beach Needham, in Success Magazine.

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking Is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine, mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

MONARCHIES OPPOSE EMIGRATION.

IT is not surprising that Senator Dillingham, who is in Europe investigating conditions of immigration, reports that European governments are much concerned about the exodus of their young men to the United States.

In this the rulers of Europe see the reason for this republic's present and future greatness. To maintain our supremacy among the nations we might build fleet after fleet of $20,000,000 battleships, increase our standing army until it equals that of any two European powers combined and spend fortunes on coast defenses; but of far greater value to us is the steady inflow of sturdy, adventurous Europeans who come to this country to make their fortunes and establish their homes. Through a peace conference the powers of Europe might possibly induce us to restrict our army and navy, but they have no means of cutting off the immigration which is a real source of our greatness as a nation.

There is no mystery about the reason for emigration from Europe. Taxation to maintain great standing armies, compulsory service in such armies and hard-set class lines and governments setting up the absurd claim of divine right persuade men to try life in a better country. Once they are here their success and their letters home draw others.

Every good citizen gained by the United States is a severe loss to his former government. No one understands this better than the rulers, who must confess themselves powerless to check the movement that, more surely than any military supremacy, could possibly do, is making the United States the strongest as well as the greastest of world powers.—Chicago American.

MINING SPECULATION.

A PERIOD of general prosperity is almost sure to be also a period of unusual speculative activity. The present time is no exception to the rule. The craze to invest in mining shares has taken such a hold and become so widespread that conservative men in several cities have felt it to be their duty to sound a warning. Speculation itself may be said to be a trait of human nature. It takes various forms. The "South Sea bubble" and John Law's Mississippi Company were famous speculations of the early years of the eighteenth century. The railroad craze in England and many wild speculations in land and in banks in this country distinguished the nineteenth century.

Mining schemes possess elements of chance to a marked degree, and have attracted ignorant and reckless investors over and over again. It is so at the present time. Mines—gold, silver, copper, zinc, or anything else that can be made to look solid on paper—or, more accurately, the promoters of mining companies, are besieged by men and women offering their hard-earned savings for a gambling chance.

The fact that great fortunes have been made in legitimate mining investments has been seized upon by shrewd promoters and used as a bait. Their advertisements are written in a plausible, seductive and ostentatiously confidential style. They profess to be conferring a benefit when they offer their shares for sale, and they put the price of shares so low that even the members of the infant class might break open their tin banks and buy a few of them.

It would be unjust to condemn as worthless all schemes advertised in the confidential manner and all companies which divide their capital into a large number of low-priced shares; but for one who is tempted to embark in any enterprise which promises to make one rich in a few weeks by an investment in some widely advertised mining stock, the best advice is don't. If the temptation is too strong to permit you to follow that advice, go to any reputable but disinterested broker or banker who knows the ins and outs of the speculative game, and ask his opinion. The information which he will give you will be worth more than the stock would have been.—Youth's Companion.

A LIFE INSURANCE FREAK.

THE Cleveland man who canceled his policy of life insurance, on which he had paid many premiums, because he had a premonition of death and was conscience-stricken at the prospect of defrauding the company, evidently needs a guardian. But what can be thought of the insurance company that would thus deliberately take advantage of its client's ignorance?

Life insurance rates are based on expectancy. The average age at which a thousand persons die establishes a rate for all. Some die earlier, while others live long beyond the average. The man who dies first reaps the greatest direct benefit from his insurance, while the man who lives longest receives his compensation in that fact. That the company may be protected from loss, the level premium rate is loaded to meet the expenses incident to the business, to provide a reserve fund against emergencies and to pay interest on the capital invested.

The company, therefore, would not be the loser if the man should die the day before his premium fell due.

If the policy was canceled unconditionally and the policy holder did not accept its surrender value in cash or paid up insurance, then he defrauded himself or his beneficiary and should be entitled to recover. At any rate, he has an entirely wrong conception of life insurance principles. But, really, what a snap it would be for the companies if all policy holders were to entertain similar views, and be as strong on conscience as is this man from Cleveland!—Toledo Blade.

PARCELS POST A BAD THING.

MERCHANTS in small cities, in vilages, and at country cross roads are likely to overwhelm congress wth protests against the adoption of Postmaster General Meyer's plan for a parcels post, as recently outlined.

If the government should compete with express companies at a low rate, big mail order houses would soon have a monopoly in the country. Small merchants could not compete with them and widespread ruin would result. There are hundreds of thousands of such merchants, and they, their clerks, their families, their relatives, and their friends will all be opposed to the parcels post scheme.

These merchants and the auxiliaries they can bring to bear are powerful in congress, and it is hardly possible that any parcels post bill can get through that body. Congressmen are not going to pass legislation that would bring poverty to a large class of the population. The country merchant is a useful citizen and at one stroke to deprive thousands upon thousands of their livelihood would be, to say the least, decidedly unpopular.—Chicago Journal.

MONTE CARLO PLAGUE SPOT.

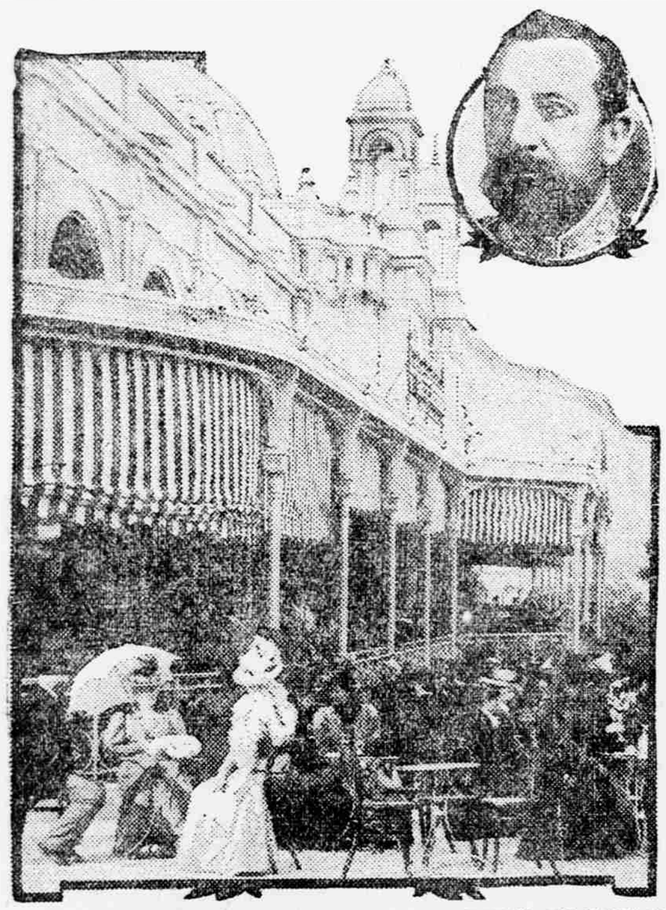
Twenty Suicides a Day Inspire Public Sentiment to Revolt.

Monte Carlo, the most immoral spot on the face of the globe, with its unparalleled list of ruined lives, suicides and murders, is to be wiped out, if the agitation against this plague spot of christendom now raging in England is successful, says a London correspondent.

Civilized sentiment against the notorious gambling den at Monte Carlo has been intensified by the murder of Mme. Emma Levin by "Sir" Vero Goold, brother of an English baronet, and his wife, who dismembered her body, placed it in a trunk and carried it with them to France. They were arrested at Marseilles. The Goolds had borrowed a large amount of money from Mme. Levin and had lost it on the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. She pressed them for payment and they killed her.

On the same day on which this ghastly crime was committed a young Englishman and the American girl whom he had married ended their lives at Castellamare. They were on their honeymoon and had lost every cent they had at Monte Carlo.

When the gambling season is at its height there are sometimes twenty suicides a day at Monte Carlo. Nobody even takes time to look out of a window when a shot is fired. Everybody knows what it means. Murder? The taking of life in the frenzy of gambling is by no means uncommon. A quarrel at cards—a shot, a break for liberty—and the game goes on, with new players substituted. A murderer at Monte Carlo is usually afforded every opportunity to escape. Murder trials are costly; besides, the notoriety is too great.



GAMBLING CASINO AT MONTE CARLO AND PRINCE OF MONACO.

Can these horrors be suppressed? That is the question which is now being widely agitated and discussed in England. It has been suggested that President Roosevelt take the initiative in this righteous crusade, since American plutocrats are as prominent at the gaming tables as the aristocracy of Europe. To compel the Prince of Monaco to close the Monte Carlo casino would require unanimous action on the part of the great powers, and Englishmen who are starting the present movement are hopeful of being able to secure this.

The Prince of Monaco receives from the company operating the Monte Carlo tables $400,000 a year, with occasional bonuses declared periodically on the extra earnings of the casino. The next bonus to him will be made in 1913, and if the present rate of profit making is maintained he will receive $3,000,000. The annual profits of the gambling den are $6,000,000.

The concession to the present company has forty more years to run, but this fact does not disturb the anti-gamblers, who declare Europe should not recognize any legal rights of the company to continue the operation of a plague spot.

Race Suicide's Foe.

Prof. L. C. Marshall, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, who attributes race suicide to excessive immigration, said on this subject recently:

"But in the summer time the effect of immigration is largely offset by the vacation's effect. Nothing encourages marriage of the good, honest, fruitful sort like a summer vacation at the seashore or on the mountaintops. The other day I met a former student of mine, a prosperous young business man. He looked brown and fit.

"'Hello,' I said. 'You are the picture of health.'

"'Yes,' said he. 'I am just back from my vacation. I gained 115 pounds.'

"'Nonsense,' I cried. "I don't believe it.'

"'Don't you?' said he. 'Well, here it comes now, any way. Wait a minute, and I'll introduce you.'"

Ever notice how a woman lowers her voice when she has occasion to ask a favor?

If a loafer would only take a hint as readily as he takes your time.

PRISON CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

Annual Session of the National Prison Association.

The annual congress of the National Prison Association attracted many prominent officials and students of criminology to Chicago. The report of the committee of preventive and reformatory work advocated a complete revision of our criminal code. It is held that the system of fees charged in the defense and prosecution of criminals is wrong. A wealthy criminal should not be permitted to pay for his defense a dollar more than the State pays in defending a criminal without financial backing. In the opinion of the committee one of the greatest social evils of to-day is the privilege which the rich have of escaping punishment for their acts.

Warden Dutcher of the Colorado State reformatory argued against having prisoners constantly watched by armed guards. While admitting that in certain cases it might be necessary, he thought that the display of firearms in penal institutions was fraught with grave dangers and with evil consequences. The result of this policy was inevitably to mark the criminal with ugliness and to fill him with resentment and hatred against all who have a part in the administration of the criminal law. Throughout all the addresses at the congress the prevailing tendency was in favor of those methods which lead toward the reformation and betterment of criminals rather than those which are actuated by a spirit of revenge, and much attention was paid to the associations being formed throughout the country for the purpose of helping ex-convicts to their feet.

Attorney General Bonaparte, addressing the Prison Wardens' Association on Wednesday, advocated the death penalty for habitual criminals nad for attempts to commit capital crimes. He argued that the primary purpose of punishment was to assure obedience to the law, and that in inflicting punishment the State looks not to the past and not to the individual who now suffers, but to all the individuals who may hereafter fear to disobey by reason of the sufferings of the one now punished. The habitual criminal, he said, was a product of modern civilization, as our ancestors would have hanged him for his first felony. He did not favor hanging men for trifling offenses, but he would have "society cease to nourish and shelter its proved and inveterate enemies."

CASSIE CHADWICK BLIND.

Affliction Which Came Upon Hypnotic Swindler Is Incurable.

The wages of sin is blindness to Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, the most strenuous get-rich-quick woman this country has ever produced. Incarcerated in the State prison at Columbus, Ohio, serving a 10-year sentence, this remarkable woman, whose mesmeric power compelled some of the shrewdest bankers in the United States to do her bidding, is shut out from the world around her by an affliction from which she will never recover. The affliction came upon her suddenly and the doctors say it is incurable. There has been a complete physical breakdown.

MRS. CHADWICK.

Practically alone in the world, deserted by those who had in the days of her affluence been proud to call her friend, the Dr. Jekyll of her past always before her, she is suffering as only a woman with a past and a conscience can suffer. She is a woman after all. Even her jailers are treating her with that deference due to her sex, forgetting her crimes. Absolutely dependent upon her keepers for her every want, Mrs. Chadwick is more than likely to end her days in darkness, surrounded by foes, while the last sad rites will be administered by those who in a perfunctory sort of way do it because it is part of their duty.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

The Finnish Diet has opposed the demand of the Czar's government for an appropriation of $4,000,000 to support the military service of the Russian Empire.

The first military dirigible balloon built in England made two successful trial trips the other day, thus bringing Great Britain into line with France and Germany in the matter of aerial war machinery. The British balloon, which is sausage shape and 100 feet long by 30 feet in diameter, with capacity of 75,000 cubic feet, with car made of aluminum and canvas, went up to the distance of 500 feet in the presence of a great throng of people and performed various evolutions with and against the wind, and returned to the starting point. She dipped and rose with the greatest ease and reached a pace of twelve miles an hour. At one time the vessel turned around in its own length. F. S. Cody, an American, is the inventor.

The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow has rejected the latest proposal of Premier Stolypin for local self-government, in which persons of all ranks should co-operate on equal terms. The Liberals demanded that the suffrage be given to women also.

The fourth member of the band of Russian officials which tortured Maria Spiridonovo, the assassin of Gen. Lugenvosky, has been killed by the Terrorists, who vowed to avenge the sufferings of this woman, who is now spoken of as the Russian Joan of Arc.

SPEAKS AT KEOKUK.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS THERE IS BUT ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Tells Iowans Common Good Must Come Ahead of Financier's Wishes —Favors Improving Water Ways to Give Cheap Transportation.

The great movement for a deep waterway from Chicago to the gulf was given new impetus when President Roosevelt arrived in Keokuk, made an address and embarked on a steamboat for the trip to St. Louis. From there he went to Memphis, where he addressed the delegates to the Deep Waterways convention.

The President was introduced by Gov. Cummins of Iowa. Mr. Roosevelt said, in part:

I believe so implicitly in the future of our people, because I believe that the average American citizen will no more tolerate government by a mob than he will tolerate government by a plutocracy; that he desires to see justice done and justice exacted from rich man and poor man alike. We are not trying to favor any man at the expense of his fellows. We are trying to shape things so that as far as possible each man shall have a fair chance in life; so that he shall have, so far as by law this can be accomplished, the chance to show the stuff that there is in him.

Therefore we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered.

At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of fright, which when sufficiently acute we call panic, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens.

I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had, but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am President will not be changed.

In each case the answer must be that we earnestly hope and believe that there will be no permanent damage to business from the movement, but that if righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall.

If a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from this administration. But so far as in me lies the corrupt politician, great or small, the private citizen who transgresses the law—be he rich or poor—shall be brought before the impartial justice of a court.

I feel that we cannot have too many highroads and that in addition to the iron highroads of our railway system we should also utilize the great river highways which have been given us by nature. From a variety of causes these highways have in many parts of the country been almost abandoned. This is not healthy. Our people, and especially the representatives of the people in the national congress, should give their most careful attention to this subject. We should be prepared to put the nation collectively back of the movement to improve them for the nation's use.

Our knowledge at this time is not such as to permit me to go into details or to say definitely just what the nation should do; but most assuredly our great navigable rivers are national assets just as much as our great seacoast harbors.

Exactly as it is for the interest of all the country that our great harbors should be fitted to receive in safety the largest vessels of the merchant fleets of the world, so by deepening and otherwise our rivers should be fitted to bear their part in the movement of our merchandise, and this is especially true of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which drain the immense and prosperous region which makes in very fact the heart of our nation; the basin of the great lakes being already united with the basin of the Mississippi and both regions being identical in their products and interests. Waterways are peculiarly fitted for the transportation of the bulky commodities which come from the soil or under the soil, and no other part of our country is as fruitful as is this in such commodities.

At present the ordinary farmer holds his own in the land as against any possible representative of the landlord class of farmer—that is, of the men who would own vast estates—because the ordinary farmer unites his capital, his labor and his brains with the making of a permanent family home, and thus can afford to hold his land at a value at which it cannot be held by the capitalist, who would have to run it by leasing it or by cultivating it at arm's length with hired labor.

"There is one thing I put next to a good citizen," said the President, "and that is a good mother. I am pleased to see the children."

A number of war veterans had met the President at the station and marched in the parade to the park, and to these wearers of the blue the President also paid a compliment, saying:

"I am particularly glad to be welcomed by the veterans."

President Roosevelt interposed several remarks into his address.

He touched on the subject of undesirable citizens briefly, saying:

"You will remember that a year ago I expressed my opinion of certain undesirable citizens and I stand by what I said."

He added that he would always condemn the man that incites to murder and would demand punishment for that offense, as he would for the crimes of the corporation criminals.

At the conclusion of his address the President was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Keokuk.

Peace Conference Topics Again.

The question of the limitation of armaments having been disposed of with the mildest kind of resolution, suggesting that the different governments consider the matter, The Hague conference entered upon a new stage with British, American, German and French delegations combining against Russia, Belgium and others who are anxious to terminate the conference. America, England and Germany agreed on a scheme for the establishment of an international prize court, which is also acceptable to France and certain of adoption. A new feature of this scheme is that the prize court will be a part of the permanent arbitration court, and therefore does not presuppose the existence of war. This further strengthened the case in behalf of a permanent court by showing that it would have important work to do.

Telegraphic Brevities.

An eight-story building occupied by Lewis De Groff & Son, wholesale grocers, of New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss $250,000.

The second annual interstate live stock and horse show at the South St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards closed recently. Twelve thousand dollars in prizes were paid.

Investigation of an alleged effort to smuggle $10,000 worth of pearls is under way by the customs officials at New York. The pearls are the property of a California dealer.