

The Subject Exhausted.
Mr. Highsome was reading the newspaper aloud to his wife. He had begun on the department of "Marine News," when his wife said:
"Skip that, Hugh."
"Why?" he asked. "Aren't you interested in the movements of ocean vessels?"
"Not now. I got enough of their movements when we went across last spring to satisfy my curiosity for the rest of my lifetime."
Then Mr. Highsome turned with alacrity to the sporting page.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,) ss
LEWIS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1910.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists. See
That Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Dover, England, will have a new harbor, which will be completed in 1910, when it will accommodate fifty men-of-war.

The Perenna Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.

The Perenna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1908 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Speak for one to-day.

Physicians in various parts of England are complaining that the competition of departments of hospitals is ruinously unfair.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

The Queen of Italy offered an international cup to be presented to the first aeronaut who succeeds in crossing the Alps by balloon.

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

Noah's Remarkable Wife.
A clergyman happened to tell his son one Saturday afternoon what lesson he would read in church the next morning. The boy got hold of his father's Bible, found the lesson place and glued together the connecting pages.

In consequence the clergyman read to his flock the following day that "when Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—here he turned the page—"140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood and covered with pitch in and out."

After reading the passage the clergyman read it again to verify it. Then, pushing back his spectacles, he looked gravely at his congregation and said: "My friends, this is the first time I ever read that in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."—Human Life.

The Farmer in the Lighthouse.
A farmer had secured an appointment as light keeper in a Maine coast lighthouse. The first night he went on duty he lighted up promptly at dusk and at 10 o'clock carefully extinguished the lamp. The next day, of course, there was trouble, and when he was taken to task he replied that he supposed 10 o'clock was late enough to keep the light going, as he thought that all honest men should be in bed at that hour.—Boston Herald.

Didn't Deny It.
"When you mention the town of Oshkosh," said the man with the incipient bald spot on the apex of his cranial dome, "you touch a sensitive chord. I once had a sweetheart there."
"Are you sentimental over her yet, you old reprobate?" asked the man with the bulbous nose.
"Why not, you insolent dunderhead? She's the sweetheart I married."

RAILROAD MAN

Didn't Like Being Starved.
A man running on a railroad has to be in good condition all the time or he is liable to do harm to himself and others.

A clear head is necessary to run a locomotive or conduct a train. Even a railroad man's appetite and digestion are matters of importance, as the clear brain and steady hand result from the healthy appetite followed by the proper digestion of food.

"For the past five years," writes a railroadman, "I have been constantly troubled with indigestion. Every doctor I consulted seemed to want to starve me to death. First I was dieted on warm water and toast until I was almost starved; then, when they would let me eat, the indigestion would be right back again.

"Only temporary relief came from remedies, and I tried about all of them I saw advertised. About three months ago a friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food. The very first day I noticed that my appetite was satisfied, which had not been the case before, that I can remember.

"In a week, I believe, I had more energy than ever before in my life. I have gained seven pounds and have not had a touch of indigestion since I have been eating Grape-Nuts. When my wife saw how much good this food was doing me she thought she would try it awhile. We believe the discoverer of Grape-Nuts found the 'Perfect Food.'"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

CONSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ARMY.

WHEN an army official talks of the possibility of conscription to fill up the ranks of the United States regular army his remarks must be taken in a Pickwickian sense. It is true we must maintain a standing army, but it is also true that the army we need is so small in proportion to the total population of the country that conscription is a measure beyond all possibility of adoption.

There is an easy way to fill up the ranks of the army if recruits are few and deserters many. That is to make the conditions of service pleasanter than they have been. Just as any other trade or calling will attract or cease to attract men according as its relative advantages shift, so the army service will feel the same influences. For two or three years it has been evident that something to this end must be done, and doubtless the proper thing now is to increase the pay of the enlisted men. They are getting a cash allowance based on conditions of an earlier generation and entirely inadequate for conditions today.

Congress may be in an awkward mood this winter. It is to be hoped it will be. But economy does not dictate such parsimony as to injure the work of the regular army. The best economy is to treat the soldiers properly so that they will be contented and stay with their companies for many years after the country has gone to the expense and trouble of giving them the necessary training.—Chicago Record-Herald.

VILLAGE BEAUTIFYING.

THE handsome memorial hall at North Billerica was "taxed to its utmost" when the treasurer of the corporation made the annual award of prizes offered to its tenants for best-kept premises, flower gardens, etc. Later in the evening a landscape architect of wide reputation, who addressed the meeting, took occasion to say that in eight years the village had been transformed; and he told the people not to stop the beautifying of their lawns and gardens with flowers, but to cultivate their spare land for vegetable gardening, and thus bring themselves even nearer to the soil and the delights of its recreation.

What has been done in North Billerica can be done in any other village. It is no longer necessary that the manufacturing center should be marked by unsightly architecture, barren yards and unkept public squares. Nor is it true that the man who tolls within brick walls has no sense for the beautiful in nature, and no regard for the improvement of his home surroundings. We are teaching the children to love the plants and flowers and birds; why not give them the plants and flowers, that the birds may come of their own accord? Any rural community may become the village beautiful; and the residential city street may likewise shift itself above its sordidness and its dirt. The leaf is falling now, the

SHOPLIFTING.

Inside and Outside Thieves in the Big Department Stores.
The fixed charges of a department store must cover the loss of breakage and general destruction, the failure of goods to sell, and theft. The cheaper stores suffer more seriously from the latter than the higher priced ones because their employees are less trustworthy. For years the proprietors estimated that their theft losses were one half to their dishonest employees and half to outsiders, but not one of them would venture to estimate the total. There is a curious standard of ethics among some of the employees. They do not regard taking articles for their own use as theft, whereas to take them for some one else, even a member of the family, is plain robbery. Almost never are these guilty ones prosecuted, even if they are detected and the proof is conclusive. They are discharged, of course, and notices are posted in the dressing room explaining the reason. But when an employee steals goods to sell and is caught and arrested follows.

Professional shoplifters have been largely eliminated owing to systematic prosecution. By far the greatest number of thefts committed by outsiders are traced to women, usually respectable, who yield to a sudden temptation. Incidentally the newspapers never name a store in which a person is arrested for shoplifting for the simple reason that it would frighten away customers. A retail store on Broadway, New York, that did a large business was actually ruined by the publication of the details of several arrests within its doors.—Everybody's.

NOTED SOCIETY WOMAN.

Worth \$60,000,000. She Takes a Municipal Office in Chicago.
Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the famous merchant prince of Chicago and worth \$60,000,000, has recently obtained an appointment as head of the civic health commission of the Western metropolis, with entire charge of the new bureau of milk inspection. When Mrs. Field pledged herself to this work there was a gasp of surprise from society all over the world. Known everywhere, a natural leader, and by reason of her personal charms and her great wealth empty qualified for social pre-eminence, it was expected that she would return to the brilliant rounds of social events, from which she had separated herself when Marshall Field died.

Mrs. Field has no children either by her first husband or by Mr. Field. The latter had two, a son and a daughter. The son accidentally killed himself with a gun but a few weeks before pneumonia carried off the father. The daughter is married and lives in En-

gland, so that Mrs. Field has no ties to prevent her carrying out her ideas in the line of civic reform.

This new figure in public life has had a wonderfully romantic career. Twenty-seven years ago, just after her father, a millionaire hardware manufacturer, died, she married Arthur Caton. They immediately moved to Chicago and lived in the house adjoining that of Marshall Field. The families became very intimate and for a quarter of a century Caton and

SAINT GAUDENS' EAGLE CONDEMNED.

WE have received one of the new gold coins which are now being celebrated in connection with the suppression of the familiar legend, "In God We Trust." Having regard to the artistic quality of the design, the piece is distressing. Knowing the work of the lamented Saint Gaudens as intimately as we do, we are impelled to the conclusion that he must have executed it under the most unfavorable and forbidding circumstances. It is wholly unworthy of him, and indeed wholly unlike him. Saint Gaudens in his treatment of inscriptions was always most distinguished; his lines of text were characterized by a decorative significance that was full of charm, whereas in the new coin the lettering is as coarse and repellent as its disposition is unfortunate.

The head of Liberty is utterly flat and unrelieved; it has no quality of anything; it is piteous in its plane without the least sense of composition and is superimposed upon a date of egregiously disproportion and style. The reverse is wholly discouraging. Saint Gaudens was more Greek in his sympathy and inspiration than any other artist of the nineteenth century, and how he should have executed such a modern barbarism as this eagle is beyond our comprehension. We know what the difficulties are in conforming to the physical requirements of modern coinage, but the die sinker's art is not inexorable. We reject the coin definitely; we refuse to accept it as the work of Augustus Saint Gaudens.—New York Sun.

THE TELEGRAPH TRUST.

ONE incident in connection with the settlement of the telegraph strike that has not become generally known is that the operators, when they went back to work, found their wages had been cut 30 per cent.

This is in spite of the fact that the companies have raised the cost of messages from 15 to 35 per cent over the prices which heretofore have paid enormous dividends to stockholders. Thus the telegraph trust is doing its work at 40 per cent less, is getting from 15 to 35 per cent more money for it than ever before, and the public and the operators have to stand the loss. That is a delightful situation for the telegraph trust, and may be useful in helping Anna Gould to hire another titled husband. But neither the operators nor the public finds much comfort in it.

The telegraph trust should beware of crowding public good nature too far. Not much is necessary to convince the people of the United States that they should follow the example set by Great Britain and take over the telegraph monopoly themselves.—Chicago Journal.

OLD DAYS ON THE RIVER.

Some Conditions that Make Their Revival Improbable.
Every two or three years for the last ten years different individuals and steamboat companies have put into operation one or more packets—modern steamboats—to ply between St. Louis and various points up the Missouri River, says a contributor to the New York Sun. These packets have uniformly charged a freight rate approximating 60 per cent of the rate charged by the railroads for the same class of freight to and from the same points. In no case has this service been continued for more than a period of a few months, for the operators of these steamboats found that they were losing money. But others, after a lapse of several months or a few years have tried it and put other boats into operation in the hope of a profitable business.

Those who are in a position to observe and who are familiar with old and new conditions believe the cause of the failure of this business to pay is that people of the present day and time are accustomed to and prefer certain and quick transit even at additional expense. In the "old river days," with undeveloped country from ten to twenty packets plied between St. Louis and Missouri river points and the business was profitable and several substantial fortunes were accumulated by steamboat owners. But railroads have changed conditions materially. An additional cause contributing to failure in the steamboat business is the fact that for weeks at a time during the winter season the river is not navigable on account of ice.

Many of the old steamboat captains and pilots who spent the better years of their lives on the Missouri river and who are among the most skillful river men in this country, have been forced out of employment, while others now operate small ferryboats. Still others have passed away leaving no successors.

While conditions are slightly better on the Mississippi river above St. Louis at the present time it is believed that river transportation in a few years will be a thing of the past. These reasons were advanced by Congressman Burton of the deep waterways commission and he doubted if the people of the upper Mississippi would use a deeper channel enough to warrant construction.

Too Much.

"It's hard to believe that she's as intelligent a woman as they say she is. She's going to marry a Jap, you know." "Oh, well, love is blind, they say." "Yes, but there's no excuse for its being color-blind." —The Catholic Standard and Times.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1100—Lunenstrains victorious at Wakefield. (War of the Roses)
- 1630—British East India Company chartered.
- 1700—James Francis Edward Stuart, pretender to the throne of England, died in Rome.
- 1775—Gen. Montgomery killed before Quebec.
- 1777—Washington surprised and defeated the British at Princeton, N. J.
- 1780—Benedit Arnold appointed a brigadier general in the British army.
- 1781—Congress chartered the Bank of North America.
- 1790—Second session of the first Congress opened in New York.
- 1793—Treaty between Russia and Prussia for the second partition of Poland. Thomas Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State.
- 1813—British burned Black Rock and Buffalo.
- 1825—Parliament buildings in Toronto burned.
- 1831—Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, spoke before Congress at Washington.
- 1833—Gadsden purchase made by treaty.
- 1857—Canada adopted the decimal system of public accounts.
- 1858—The Leavenworth constitution in Kansas submitted to the popular vote and rejected.
- 1861—E. G. Spaulding of New York introduced in the House the original legal tender bill.
- 1862—Erierson's Monitor foundered off Cape Hatteras in a storm, with loss of sixteen lives.
- 1872—Brigham Young, leader of the Mormons, surrendered himself for trial.
- 1877—Cornelius Vanderbilt, American financier, died. Queen Victoria instituted the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, for ladies.
- 1885—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia invested with the pallium.
- 1887—Five million dollars in property destroyed by fire in Rome, Italy.
- 1889—Horatio Allen, who ran the first railroad locomotive in America, died in New Jersey.
- 1892—Women admitted to diplomas at the British Royal College of Surgeons.
- 1893—President Harrison issued a proclamation of amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy who will refrain from polygamous marriage.
- 1891—Amelia Jenks Bloomer, originator of the "bloomer" costume for women, died at Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- 1895—Public degradation of Dreyfus at Paris.
- 1897—Gen. Sir Henry Havelock Allan killed by Afroids on the Indian frontier.
- 1892—Tropics theater, Chicago, burned, with loss of 587 lives.

Ask Orientalist to Explain.

The American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, passed a resolution calling upon Prof. Hermann V. Hilprecht, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, to make a public reply to the charges laid against him of faking in connection with some ancient tablets which he claimed to have dug up at Nippur. It is charged that these tablets, which are now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, instead of having been dug up by the professor, had been bought by him in various cities of the Orient and that most of them had never been near Nippur. It is also declared that the tablets were in the hands of dealers some years prior to Dr. Hilprecht's alleged discoveries.

Goodrich Admits Naval Defects.

In a Chicago interview, Rear Admiral Goodrich, commander of the New York navy yard, said that Henry Renteria had known what he was talking about in the article pointing out defects in the American navy. The admiral added that he too had expressed similar views to the Secretary of the Navy. It is now understood that the President is preparing to insist upon a general reorganization of the naval bureaus.

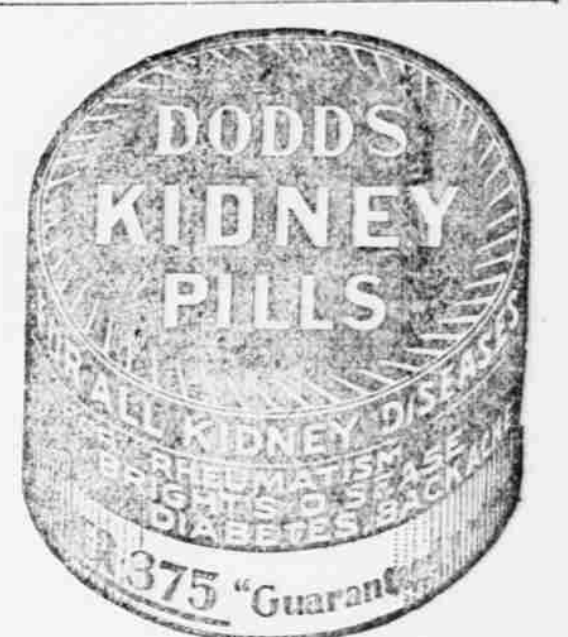
Will Use 300,000,000 Cans.

The California Fruit Cannery's Association has just given the largest contract for cans on record to the American Can Company of Pittsburg, calling for 300,000,000 cans to be delivered at the rate of 6,000,000 a year for five years. It is made known that terms on this order were forced upon the Steel Trust by the threat of building can works in California by the fruit growers of that section.

New York's Rent Crusade.

The organized movement among the tenant class of the lower East Side of New York City to force from landlords a lower scale of rents has taken on somewhat proportions, the estimated number of participants varying from 30,000 to 70,000. Local socialists are prominent in the leadership and many meetings have been held, several of them in the open air being broken up by the police. Many of the landlords already are scared and some have made reductions.

Wise Biddy.
When the traditional hen was about to cross the traditional road the wise goose laughed uproariously.
"Tell me, Biddy," chuckled the wise goose, "why does the hen cross the road?"
"Because she is not a goose to stand in the road and get run over," retorted the hen.
And ten minutes later, when the goose picked himself out of the mud and shook the gasoline out of his broken feathers, he was a sadder but wiser bird.



What a Settler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA
160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 80 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Building FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Government.
Satisfactory Markets for all Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.
Some of the best grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the
Revised Homestead Regulations
by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., and J. M. MacLachlan, Box 10, Watrous, So. Dakota. Authorized Government Agents.
Please say where you saw this advertisement.

The Kind She Liked.
It was just lighting his cigar before going forth into the darkness of the night.
"Do you like wax matches?" he asked.
"No," she replied. "I prefer the old-fashioned parlor match."
And a week later he had squandered half his savings on an engagement ring.

Her Delectable Song.
Mrs. Wrester had spent the day in running around with glib tongued agents who had eligible apartments to rent.
"Nothing but sharps and flats!" she sighed, as she gave up the search.—Chicago Tribune.

SINKS AND DRAINS A FREQUENT CAUSE OF TYPHOID

Purify These and You Will Be Safe from Contagion.

DISINFECTING THE ONLY PREVENTIVE.

Borax, a Simple, Safe and Sure Method.

How to keep our homes clean, sweet and free from germ influences is a question.
While there is no occasion for alarm, it is always well to be forewarned on the theory that "An Ounce of Prevention Is Better Than a Pound of Cure," and no ounce of prevention has yet been discovered that is more simple, more direct and more effective, yet harmless to the human system, than Borax.

Borax has been known and used for generations as a purifier and preventive against epidemic influences originating from uncleanly conditions resulting from unsanitary sinks and drains, and when used as a hot solution in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of hot water flushed through the offending locations, removes every trace of disease germs and renders the pipes clean and wholesome.

Borax in addition to its hygienic qualities, is a household necessity, and can be used for numberless domestic purposes. It softens the water, makes linen dazzling white, will cleanse every article in the kitchen or dining room and make it bright, will prevent moths, soften and whiten the skin, remove dandruff and cleanse the scalp, and for cleansing and sterilizing baby's milk bottle and nipple has no equal.

Borax, unlike every other cleanser and disinfectant, is absolutely harmless to the system, and is safe, simple, economical, and can be purchased at any druggist or grocery. A dainty book in colors, called the "Single Book," will be sent free to any Mother sending name and address of her baby and tops from two one-pound cartons of "20-Mule-Team" Borax, with 5c in stamps. Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.



MRS. MARSHALL FIELD.