HAD TO GIVE UP.

Suffered Agonies from Kidney Disorders Until Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

George W. Renoff, of 1953 North 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa., a man of good reputation and standing, writes: "Five years ago I was suffering so with my back and kidneys that I often had to lay off. The kidney secretions were unnatural, my legs and stomach were swollen, and I had no appetite. When doctors failed to help me I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and improved until my back was strong and my appetite returned. During the four years since I stopped using them I have enjoyed excellent health. The cure was permanent."

(Signed) George W. Renoff.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Warsaw a Milk Town.

The town of Warsaw may be called the milk producers' Eden, although the milk consumers' Eden it certainly is not. There is probably nowhere such a "milk town" as this. Restaurants are little frequented. On the other hand, the public frequent the various diaries in great numbers in order to chat with friends or read the newspapers; to the accompaniment of a black or white coee or a glass of cold or warm milk.

Retort Courteous.

Sandy McNab was boastful of his ancestors and of the noble connections of his family. A tourist who was spending a week in the village where Sandy lived met that individual driving a pig. "Hullo, Sandy," said the visitor. "Is this one of your noble relations?" "Na, na, sir," was Sandy's reply. "She's no relation at all, she's shust an acquaintance like yersel'."

Simple Cosmetic.

In the days of our grandmothers, the panacea for all complexion ills was the application of decoction made from soaking wild tansy in buttermilk, an extremely innocent and effective costmetic.

Found at Last.

Alston, Mich., March 13th.—(Special.)—After suffering for twenty years from Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles, and spending a fortune in doctors and medicines that brought him no relief, Mr. James Culet of this place has found a complete cure for all his aches, pains and weakness, in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Naturally Mr. Culet feels much elated over his cure and gives great credit to the remedy that gave him health.

"Yes," Mr. Culet says, "my rheumatism and Kidney Troubles are all gone and I feel like a new man. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Before I used them I spent a small fortune on doctors and one remedy and another. I cheerfully recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick kidneys. Healthy kidneys take all the uric acid—the cause of Rheumatism—out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

We have all heard of wolves in sheep's clothing, but the wolf at the door generally comes disguised as a bill collector.

Macaroni Wheat.

Salzer's strain of this Wheat is the kind which laughs at droughts and the elements and positively mocks Black Rust, that terrible scorch!

It's sure of yielding 80 bushels of finest Wheat the sun shines on per acre on good Ill., Ia., Mich., Wis., O., Pa., Mo., Neb. lands and 40 to 60 bushels on arid lands! No rust, no insects, no failure. Catalog tells all about it.

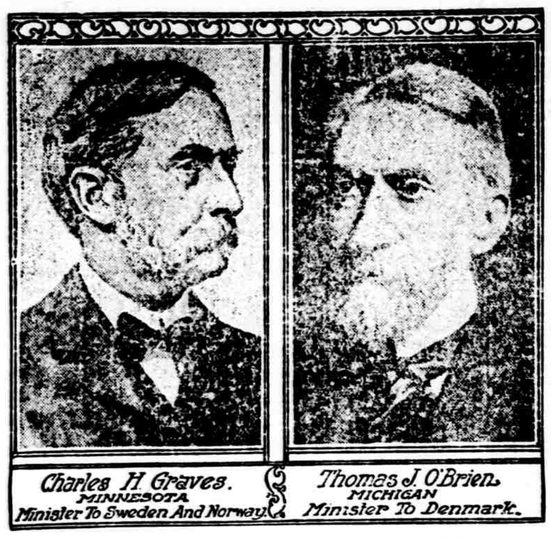
JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [W.N.U.]

It's too suggestive if the hangman walks with a swing.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in ¾-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

A fast friendship may be slow but sure.

TWO MEN NEW IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES



Charles H. Graves. MINNESOTA Minister To Sweden And Norway — Thomas J. O'Brien. MICHIGAN Minister To Denmark.

Charles H. Graves, appointed minister to Sweden and Norway by President Roosevelt, is a resident of Duluth, Minn. He is president of the Graves-Manley insurance agency, and president of the Duluth Telephone company. Mr. Graves succeeds W. W. Thomas of Maine, who has been minister at Stockholm since 1880, with the exception of the three years from 1894 to 1897.

Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Mich., the new minister to Denmark, is a lawyer, and for thirty years has been general counsel for the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad. He was the Republican candidate for Supreme Court judge in 1883, and has been a delegate to national conventions. Mr. O'Brien succeeds L. S. Swenson of Minnesota, who has represented the United States at Copenhagen since 1897.

SALARIES PAID HEADS OF NATIONS

Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey	$10,000,000
Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias	7,500,000
Wilhelm II., Kaiser of the German Empire	4,000,000
Victor Emanuel III., King of Italy	3,080,000
Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria-Hungary	2,775,000
Edward VII., King of Great Britain	2,300,000
Mutsuhito, Mikado of Japan	2,250,000
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1,400,000
Leopold II., King of Belgium	700,000
Christian IX., King of Denmark	700,000
Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway	700,000
Carlos I., King of Portugal	639,000
Georgios I., King of Greece	575,000
Wilhelmina Maria, Queen of the Netherlands	300,000
Prithvi Shamsher Jang, Maharajah of Nepal	250,000
Peter I., King of Servia	240,000
Carol I., King of Roumania	237,000
Emile Loubet, President of France	150,000
Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States	50,000
Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro	41,500
Francesco Alvez, President of Brazil	40,000
Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico	40,000
Robert Comptesse, President of Switzerland	35,000
Manuel Amador, President of Panama	10,000

DEATH CLAIMS A. M. PALMER.

Man Prominent in Theatrical World Succumbs to Apoplexy.

A. M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, who was stricken with apoplexy March 6, died next day in a hospital. He was 67 years old.

Albert Marsham Palmer was thirty-five years a manager of plays and players. In that time he rose from obscurity to national prominence, had fame and fortune also. A year ago he lost his fortune, went into bankruptcy, and his wife opened a milliner's store in New York.

A. M. Palmer was born in North Stonington, Conn., in 1838. He was graduated from the law department of the University of New York, but did not follow law. He appeared in the theatrical world about 1870.

For ten years beginning in 1872 he was manager of the Union Square theater, and afterward of Madison

The Late A. M. Palmer.

Square theater, and of Palmer's theater. He was a founder and for fourteen years president of the Actors' Fund of America, and one of the founders and vice president of the Players' club of this city. Lately he had been manager for Richard Mansfield.

When Bananas Were Unknown.

Nowadays when bananas are so numerous it is difficult to realize that even twenty years ago they were still practically unknown to most English people. Queen Victoria tasted her first banana in the great conservatory at the royal botanical gardens. The prince consort, the president of the society, was in the council room, and the queen, according to her custom, was awaiting his return when the banana was handed to her. The incident is chronicled in the story of the gardens.

Problem to Figure Out.

Here's a little problem for commuters to work out coming in town in the morning, or, if they don't finish it then, going out again at night. A Boston man wanted a ticket to Springfield and had only a $2 bill. It required $3 to get the ticket. He took the $2 bill to a pawnshop and pawned it for $1.50. On his way back to the depot he met a friend to whom he sold the pawn ticket for $1.50. That gave him $3. Now, who's out that dollar?—Boston Globe.

Motors for Postmen.

At a speech on the opening of the international motor exhibition, in London, Lord Stanley, the postmaster general, after stating that he had just signed a contract for motors for carrying the mails, said he hoped soon to see every postman making his rounds in a motor.

New Plea for Divorce.

Henry Hank Haberline, of Lincoln, Neb., has put in a new plea for divorce. He avers that he was hypnotized by the parson.

CORN MOST IMPORTANT CROP.

Already Enormous, the Product Could Easily Be Doubled.

In round numbers the farmers of the United States raise about 2,500,000 bushels of corn each year. The value of this crop usually exceeds $1,000,000,000. These figures are so enormous that in the abstract they almost surpass conception. The American corn crop is the most important crop that is grown. But in spite of the enormous figures which must be used in expressing the size of this crop, the agricultural department at Washington declares that it could be doubled without adding one acre to the present producing area and without any bothersome increase of time, money or labor to the farmer. This wonderful undertaking could be accomplished, as the department has proved, simply by using pedigreed corn for seed. The average yield last year was twenty-five bushels to the acre, but a large number of farmers who followed the guidance of science raised the yield on their farms to fifty and even 100 bushels to the acre.—Kansas City Journal.

"Civil War" Official Designation.

The senate has officially gone on record as preferring the words "civil war" to designate the prolonged struggle between the states. Those vigorous patriots who still insist on talking about "the rebellion" may well take notice. While the senate was considering the postoffice appropriation bill Mr. McComas proposed an amendment that will allow "soldiers of the war of the rebellion" a preference in the transfer of railway mail clerks to clerical service in the departments. "Make it soldiers of the civil war. It is more courteous," Senator Bacon of Georgia suggested. "That is entirely agreeable," replied Mr. McComas. "I should have drawn it that way at first," and the amendment as amended was forthwith adopted.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Citizen of the Freedom Days.

The brontosaurus, whose skeleton was recently placed in position in the Museum of Natural History, New York, flourished in this good, green earth 12,000,000 years ago—so the professors say—in the wild days of freedom, when state and county taxes were unknown; when the gas bill was an unformed dream in the dim coal caves and never a man was seen climbing to a six-story roof to sweep the horizon with a three-foot spyglass for the form and features of a ten-foot bailiff.—Atlanta Constitution.

Widow of Gen. Anderson Dead.

Mrs. Eliza Eavard Cluck Anderson, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, died recently in Washington, D. C. When the attack on Fort Sumter began Mrs. Anderson, then living in New York, distinguished herself by seeking out a faithful sergeant, who had been with her husband in Mexico, and in person escorting him through the enemy's country to the beseiged fortress, where he became the personal attendant of her husband.

Sheep Grazers Triumph.

As an outcome of a fight to keep Utah and Idaho sheepmen out of Wyoming, the Union Pacific has leased to a grazing association 2,000,000 acres in western Wyoming, which will be used for the winter grazing of 300,000 sheep.

Automobile Output.

It is estimated that the output of automobiles for the current year will be 20,000, of a total value of $30,000,000. Accessories made will reach $5,000,000.

ASSASSIN KEEPS HIS SECRET.

Slayer of Grand Duke Sergius Refuses to Reveal His Identity.

All the tremendous efforts of the Russian police have so far failed to establish the identity of the assassin of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was blown to pieces by a bomb at Moscow on Feb. 17. The young man, who was arrested immediately after the deed was committed, said: "I don't care what becomes of me, I completed my job." He acknowledged that he was a member of the committee of combat, known as the Terrorists, and that he had drawn by lot the privilege of serving Russia by "removing" the grand duke. In an affecting interview with the grand duke's widow a few days after the assassination he disavowed any personal feeling against his victim, sympathized with the widow in her affliction and persisted only in the statement that he had done the deed in the service of Russia. His name and antecedents are all unknown.

Portrait of Assassin.

DIDN'T KNOW CHIEF JUSTICE.

Venerable Jurist Not Classed as Distinguished Citizen.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court was on a visit to Maine some years ago and while there was entertained by "Joe" Manley, who died recently. Mr. Manley was held in great reverence by his fellow citizens all over Maine, and especially in Augusta, his home. He took Mr. Fuller for a drive about the place, but was forced by a pressing business engagement to leave his guest before the drive was finished. When Mr. Manley disappeared the driver turned to the judge, whom he did not know, and, drawing out a cigar, said: "I suppose you don't mind if I smoke. When we are driving Mr. Manley we never light up, because he's rather a distinguished citizen." Fuller repressed a laugh and told the driver to go ahead, which he did. Later the chief justice retailed the joke to Mr. Manley, who at the first opportunity told the driver a few things, winding up: "You miserable three-ply idiot that was the chief justice of the United States."

CUBA'S TRIBUTE TO MARTI.

Statue of the Cuban Patriot Just Unveiled at Havana.

Clock Will Run 2,000 Years.

Richard Strutt, a son of Lord Rayleigh, has invented a clock that will run for 2,000 years. The motive power is a small piece of gold leaf, which is electrified by means of a very small quantity of radium salt. The gold leaf bends away from the metal substance and keeps moving under this influence until it touches the side of the containing vessel. At the moment of contact it loses its electrical charge and then springs back and is again electrified, and the process is repeated. It is thought that a thoroughly reliable clock could be made with the use of radium salt for $1,000.

Rich City Business Blocks.

Many blocks in New York city contain $10,000,000 worth of property. In all America there are only three other cities that have a single block holding anything like this in value. These are Chicago, Philadelphia and Newark, N. J., each of which has a city block containing property valued at $8,000,000. Boston has a block whose destructible property is worth $7,000,000. San Francisco comes next with a block containing $6,000,000, and Pittsburg follows with its richest block worth $5,000,000.

Julia Ward Howe Has Faith.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe addressed the Religious Education association recently. In the course of her remarks she said: "Mr. President and Good Friends: I desire to say that I have no fears regarding the dissolution of the church; unsectarian; founded upon vital religion; the true church of God. Brethren, so long as there is a woman of us left we shall have a church to which to guide your infant footsteps, an altar on which to offer our prayers with yours."

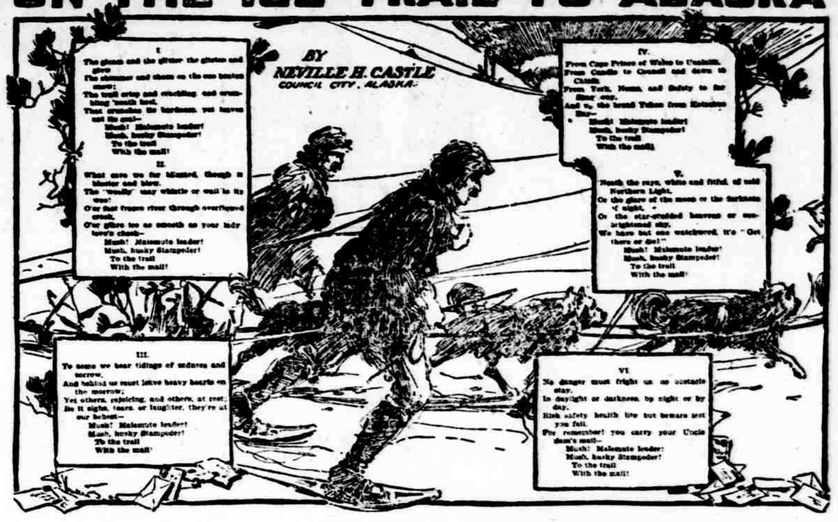
Latest Parisian Fad.

Curdled milk, of a peculiar kind, after a Bulgarian recipe and called "yaghurt," is now a Parisian fad and is believed to be a remedy against growing old. A London correspondent who has tried it says he would prefer to die young.

Study Universal Language.

In France the government is encouraging the study of the universal language, Esperanto, and has authorized the officers of the active army to join a society founded for its propagation.

ON THE ICE TRAIL TO ALASKA



COLLECTION OF TINY VIOLINS

Too Small to Make Music, Yet They Are Not Toys.

Something curious in the way of miniature violins is to be seen in a violin-maker's shop on North Ninth street, says the Philadelphia Record, though the collection is of no practical utility, the instruments being far too small to be used in producing music. They are interesting chiefly as showing what patience and skill were brought to their making.

There are six of them, each with a bow. The largest violin is not over two and a half inches long in the body, while the smallest hardly exceeds an inch in length. Each of them, however, is perfect, with keys which turn, a bridge, sound holes in the belly, a sound post and a tail piece. Each of them has strings and it is possible to tune them, but the notes they give out are so high in the scale as to be far away from what might properly be termed musical sounds. The bows are as complete as the violins, with real horsehair, a screw to tighten them and all else to be found on the practical bow.

The collection is displayed in a little wallcase with a glass front, about a foot square. It came from Germany, where the violins were made, and its owner does not know why the instruments were constructed unless to show what the workman could do. He says it would be more trouble to make one of them than two violins of the ordinary size.

His Diamond Vanished.

Stocksby came home to dinner looking glum. When his wife asked him the reason he said:

"I had a diamond star scarfpin when I went out this morning, didn't I? Don't see it now, do you?

"Well, a fellow has been calling on me for a week about a scheme in my line of business that seemed pretty good. He never sat down, but walked about as he unfolded his plans. Nervous sort of chap. Occasionally he stopped and picked a bit of lint off my coat, or peeled one of your precious hairs off my collar. He seemed to see a bit of thread on me half way across the room. You find plenty of men who have a habit of picking at your clothes like that, and I paid no attention to him, although it made me nervous.

"This morning he buttonholed me on the street close to the office. Could not come in, he said, feeling around my collar for bits of household material I had brought from home. Would call again. It was not until an hour later that I discovered my diamond pin was missing. Oh, I was easy for that fellow."

Dwellers by the Pole.

According to the census of October 1901, there were 11,893 inhabitants in Greenland, an increase of 1,377 since 1890. This increase includes 441 Eskimos discovered by Capt. Holm in 1894; the actual increase was therefore 936, or 8.9 per cent. The European population of Greenland in 1901 was 272; in 1890 it was 309. The largest villages are Sukkertoppen, with 382, and Julianshaab, with 393 inhabitants. The East Greenlanders are of pure Eskimo blood. The remainder of the population is greatly mixed. The birth and death rates vary greatly from year to year.

Consumption claims 31 per cent in the north and 28 per cent in the south. About 13 per cent of the deaths are from accidental causes, chiefly drowning. In 1901 about 84 per cent of the population sustained themselves by seal catching, fishing and hunting. The remainder are conected with the administration missions and trades.

TRAINING OF FRENCH CHILD.

English Writer Points Out Differences in Home Life.

Let me take Felice Boulanger (which isn't her name) as a typical French child of my experience, gained after nearly three years' residence in France.

She is one of five children ranging in age from her brother of 16 to the youngest girl of 6. Felice has a skin like the sheen of a pearl, (which is marvelous considering the amount of indigestible food she bolts five times a day); big, deer-like eyes, long lashed; daintily shaped but seldom clean hands; a thin, rasping, and petulant voice even in her merriest mood, and a physique like that of a starved and homeless cat—narrow chested, spider legged, and staminaless generally. Yet she seems full of vitality—nervous, irritable vitality—eats as much food as an English navvy, and certainly has, as my American lady friend says, "heaps of sense." But to see the child eating is painful, though interesting in a way.

An English girl of 11 years of age, like Felice, would be sent to bed at, say, 9 o'clock. Felice and her type and her younger sisters sit down to dinner at 6:30 p. m. and stay up until 11 or later, listening to the conversation of their elders.—Louis Becke in the London Mail.

Particular About the Color.

A clerk from a well known law firm went into a down town drug store the other day and said:

"Can you let me have a piece of ribbon, such as you tie around cologne bottles? You see, there's a rice old lady in our office who has just made her will and we want to tie it up in style."

"I thought lawyers used red tape," said the druggist.

"Oh, red wouldn't do at all in this case," said the lawyer's clerk gravely. "Haven't you heliotrope or perhaps mauve?"

In a few moments the ribbon was brought forth and the young lawyer went away satisfied.—New York Sun.

Russell Sage Leaves Old Home.

At last Russell Sage has been driven to abandon his old home in Fifth avenue, New York. An advertisement has appeared offering a long lease of the place. Mr. Sage has been induced to leave largely because business places are taking possession of that part of Fifth avenue, and his decision to move marks a victory for Mrs. Sage. For a number of years she has been trying to persuade her husband to let the place go. For a time Mr. Sage was obdurate, but finally consented to move temporarily farther up the avenue. Up to the present time, however, the aged capitalist persisted in his intention some day to return to his former home.

NEITHER FISH NOR BIRD.

Jed Brooks Finally Found Proper Definition of Osteopath.

The following story comes from York Harbor, Me.:

"Say, yer know thet litterrary chap thet hed the Furness cottage up on the hill two years ago last summer—Mark Twain, I b'lieve they called 'im. Gee! ye'd never think ter look at 'im thet he could write books!

"Wal, he uster come over ter my house an' set fer hours to a time while I spun yarns an' told 'im abaout York folks an' things. Seemed ter be reel socible like—liked to ter smoke an' talk, an' joke with an' old fool like me.

"Wal, one day he comes ter me lookin' kind o' worried like, an' his hair was all ruffled up like he'd been aout in a stiff nor'easter, an' he sez: 'Cap't Brooks, can you tell me if there is an osteopath at the harbor?' 'Wel,' sez I, 'the' mebbe, but I ain't never ketched one on 'em, an' I've been fishin' here nigh onter forty years.' He looked at me kind o' queer, an' then sed he guessed he'd go up ter the drug store an' enquire.

"Wal, I went home an' told the old woman abaout it, an' she sez: 'You big fool, Jed Brooks, 'tain't no fish, 'tis a bird.' So then I went inter the best room an' took doown the cyclopedium my boy Steve had when he was ter Harvard college, an' I'll be durned if it want no fish at all, nor no bird, either, but a new-fangled kind of a doctor!'"—Harper's Weekly.

How Fireman Takes Whisky.

At a fire a few nights ago a half frozen reporter asked a battalion chief to take a drink to warm him up.

"I will have some whisky," replied the fireman, "but I won't drink it."

The reporter led the way to the back room of a saloon and ordered whisky. The fireman never made an attempt to raise his glass to his lips.

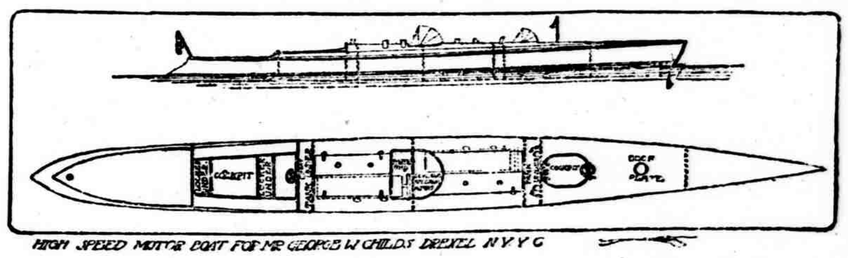
"I'll hold my coat collar back and you pour that down the back of my neck," he said. "It soaks into my flannels and does me more good than if I was to put it in my stomach, and it's a heap sight less dangerous."

"Oh, this isn't a new wrinkle," said the fire chief. "Some firemen pour whisky down the back of their necks and some put it in their rubber boots. Both ways are good, but I like mine on my back. It's an old trick of firemen when they get very cold. Of course, all firemen don't take their whisky this way. It would be a good thing if they did.—New York Sun.

Remarkable "Sam" Young.

"One of the most remarkable men that ever lived in Columbia," said Col. J. S. Dorsey the other day, "was Sam Young, who was a lawyer here for twelve or fifteen years before the war. He was not only a good lawyer, but one of the best actors I ever saw on the stage. He was a fine shoemaker, the best cigar-maker I ever saw and could play a violin as well as the old masters. He could make the most effective temperance speech and then a few hours afterward could be drunker than any other man in Columbia. He made an ideal prayer meeting leader and could beat every one else in a poker game. He was the most accomplished man I ever knew."—Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

LAUNCH TO SHOW SPEED OF TWENTY-SIX MILES AN HOUR



Mr. George W. Childs Drexel placed a contract for a high speed launch of the twin screw type. She will be equipped with two Speedway gasolene engines, each having six cylinders six and one-half inches in diameter by eight inches stroke. The speed guaranteed is twenty-six mils an hour.

The boat will be 62 feet over all. Her stem has a moderate rake forward, and the stern, which is of the torpedo plan, has nearly the same rake. There will be a good freeboard, with little sheer, and there is some depth to the forefoot, the keel running down to its deepest point forward of amidships and then rising easily to a flat surface at the propellors. The forward deck line is moderately full, with turtle back finishing at the sides.

There will be three cockpits, the forward one for the helmsman, the middle one for the motor and engineer and that aft for passengers. Detachable spray hoods will be arranged for the cockpits. The materials of construction will be of the best throughout. The planking will be double. The inner skin is to be of white cedar, and the outer planking of teak. The plank-sheers and deck are to be of mahogany.

MANY MESSAGES AT ONCE.

Alternating Current Allows Duplicates Over Same Wire.

The invention of new methods for sending a number of messages simultaneously over the same wire continues, and one of the most recent of these is due to Prof. Mercadier of the French High School for post and telegraph. In this method an alternating current is employed whose frequency depends upon a tuning fork having a certain definite number of vibrations. The current of such an interrupted circuit can be broken by an ordinary key, and signals transmitted over the line wire by an induction transmitter. On the line at the distant station are a number of so-called monotelephones, which respond to current of one frequency, and are tuned to the forks in the circuits at the sending station.

Thus each particular circuit has its own telephone, which is connected by tubes with the ears of the receiving operators and responds to the signals made at the sending station. In all, twelve transmission circuits are provided, so that twenty-four messages can be sent over the line simultaneously. A double line, or metallic circuit, is required, but otherwise the apparatus is comparatively simple, and involves merely the adjustment of the tuning forks and suitable condensers and inductance coils.—Week's Progress.

Lew Field's Latest.

Here is Lew Field's latest scholastic story about his young son, Joseph:

"The other morning Joseph's school teacher asked if any boy in the class could speak a sentence containing the word 'foregoing.' Joseph promptly raised his hand, indicating that he was ready with the sentence.

"Well, go ahead, Joseph," said the teacher.

"'Last Saturday afternoon I went to papa's theater to see "It Happened in Nordland." Uncle Charley Fields was standing at the door. Three newspaper men came up and shook hands with him. Then they all walked away, and pretty soon I saw the four going into the Dunsmore Cafe.'"—New York World.

FRESH SALT WATER ICE.

Exposure to the Sun Makes Iceberg's Surface Fresh.

It is often asserted by mariners that the apex of the larger icebergs are entirely free from saline matter and that this is conclusive evidence that the berg originally forms on dry land, proving the existence of a great continent around the poles.

It may not be generally known, however, says the English Fish Trades Gazette, that salt water ice if exposed to heat—to the summer sun — is thereby freed from salt.

Dr. Hamer quotes the experience of Arctic explorers—Nansen and the duke of Abruzzi—who describe the mineral salts of sea water as being separated out like hoar frost upon the surface when the temperatures of from 30 degrees to 40 degrees cent are recorded, and who note the almost complete freedom from saline taste of the water obtained from projecting ice shafts "which have been exposed to the rays of the sun during a summer, and are thus freed from the greater part of their salt."

FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE THOUGHTFUL.

A Tribute to Weather Conditions In Western Canada.

During the early portion of February, of this year, the middle and Western States suffered severely with the intense cold and winter's storms. Trains were delayed, cattle suffered, and there was much general hardship. While this was the case, throughout Western Canada, now attracting so much attention, the weather was perfect.

One correspondent writes, "We are enjoying most beautiful weather, the gentlemen are going to church without top coats, while the ladies require no heavier outer clothing than that afforded by light jackets. In contrast with this it is interesting to read in a St. Paul paper of 13th February the following, in double head lines, and large bold-faced type:

"WARM WAVE NEAR ARCTIC ZONE."

"CALGARY MUCH WARMER THAN ST. PAUL."

"Balmy Breezes are Blowing in Northwestern Canada While People are Freezing to Death in Texas and Other Southern States."

WARM IN CANADA; FREEZING IN TEXAS.

St. Paul	24
Omaha	16
St. Joseph	16
Fort Worth, Tex.	Zero
Burlington	7
Moorhead	18
Duluth	6
Havre, Mont.	18
Williston, N. D.	18
Miles City, Mont.	2
Medicine Hat, Can.	Zero
Calgary, Can.	24
Edmonton, Can.	20
Leadville, Colo.	32

During the month of January of this year the number of settlers who went to Canada was greater than any previous January. The movement northward is increasing wonderfully.

The vacant lands of Western Canada are rapidly filling with an excellent class of people. The Government Agents located at different points in the States, whose duty it is to direct settlers, are busier than ever. They have arranged for special excursions during the months of March and April, and will be pleased to give intending settlers any desired information.

The virtue of a religion does not depend on its vagaries.

COMMISSIONER GARFIELD'S REPORT ON BEEF INDUSTRY.

The report of Commissioner Garfield on the beef industry has at last been published. It must be somewhat of a surprise to those who have been indulging in wholesale adverse criticism upon the methods of the Chicago packers, as it discloses facts and figures which clearly show that the great food producers have been innocent of the serious offenses with which they have been charged. They have been for a long time accused by newspapers all over the country of extortionate prices demanded, and obtained, of depression of values of cattle at the various stockyards where their business is conducted, of enormous profits wholly disproportionate to the capital employed, and, in general, of so carrying on their business that the public, under an organized system of spoliation, were being robbed for their exclusive benefit.

We find now, however, that not a single one of these charges has been sustained but, on the contrary, that rigid and searching investigation, officially made, has resulted in complete acquittal.

Instead of extortion it is shown that no industry can be found where so narrow a margin of profit prevails—the actual records and original entries, to which the commissioner had free access, showing that the highest net profit any of the packers made on their sales of beef was two and three-tenths per cent in 1902 and in one instance that the profit realized in 1904 was one and eight-tenths per cent.

The variations in the market prices for cattle are exhaustively treated and no evidence of any kind was discovered, or even hinted at, tending to show that values of cattle are in the slightest degree improperly affected or controlled by packers at any of the chief centers of the industry.

On the whole, the report completely dissipates the prevalent idea that great fortunes are being amassed by illegal and improper methods employed by western packers, showing that notwithstanding the high prices for beef prevailing in 1902 the business was less remunerative than in years characterized by normal values, both for cattle and product. He says "that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. In fact, during the months when the prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered. It was not possible to advance the prices of beef in full proportion to the great advance in the prices of cattle at that time."

After all that has been written reflecting upon the great business interest engaged in the marketing and distribution of the product of one of the greatest of our national industries, it is gratifying to all fair minded people that the prejudiced attacks upon it have failed of verification; and the great western packers may be congratulated for having passed through such a searching and thorough official investigation unsmirched. The results of this investigation, based as it is upon exhaustive data, officially obtained and verified by United States government experts, must be accepted without hesitation, as the investigation was made under circumstances that guaranteed complete accuracy with a possible disposition indeed, to arrive at entirely different results.

We know what we are—but we know not where the slip-up may be.

Always turn off the gas. Otherwise the blow may be death.

Think long and think short.

Too many so-called beauties turn out to be optical illusions.

Blessed is he who puts a line of wisdom in a line of type.

There would be no debtors if promises were legal tender.

Some men have sorrow fever twelve months in the year.

Beauty is not always skin deep. It is often painted on the outside.