

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of today is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Elixir remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

The Great Eastern, which made her maiden trip just half a century ago, was not a financial success until she became a cable repair vessel some years after.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

During That Trip.

Mississippi Valley Man (with enthusiasm)—Well, Mr. President, what do you think of our grand old river now?
The President (wiping his glasses and looking at it again)—It's bully. But don't you think the water might be improved a little by boiling it?—Chicago Tribune.

Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c

relieves tired or overworked eyes, stops eye aches, congested, inflamed or sore eyes. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Profit from the Garden.

The amateur gardener, whose love for flowers is often disproportionate to her means of buying the new sorts she covets, may often make her garden return a profit in cash, as well as in satisfaction.

Cannas are so popular that there is always a ready market for good, well-grown tubers, especially for the dark colors. By starting in with good stock, and keeping it true to name, or even by having good pump roots that are "mixed," one may often make advantageous sales to neighbors or to nearby seedsmen. They multiply quite rapidly, but the demand, at present, seems to keep pace with the increase.

The secret of success is to have the tubers sound and firm. And this is secured by giving them proper care through the winter. Pack them in sand in a dry, frost-proof cellar. They will keep firm and plump, affording customers ample proof of their intention to grow.

Dahlia, too, are in favor again, and are shown in some charming new colorings and forms. The same treatment applies to the care of these tubers through the winter.

Canna seeds are very hard to germinate, and, while stock may be raised that way, it is always doubtful how it will turn out. It may prove inferior, so the best way is to depend on the propagation of the roots.

Perfume manufacturers of Italy every year consume 1,800 tons of orange blossom, 920 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets and 15 tons of jonquils.

LOST \$300

Buying Medicine When Right Food Was Needed.

Money spent for "tonics" and "bracers" to relieve indigestion, while the poor old stomach is loaded with pastry and pork, is worse than losing a pocket-book containing the money.

If the money only is lost it's bad enough, but with lost health from wrong eating, it is hard to make the money back.

A Mich. young lady lost money on drugs but is thankful she found a way to get back her health by proper food. She writes:

"I had been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for six years and spent three hundred dollars for treatment in the attempt to get well. None of it did me any good.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts food, and the results were such that, if it cost a dollar a package, I would not be without it. My trouble had been caused by eating rich food such as pastry and pork.

"The most wonderful thing that ever happened to me, I am sure, was the change in my condition after I began to eat Grape-Nuts. I began to improve at once and the first week gained four pounds.

"I feel that I cannot express myself in terms that are worthy of the benefit Grape-Nuts has brought to me, and you are perfectly free to publish this letter if it will send some poor sufferer relief, such as has come to me."

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

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Iowa and the Tariff.

The tariff plank adopted at Des Moines for Republican campaign uses in Iowa concedes the impossibility of holding Iowa Republicans longer in line for monopoly taxation. It abandons the stand-pat attitude and promises to consider Republican objections to what it speaks of as excessive duties. In doing this it borrows the language of the Ohio tariff plank and makes additions under which next year or at some time subsequent to the Presidential election this year the Dingley rates of the present will be replaced by "such customs duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit," to the end that "adequate protection" may be given "without excessive duties."

Iowa Republicans to whom this is addressed are left by it to decide for themselves, not next year, but at once, what they themselves understand by excessive duties. For example, the latest reports on the subject published by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the Dingley tax collected on woolen goods, including common clothing, averages \$9.42 per cent ad valorem. This means that the buyer of woolen goods in Iowa has a tax of \$8.94 on the \$10 real value, "protecting" the price demanded from him. The word "excessive" is not now applied in collecting this tax, although it is more than twice the tax which protects the prices of wool, dairy products and meats more than five times that which protects the price of hides. The taxes now collected are authorized by the Dingley law, under which no tax which shuts out competition and prevents competing prices is regarded as excessive. When addressed to Iowa Republicans now the word challenges them to force an immediate answer to the question of its meaning. Will the men who seek their votes pledge themselves in writing to cut the taxes on clothing as low as the taxes on dairy products or hides?

This is what Iowa voters must decide this year. Next year they will have no more opportunity to decide than they have when the tax rate on clothing, as officially published after its collection, is not presented for their consideration as "excessive," but as legal, official and orthodox in its Republicanism.—St. Louis Republic.

Tariff Hocus Hocus.

One of the best arguments against any tariff bill ever made was that of Senator Beveridge in his reply to Senator Newlands, on January 7, 1908. Mr. Beveridge declared that Congress could not of itself find out the prices and make the classifications necessary as a condition precedent to framing a just tariff bill (see Record, p. 1565). Yet the people's representatives alone are authorized to frame such a bill. If they cannot frame a just tariff bill, why should they frame any at all? If the committee on ways and means cannot discover and correct the inequalities of the iron and steel schedule, the wool schedule, the cotton textile schedule, the wood schedule, the pottery schedule, and two or three others which do all the real damage, then popular government is a failure indeed.

This Beveridge bill is a snare and a delusion. It was conceived in sin and born in iniquity. Its object is to allow the trusts to continue to charge our own people not only the difference between the price of any article abroad and the price at home, but to sell steel rails and other products from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper abroad than at home. It will not fool anybody outside of Indiana, however. It is too Falstaffian, too gross and two palpable a fallacy.

Tariff Tax on Coal.

Every one has to use coal, so a tariff on coal affects every family directly or indirectly. Can any tax be more senseless than that on coal? True, it is only 67 cents a ton, but that is just enough to prevent competition and the coal combines can therefore add that much to their profit. Hon. William L. Douglas, when his term as governor of Massachusetts had expired, in a speech before the New York Reform Club, told why New England demanded free coal. "The duty of 67 cents a ton on bituminous coal," said Gov. Douglas, "clearly protects both the hard and soft coal trusts in New England territory. It costs only half as much to transport coal from Nova Scotia to Boston as from Virginia or Pennsylvania, even when the railroads give us a 'square deal.' With free access to Nova Scotia coal, the protected trusts would have to lower their prices or lose our orders. Free and cheap coal would be a great boon to the homes and factories in our cold climate. Nor do I think it would injure any section of the country—not even Pennsylvania. As I understand it, Canada has for years been ready to take her duty off coal when we take ours off. Upper and middle Canada are even more dependent upon Pennsylvania and other Central States for coal than are we of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts upon Canada. We export four or five times as much coal to Canada as we import from there. For the year 1904 we imported 1,373,000 tons of coal

and coke from Canada, and exported 6,643,000 tons to Canada. It is thus evident that even our protected coal trusts would share in the mutual benefits that would flow to these two mutually dependent countries from the mutual removal of these mutually obnoxious taxes on coal. Reciprocity would make brothers of these two neighbor countries. Why cannot we exchange products in a friendly way?"

Political Parties Necessary.

Some people think political parties are a hindrance to good government, and would have a free for all race for representatives and officials. But such a plan would lead to political chaos and principles would be lost sight of in the race for personal ambition and desire for the spoils of office. The national Democracy has always stood for principles rather than persons, for men die, or go astray after false political gods, but principles founded on the eternal truth of Democracy—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none" and "Home Rule"—live forever.

Party organizations are necessary under our system of Democratic-Republican government and however much we may admire or reverence those whom we regard as leaders, yet, after all, they are but fleeting shadows on the political pathway. No Democrat, however famous, must be allowed to stand in the way of party success, because without success the party of the people is helpless and worthless to the people. Sometimes we can gain by taking notice of what our friends, the enemy, are doing and thinking and thus it is well to note what former Governor Stokes, of New Jersey, has just told the Republicans of that State in his plea for real political parties. Speaking at Phillipsburg he said:

"It would be a sad day for this country if parties were destroyed and purely personal leadership substituted. A personal leadership often becomes selfish, because it aims to be popular rather than deliberative and right. It often becomes autocratic, because it leans upon itself rather than upon the party's support."

If Republicans can thus defend their party against the present tendency towards personal leadership, how much more should Democrats follow the same good example. The Republican party has always practiced, if not preached centralization which naturally begets autocracy. But Democrats preach and practice that the voice of the people must be heard and absolute submission to the majority, the only salvation of a Democratic-Republican form of government.

A Republican Bolt.

The Republicans are suffering from the ambition of some of their leaders and the evident intention of President Roosevelt to dictate the nomination of Secretary Taft as his successor, or himself, in case Taft is impossible, may result in a split in the party. Even in Ohio, where the convention was apparently unanimous for Taft, there is a rebellion. That stalwart Republican organ, the Toledo Blade, which has been faithful to the Republican party since its organization, leads in an open bolt against the Taft-Cox-Brown ticket. The Blade declares that the Taft managers have handed over the party organization to the corrupt Cox-Brown machine, and the Sandusky Register indorses the Blade's attack upon the State ticket.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft must have known that in making this combination with Boss Cox and allowing him to dictate the most important nominations for State officers, they were guilty of betraying the people for their own personal advantage, and it is decidedly refreshing to see that the honest organs of the party refuse to abide by it.

Such personal politics always leads to party disruption, and Ohio has too many independent voters to defeat such combinations even to the extent of defeating the men who have been guilty of it.

Corruption and Scandal.

The Federal office-holders in the Southern States are expected to turn out delegates to the Republican national convention with quickness and dispatch at the disposal of the administration. But somehow the old machine is squeaky and the plan does not work well. The negroes are opposed to President Roosevelt and his man Taft. The Lily-Whites are somewhat divided and there will be contesting delegations from nearly every Southern State. This offers a good chance for the Republican national committee to "fix things." The fact that any of those States have the same power in voting on contests as other States have, and that those members who are favored in the contests from their States will have to pass, in a judicial way, upon all the contests, will put their virtue to a test that most of them will be unable to withstand.

Corruption will rear its hideous head and with both factions trying to fix the committee to pass favorably on their side of the contests, there is almost a certainty of a scandal and perhaps a split that will tear the hide from the tough old elephant of the G. O. P.

ON EASTER MORNING.

Beautiful children, whose voices sweet
Echo the carol the bells repeat
All in the Easter morning,
Did ye know that before the sun so red
Had glimmered up from his downy bed
Loveliest carols were sung and said
Early on Easter morning?

Out where the willows are bending low,
Out where the mists drift to and fro,
All in the Easter morning,
Little brown birds in quiet nest,
Twittering low "neath mother's breast,
Say, "Spring is coming; let's sing our
best,"
Early on Easter morning.

Dainty fernets, in woody fold,
Safely hidden from wind and cold,
All in the Easter morning,
Lifting their blankets, peep to see
What kind of a place the world may be
And waken and rustle merrily
Early on Easter morning.

The clear little brook sings low and sweet,
Touching the pebbles with dainty feet,
All in the Easter morning,
"Spring is coming; I make the way
Green, where the flowers shall be some
day,"
Singing, I herald the sun's first ray
Early on Easter morning.

Beautiful ones, ere the sun was red
Loveliest carols were sung and said
All in the Easter morning,
The light mist shrouded the sleepy town,
But the birds and the ferns and the brook
Let brown
Sing in the gray, while the stars look
down,
Early on Easter morning.
—N. C. Waterman, in Youth's Companion.

Little Billy's Easter Hoard

All the children had a hoard of eggs hidden away for Easter—all but Billy. Billy was so small and fat that he could not climb on the hay mows to find the nests. Sue, Mary and Teddy were bigger, and the contest with them went gaily on. Easter morning their hoards would be brought forth from their hiding places, and the one who had the most eggs would be the best fellow.

Mother would give them some bits of bright calico and pieces of onion peel; the eggs would be wrapped in those and boiled, and when taken out of the water the onion ones would have beautiful yellow shells, and the ones wrapped in calico would have dainty flowers and patterns traced on them. Perhaps they might have some of those gorgeous purple and crimson dyes for certain high-class eggs. Anyway, there would be a brave showing.

Billy would probably have some given to him, but they would not be his own hoard, and the heart of Billy was heavy within him.

He stood on the barn floor dejectedly shelling the kernels off an ear of corn that had been dropped, and he could hear the shouts of the other children away off on the long mow in the wing.

Easter was very near—only a few days, and then—

"Cluck! Cluck!"
Billy looked around and saw a brown hen squeezing out through a hole in the flooring. She walked straight up to Billy and began picking up the kernels he had dropped.

"What you been doin' under ve floor, ol' Brown Hen?"
"Cluck! cluck!" said the Brown Hen, which meant, "Look for yourself."

Billy looked. Away under the dark floor he could see a nest, and he counted—"Two—five—free—eleven." Billy could not tell just how many, for his mathematical education was shaky.

"Is they yours?" whispered Billy.
"Cluck! cluck!" said the Brown Hen. "Don't tell the rest, and we'll go shares



BILLY GAVE ONE RAPTUROUS LOOK.

on this hoard, and I'll take care of them for us."

Then she crawled back under the boards and Billy ran in the house feeling that he, too, had a secret.

Not a word did Billy whisper. On Easter morning he, too, would bring forth his hoard, but he would leave some for the Brown Hen—oh, of course—because they were partners.

Easter came and the older children went after their hidden eggs. Billy followed in glee. How he would surprise them! His fat legs twinkled through the barnyard fence and up to the great door. He heard the Brown Hen clucking. She must be waiting to divide. He went in, but she was not in sight. He ducked his head down to the hole and peeped. She was not on the nest, and only a few broken shells lay about.

Tears welled up into Billy's blue eyes. The Brown Hen had not dealt fairly. Sobbing and stumbling, he went out the stable door, and ran plump into her.

"She was not alone. Chirping and peeping all around her was a troop of yellow, fuzzy balls. Billy took one rapturous look and then fled to Sister Mary, who was crawling from under a straw stack with her treasure.

"Look, Mary, look what me an' the Brown Hen done!" he called. "She's been takin' care of our eggs, an' they've all some chickens!"

HOME OF THE LILY.

Bermuda Flower Which Has a Place in Hearts of Americans.

The Bermuda Lily is one of the foreigners which has established a place in the hearts of the American people. Its pure white chalice is found not only in the



church and chapel, but in the homes of the people, rich and poor, on Easter morning; they carry their message of the resurrection to a life where the spirit will be freed from the flesh that trammels it. How fitting that they should come from the summer islands, where there is no winter; no falling of leaves!

As one sits in the air perfumed by the droppings from the lily bells the romantic story of the land of their nativity enriches their beauty. No thunder of cannon or long tale of war sullies the pages of the history of the Bermudas.

They were, to the best of our knowl-



EASTER LILIES IN THE BERMUDAS.

edge, discovered between 1515 and 1522 by a vessel commanded by a man named Bermudez. On board was a Spaniard who was the historian of this discovery. The vessel was on her way from Spain to Cuba. An attempt was made to land and leave some hogs, with a view to possible future needs, but, according to the record, a storm arose and the boat did not leave the vessel. This is the first time that any mention of the islands appears in history.

The terrible storms that frequented this group led the Spaniards to believe that the islands were peopled by devils and evil spirits, and they became known as Los Diabulos. Nor were these vexing, destructive winds and storms unknown to the English. In 1593 Captain May, an Englishman, was one of a party wrecked on the southern shores of the Bermudas. They remained five months in the islands, and after building a boat from the debris that grew there they were able to get away, reaching Cape Breton, from which place they sailed for England. This discovery of the beautiful islands was doubtless well known, but the spirit of adventure that was prevalent in those days attracted men to wider fields, and the Bermudas were overlooked.

About 1610 there appeared "A discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils, by Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and Captain Newport and divers others." It is claimed that this little book, having come into the possession of Shakespeare, provided the background for "The Tempest." Sir George Somers and his companions reached the islands in 1609 in a sinking vessel. The vessel was finally lodged between two rocks, and all escaped to the shore, which from that day has been an English possession.

The first sight of a lily-field transfixes one. Sitting in the low-swinging carriage, riding over roads smooth and noise-

THE EASTER EGG PUZZLE



Carefully cut out the rabbit and fold it so that it will exactly fill the hole in the egg. Pin the folded paper to the egg. The game is to see in how few folds you can make the paper fit the egg. The person who makes it fit in the smallest number of folds may be considered as winning the game.

Of course, any number of persons can play it, as the paper rabbit can be folded any number of times, but a record of the folds made by each must be kept, and to make the game interesting, no one should tell until all have tried how many folds he or she made. The record should be kept by an umpire.