CARLISLE MERCURY
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CARLISLE, - - KENTUCKY

NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That Are Making History—Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Globe and Given in a Few Lines.

Washington

Execution on the gallows annuls a criminal's life insurance policies, according to a Supreme court decision holding that the four infant children of James S. McCue, once mayor of Charlotteville, Va., who was executed in 1905 for wife murder, were not entitled to $15,000 insurance money from the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee.

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The Supreme court of the United States declined to annul as unconstitutional the initiative and referendum method of legislation in the states. It decided that it has no jurisdiction over the form of government in the states, that being a political question for congress to deal with.

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President Taft sent to the senate the report of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation commission and in the message accompanying it the president expresses the hope that the disability bill recommended by the commission will become a law.

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As the first disciplinary measure of the United States toward Columbia for the letter written to the state department by its minister, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, President Taft has directed Secretary of State Knox to strike Colombia from the itinerary of his trip through Central America.

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Declaring that to give Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin a clear right to his seat, is "to notify the world that we are careless as to to whether seats in this body are to be bought and sold as so much merchandise to the man with the largest purse," five senators presented a minority report in the United States senate against Stephenson and brought squarely before that body the issue of his re-election.

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President Taft has nominated Julius M. Mayer of New York city as judge of the United States district court for southern New York and Ferdinand A. Geiger of Milwaukee, to be judge of the eastern district of Wisconsin.

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Investigation of the war department as an outgrowth of the differences between the secretary of war and General Wood and former Adjutant General Ainsworth, which culminated in the latter's retirement after a threatened court-martial, practically is assured.

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Domestic

Mrs. Sarah Keene, the "mystery lady" of the Philadelphia hospital, is dead of old age, after sixty-one years passed in that institution. She was taken to the hospital in 1861 suffering from smallpox. She was cured, but lost her memory.

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Patrolman Storgan of the New York police force picked up a sputtering, blackened coffee pot in Avenue B. He scooped up a hatful of snow and packed it down tight over a fuse afire inside. Then he carried the pot gingerly to his precinct headquarters, where the experts diagnosed it as one of the most dangerous dynamite bombs that have been found in many months.

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Under two ordinances passed by the city commission, poolrooms, bucket shops, slot machines and all other forms of gambling will be tabooed at Salt Lake City after March 1.

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Demands for a general wage increase of 15 per cent. were formulated at the biennial convention of the Order of Railway Station Agents in New York.

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The Mount Vernon Antifee association, organized to fight the practice of charging admission to the home and tomb of Washington, has appealed to the interstate commerce commission for a reduction in the electric railway fare between Washington and Mount Vernon.

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Bessie Green, a mulatto, aged twenty-three, was arrested in New York city, charged with attempting to blackmail Francis R. Arnold, father of Dorothy Arnold, who mysteriously disappeared from her home more than a year ago.

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Three negroes were shot on the steps of the circuit court room at Shelbyville, Tenn., by a mob that had heard preliminary proceedings against them for the murder of S. W. Everson, a railroad detective. One was killed and another is near death.

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The price of lead has declined four-tenths of a cent a pound since the Underwood steel tariff revision bill passed the house, according to statements of lead producers, who appeared before the senate finance committee at Washington.

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After attempting to blow up the home of Florence Tinsley at Bowling Green, Ky., with dynamite, it is alleged, Marion Crockett attacked George Williams, a caller, and cut Williams' throat. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive.

With the city of Shreveport, La., in festive attire and the streets thronged by merrymakers enjoying the last day of Mardi Gras, a cyclone swept over the western edge of the city, killing eight persons and injuring forty or more. All of the dead are negroes, except a baby.

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The federal grand jury at Chicago indicted three of the New York Central lines, two of their officials, three theatrical agencies, and two theatrical managers, charging them with rebating. The specific charge is that the railroads paid back 25 per cent of the cost of transporting the burlesque troupes in the form of advertising, for which excessive rates were paid.

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Col. Theodore Roosevelt delivered a characteristic and stirring address before the members of the Ohio constitutional convention in the state house at Columbus. He set forth in detail his revised progressive policies, but, to the disappointment of many of his hearers, he himself did not say whether or not he would accept the Republican nomination for president if it were offered him.

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Four trainmen were killed and the Hoosac tunnel, near North Adams, Mass., choked with burning debris is the result of a collision of a Boston & Maine passenger express train and a string of freight cars.

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Rex Wallace of St. Paul shot and killed his father, H. W. Wallace, a prominent banker at Drayton, N. D., seriously wounded his brother-in-law and then killed himself. Wallace's act is said to have followed the father's refusal to give him twenty-five thousand dollars.

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The Missouri Democratic state convention at Joplin elected eight delegates at large to the Baltimore convention, each with half a vote. The delegation was instructed to vote for Champ Clark for president on every ballot.

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White Lake villa, a fine summer resort, near Muskegon, Mich., was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The damage was $10,000.

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Robbers blew open the safe of the Austell bank at Austell, Ga., and escaped with about $2,500 in cash and valuable papers.

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Fire in the main building of St. Alban's Military academy at Knoxville, Ill., caused about $10,000 damage.

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The postmaster general has promulgated an order at Washington, signed by the president, permitting exchanges between city letter carriers and rural letter carriers, provided the rural carriers pass the examination required for appointment to the position of city carrier.

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W. H. Kennard of Appleton, Wis., Forest county abstractor, was sentenced on a plea of guilty to Waupun prison for five years for forgery.

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Settlement of the Springfield, Ill., claims in the graft cases will be effected next week. It is said former municipal employes will pay the claims, totaling $20,000.

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Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn, N. Y., of race track legislation fame, who was arrested charged with conspiracy to gain control of the $500,000 estate of Samuel E. Hastlett, an aged recluse, occupant of Brooklyn's "House of Mystery," through a power of attorney which Haslett is alleged to have repudiated, was released on $3,000 bail after pleading "not guilty" to the charge.

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Edward L. Brown, who conducted banks at Paige, Elkhart and Ellinger, recently involved in bankruptcy proceedings, is under arrest at Houston, Tex., on the charge that as president of the Paige State bank he substituted questionable papers for $19,000 in good securities placed to secure a loan.

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Foreign

The London Pall Mall Gazette in a special article declares that an agitation hostile to the United States is taking place in Japan and that Japan and China soon will unite to resent the exclusion of Orientals from America.

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Many persons and thousands of cattle have perished in Portugal's floods. The damage is $10,000.

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The Russian cabinet has prepared for submission to the douma a bill calling for an appropriation of $275,000 for the extension of the growth of cotton in Turkestan and the replacing of American agricultural machinery with implements made in Russia or other countries.

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Sporting

Clarence Ferns of Kansas City knocked out Dave Deshler of Boston in the ninth round of a scheduled ten round fight before the Grand Avenue athletic club at Kansas City.

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Johnny Coulon of Chicago is still the bantamweight king. The champion successfully defended his title against Frankie Burns of Jersey City in a hard-fought twenty-round battle before the West Side Athletic club in New Orleans.

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Personal

E. G. Dunn, former secretary of the Iowa Farmers and Grain Dealers association, announced his candidacy for governor on the Democratic ticket.

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The auditor of public accounts at Springfield, Ill., issued a permit to C. R. Belling, James Harper and George F. Eisaler to organize the State bank of Oak Park, with a capital stock of $100,000.

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William Penn Nixon long prominent in Chicago as editor of the Inter Ocean, at one time collector of the port and in the years of his activity a power in politics, is dead at his home in Chicago, from heart trouble at the age of 79 years.

WON'T TALK ON NEW PRISON BILL

WHEN ASKED IF HE WOULD SIGN BILL GOVERNOR MAINTAINED STRICT SILENCE.

NOT OBJECTIONABLE TO HIM

Capital Gossip Says Executive Overestimated Strength of His Friends, Representatives Brown and McCutcheon.

Frankfort.—While Governor McCreary has maintained silence relative to what brought about his change on the prison bill, there is a story going the rounds here to the effect that he was influenced in declaring for a bipartisan measure originally by the fear that Eli Brown and Harvey McCutchen would be able to land the Republican members of the general assembly on any other proposition. He, it is said, made the mistake of overestimating the strength of Brown and McCutchen, present prison commissioners, and when they issued their letter explaining that they had decided to keep hands off in the future, and make no effort to influence the legislators one way or the other, Governor McCreary was content to let the house pass a partisan bill, taking the position that he was powerless to dictate legislation, and that he had every confidence in the members of the general assembly to do what they believed to be for the best interests of the state.

When seen by a newspaper representative, and asked if he would sign the bill if it passes the senate, the governor replied:

See No Objection in Bill.

"Did you ever ask that question of a governor before?" he inquired of his interlocutor. The latter replied that he had not had much experience in dealing with governors, whereupon Governor McCreary ventured the opinion that had he asked the question it would not have been answered.

"All that you can say for me is that the bill that passed the house today is not objectionable to me," he said.

Henry Schoberth, of Woodford county, who was defeated in that fight by Claude B. Terrell, of Trimble county, was supported by the present prison commissioners, and it is believed by some that Governor McCreary feared the Schoberth followers in the house would combine with the Republican members of that body to defeat any measure looking to the unseating of Brown and McCutchen.

SOMERSET IS BOOMING.

Somerset.—Somerset has taken on another boom since the announcement that the Q. & C. railroad would begin at once changing engine crews at this place. The change affects several hundred men, who will move here at once. The United Water, Light and Traction company has announced that the car line would be extended at once to the Q. & C. shops in order to carry the men to their work. The line now runs within a half mile of the shops. The company also inaugurated an all-night car service. Already houses are in demand, and the rent sign which has been up for several years is now down and the houses are fast filling up.

BALD EAGLE KILLED.

Lancaster.—John Simpson, of Judson, this county, killed a bald eagle which weighed fourteen pounds and measured seven and one-half feet from tip to tip. The eagle's feet had an expansion of six inches, the claws measuring two and one-half inches. The eagle was game to its last, ferociously fighting a dog that charged it as it was brought to earth.

CONTRACT FOR EXTENSION.

Whitesburg.—The contract has been awarded for the Yount's Fork of Boone branch of the Lexington & Eastern in the Boone's Fork coal field. It will be six miles long. Along the route are veins seven to eleven feet in thickness of first-class coking coal, while there are virgin forests of hardwood. In the main Boone's Fork field there will be at least four branches of the L. & E.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mt. Sterling.—Henry Meyers, formerly of this city, and his father and brother are in jail at Summersville, charged with the murder of French Hambrick at Richwood, W. Va., a few days ago. It is alleged that the three men assaulted Hambrick as he was coming home from a lodge meeting and stabbed him to death before assistance could reach him. Hambrick was a prominent business man and there are fears that there may be a lynching bee.

HARDING TO HAVE PAPER.

Paducah.—Mayor C. L. Starks, of Hardin, a thriving village in Calloway county, was in Paducah arranging to buy a newspaper plant. He said a weekly paper would be published at Hardin as soon as the plant can be installed. The editor has not been selected. A new town hall has just been completed there. The new paper will give Calloway county three weekly publications, the other two being the Leader and News, both published at Murray, the county seat.

NERVY PADUCAH BURGLAR.

Paducah.—Awakened by a touch on the shoulder, Mrs. J. F. Hart discovered an unknown man leaning over her bed. Before she realized the situation the stranger said: "Be quiet and don't move or it will be the worst thing that ever happened to you. I can not get into the dresser drawer. Where is the key?"

Mrs. Hart informed him that it was on the dresser. After fumbling for several minutes he failed to find it, and then forced her to get out of bed

SCHOBERTH FOR CONGRESS.

Frankfort.—Harry A. Schoberth of Woodford, the present representative from that county, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress in this district against Campbell Cantrill and will begin at once an active canvass of the district.

The announcement followed a meeting of politicians held here recently, in which Desha Breckinridge of Lexington, J. N. Camden of Versailles, Gen. [illegible] of Frankfort and others representing every county in this district participated.

It had been rumored some weeks ago that at the proper time a candidate would be announced against Mr. Cantrill and it was believed by many at that time that Mr. Schoberth would be the man selected to make the race, as he is popular in his home county and a good speaker.

There are eight counties in this district, in which primaries will be held to decide who shall be the nominee. This will give both candidates time to make speeches in every county in the district.

Mr. Schoberth was the contending candidate for speaker of the house in the Democratic caucus the first of the present legislative session, but was defeated by Rep. Claude Terrell of Trimble.

LIQUOR SOLD ILLEGALLY.

Georgetown.—Ed Luke, a former saloonkeeper here was fined $100 and costs in Scott circuit court on the charge of selling liquor in a local option territory. The case was on appeal from the lower court, where he was given a like fine besides a jail sentence of forty days. When Luke's soft drink establishment was raided, last July, three barrels of whisky were found.

SENSATION IN COURT.

Georgetown.—In the circuit court here something of a sensation was caused when Attorneys L. F. Sinclair and James F. Ashe, representing the accused, filed a petition asking the removal of Judge R. L. Stout from the bench in the trial of City Treasurer John White, charged with assault on Editor Thomason of the Georgetown News.

GATIFF BROUGHT BACK.

Mt. Vernon.—Sheriff Nicely and County Attorney Lewis have returned from New Mexico, bringing Moses Gatiff, charged with having killed Robert Rigsby in this county in 1904. Gatiff immediately fled after the killing and wandered through the West for seven years, finally surrendering to Albuquerque, N. M., authorities.

EIGHT HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Lexington.—A dynamite explosion occurred at the Stone Construction company's rock quarry at Viley Station, about three miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort pike, injuring four men, three white and one colored.

BOILER EXPLOSION. MAN HURT.

Mayfield.—Flues in the boiler at the tobacco rehandling house of R. F. Wright, in West Mayfield, exploded and injured the fireman, John Mitchell, so seriously that he will hardly recover. He was scaled from head to foot. The explosion was caused by cold water being turned in the boiler while the flues were read hot.

KY. TO PENSION CONFEDERATES.

Frankfort.—Pensions of $10 a month for indigent and infirm confederate soldiers in Kentucky are provided for in a bill which unanimously passed the state senate. Widows of soldiers to whom they were married later than 1880 are barred. The measure now will go to the house.

HENDERSON STRIKES WATER.

Henderson.—Water was struck at a depth of 125 feet in a test well sunk by the direction of the filter committee of the city council in its quest for pure water. The test well is located in Atkinson Park, near the water-works pumping station. Mayor Thompson says that after it is tested, if it proves all right for general use, several of these wells will be driven, and this water used instead of the river water.

BIGAMY CHARGE FALLS FLAT.

Fairmont.—Lena Saathoff, accused of bigamy, arrested on information of husband No. 1, who claims that after they were married at Oakland in 1903, the woman in 1911 eloped with George Saathoff and was illegally married to him, was released.

Mayfield.—The residence of Arthur C. Price, near Pryorsville, was destroyed by fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The family barely escaped.

MULE EXECUTED FOR KICKING.

Lexington.—The death penalty is the punishment which Humane Officer R. L. Kern has decided to mete out to the 11-year-old mule which kicked and seriously injured Thomas Sloan, the 14-year-old son of Patrolman Frank Sloan. The mule was brought here to be sold or traded and kicked at everyone who came near it. Humane Officer Smith bought the mule for $2 when he had the death penalty inflicted. The animal was immediately killed.

KILLED BY DEAD LIMB.

Madisonville.—Failing to hear the cries of warning, Finnis Stanley, aged 17, living near Hanson, was pinned to the earth by the falling of a dead limb and died in a few moments.

Horse Cave.—Jo Barbour, whose home is near Green River, killed a jackfish that weighed 33 pounds and was 18 inches long. He "gigged" it and while taking it from the water he put his hand in its mouth, the member being badly bitten.

ROBERT CAMPBELL DIES.

McMechen.—Stepping into his house from the yard on Baltimore street, Robert Campbell, aged 47 years, one of the most prominent citizens of Marshall county, said to his wife: "Do something quick for me," and then died. Death was due to a complication of diseases, but he was apparently in good health, although not working for the past few weeks. The survivors are his mother, three sisters, Miss Carrie, Miss Ellen and Mrs. Mary Schuck; also two brothers, John and Dr. H. P. Campbell, of Wheeling. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Knights of Pythias and also the Mechanics.

SURVEY FOR NEW ROAD.

Winchester.—Notwithstanding the cold weather, a surveying corps is busily engaged in the location of the new road which is proposed from this city, by way of Irvine, to connect with the new Lexington & Eastern extension beyond Jackson. The options on the right of way, taken some time ago, will expire March 1, but most of the land owners have extended options until July 1.

DAMS ON ELKHORN.

Whitesburg.—Work is being pushed upon a large concrete dam across Little Elkhorn, immediately above the new city of Jenkins. The dam will create a reservoir with a capacity of 65,000,000 gallons, and will supply Jenkins with water for municipal and domestic purposes. Higher up on Little Elkhorn, Goodwater dam, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, has been completed.

SUCCEEDS COLONEL MOFFAT.

Frankfort.—With the approval of Governor McCreary, Adjutant General Haldeman appointed Wiley Dickerson of Henderson inspector general of the Kentucky National Guard. He fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Col. A. McLean Moffat. resignation of Col. A. McLean Moffat.

SHEEP QUARANTINED.

Winchester.—Dr. Payne, government livestock inspector, is here in the interest of the enforcement of the law requiring the quarantine of sheep afflicted with the scab. The disease has almost disappeared, there being only one small flock in this county now affected. The quarantine can not be raised on Clark county, because these counties contain many infected flocks, it is said.

BUYS OUT COAL COMPANY.

Whitesburg.—It is reported that H. K. McHarg, jr., a wealthy capitalist of Radford, Va., has bought a controlling interest in the Empire Coal Land corporation, a concern which owns several thousand acres of rich Wise county, Va., coal lands, a large percent of the properties lying along and contiguous to the Kentucky border.

APPEALS TO COURT.

Lexington.—W. Howard McCorkle, who was deposed as chairman of the board of public works by Mayor Cassidy, petitioned the circuit court to enjoin the mayor from removing him from the office, and L. P. Spurr, who was appointed to succeed him, from discharging the duties of the office. Judge Kerr will hear the arguments on the petition.

GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Fairmont.—Miss Edith Klein, aged 17, employed as a domestic in the home of Abe Friendham, drank a quantity of carbolic acid in an effort to commit suicide. Dr. Leroy Howard was called and attended the unfortunate girl and it is thought she will recover. Trouble over a love affair caused her to attempt her life.

RUN OVER BY L. & N. TRAIN.

Middlesboro.—"Judge" Wilson, a young man, was run over by an L. & N. freight train on the Wasiota-Black mountain branch. Both of his legs were cut off. He was brought to Middlesboro and placed in the Kings' Daughters' hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Williamstown.—"Bose" Morgan, who killed W. D. Childers at Corinth, last fall, has been indicted for murder.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.

Paducah.—A compromise was effected in the damage suits of John M. Slaughter, Victor Maschmeyer and Noah Sands, members of the fire department, against the Illinois Central. They were injured last August in a collison between No. 3 hose wagon and an Illinois Central locomotive. Maschmeyer received $1,000, Slaughter $500 and Sands $450. In the collision Driver Maurice Ingram was killed, and his wife was given a verdict for $8,000.

MAKES TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Whitesburg.—J. E. Willoughby, chief construction engineer, Louisville & Nashville railroad, has just finished a tour of inspection of the new grade work of the Lexington & Eastern railroad from Jackson up the North Fork into Wright's Fork of Boone coal fields in this county, a distance of 110 miles. The entire trip was made on horseback. Mr. Willoughby was pleased with the progress of the works, and thinks trains will run by June 1.

Shepherdsville.—The Bullitt county fair will be held August 20, 21, 22 and 23. The following officers have been elected: Richard Watnen, president; Dr. Ridgeway, vice president; Ora L. Roby, secretary; J. F. Combs, treasurer.

Georgetown.—Mrs. Nat Downing secured judgment for $3,000 against the Bluegrass Traction company in the Scott circuit court on account of alleged personal injuries sustained while driving a horse near an interurban car.

RAISE POSTAL RATES

PRESIDENT CONCURS IN RECOMMENDATION REGARDING SECOND-CLASS MAIL.

SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Transmits Postmaster General's Report Which Shows Profit in Postal Department for First Time in History—Parcel Post Is Urged.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A raise in the rate on second-class mail matter is recommended in the annual report of the postmaster general which was transmitted to congress today, accompanied by a special message from the president. For the first time in the history of the department a profit is shown for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

Accompanying the document was the report of the commission on second-class mail matter appointed by joint resolution of congress on March 4 of last year and a brief message of the president, in which he called attention to the principal features of the two reports.

The report of the commission on second-class mail matter makes the following recommendations:

1. The rate of 2 cents a pound on copies mailed by publishers to subscribers, to news agents, and as sample copies, and by news agents to their subscribers or to other news agents.

2. The rate of 1 cent for each 4 ounces for copies mailed by other than publishers and news agents; that is, the present transient rate.

3. The present free-in-county privilege retained, but not extended.

The commission also recommended that the cent-a-copy rate for newspapers other than weeklies and for periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, and the 2-cent-a-copy rate for periodicals exceeding 2 ounces in weight, when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery, be abolished.

As to the effect and adequacy of the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound in postage the commission says:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second-class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

Both the president and the postmaster general concur in the recommendations.

President Taft again concurs in the recommendation of the Postmaster General for the adoption of a parcel post system, suggesting the inauguration of such a service on rural routes and in the city delivery service first.

Hitchcock's recommendation for government ownership of the telegraph lines under the supervision of the postal service is not approved of by the president. Regarding this he says:

"There is only one recommendation in which I can not agree—that is one which recommends that the telegraph lines in the United States should be made a part of the postal system and operated in conjunction with the mail system. This presents a question of government ownership of public utilities which are now being conducted by private enterprise under franchises from the government. I believe that the true principle is that private enterprise should be permitted to carry on such public utilities under due regulation as to rates by proper authority rather than that the government should itself conduct them. This principle I favor because I do not think it in accordance with the best public policy thus greatly to increase the body of public servants."

The report of the Postmaster General is full of statements of changes in the organization and methods of the postal service made since the last annual report, and of tentative drafts of legislation embodying certain recommendations of the department which need legislation to carry them out. It also calls attention to the fact that the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $237,879,823.60 and that the expenditures amounted to $237,660,705.48, making a surplus of $219,118.12.

The report shows that the postal savings system was begun experimentally in January, 1911, and that it has now been extended so as to include 7,500 presidential post offices, which includes practically all of the post offices of that class. Preparations are also being made to establish the system at about 40,000 fourth-class offices. The deposits in 11 months have reached a total of $11,000,000, distributed among 2,710 national and state banks.

Wonderful Experiences.

"When I was out in the country last summer," said the beautiful chorus girl, "I milked a cow."

"Oh, you haven't anything on me," replied the artist's model. "I visited an aunt of mine in the country last fall, and one evening I helped her wash the dishes."

An Empty Tradition.

"Pop, why are you called the head of the family?"

"It is merely a courtesy title, my son."

Good Bookkeeping.

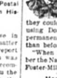
Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology, "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them to be good bookkeepers."

English Selfishness.

You cannot make an Englishman believe that his country is in a bad way so long as his own affairs are flourishing.—G. W. Broad.

TEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Restored at Last to Perfect Health by Doan's Kidney Pills.



Mrs. Narcissa Waggoner, Carterville, Ill., says: "Over ten years I suffered terribly with backache, headache, nervousness and dizziness. The kidney secretions were unnatural and gave me great trouble. One day I suddenly fell to the floor, where I lay for a long time unconscious. Three doctors who treated me, diagnosed my case as paralysis, and said they could do nothing for me, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was permanently cured. I am stronger than before in years."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c. all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Man and His Happiness.

"Man is the creator of his own happiness; it is the aroma of a life lived in harmony with high ideals. For what a man has, he may be dependent on others; what he is, rests with him alone. What he obtains in life is but acquisition; what he attains, is growth. Happiness is the soul's joy in the possession of the intangible."—From Self-Control, by William George Jordan.

LAWYER CURED OF ECZEMA

"While attending school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1882, I became afflicted with boils, which lasted for about two years, when the affliction assumed the form of an eczema on my face, the lower part of my face being inflamed most of the time. There would be water-blisters rise up and open, and wherever the water would touch it would burn, and cause another one to rise. After the blister would open, the place would scab over, and would burn and itch so as to be almost unbearable at times. In this way the sores would spread from one place to another, back and forth over the whole of my upper lip and chin, and at times the whole lower part of my face would be a solid sore. This condition continued for four or five years, without getting any better, and in fact got worse all the time, so much so that my wife became alarmed lest it prove fatal.

"During all this time of boils and eczema, I doctored with the best physicians of this part of the country, but to no avail. Finally I decided to try Cuticura Remedies, which I did, taking the Cuticura Resolvent, applying the Cuticura Ointment to the sores, and using the Cuticura Soap for washing. In a very short time I began to notice improvement, and continued to use the Cuticura Remedies until I was well again, and have not had a recurrence of the trouble since, which is over twenty years. I have recommended Cuticura Remedies to others ever since, and have great faith in them as remedies for skin diseases." (Signed) A. C. Brandon, Attorney-at-Law, Greenville, O., Jan. 17, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

Always Leap Year.

"It's leap year every year in Papua," said an ethnologist. "The reason isn't that the women are the bosses there. No, quite the contrary. The reason is that love making is supposed to be a thing beneath the notice of the Papuan male.

"All women look alike to him. So the matrimonial pourparlers all fall on the female sex.

"If a man accepts a girl's proposal, the fact that he is engaged is chalked on his back. But on the girl's back the engagement is branded with a red hot iron."

Waste Paper in Paris.

Paris police give strict attention to the act against throwing waste paper and refuse upon the streets. An absent-minded old gentleman carelessly dropped a hundred-franc note from his waistcoat pocket, whereupon a sharp-eyed policeman requested the old gentleman to give him his name and address or submit to arrest. But when the offender reached into the gutter and picked up the waste paper and opened it before the policeman's eyes he was let off with an apology and a profound bow.

Needed Reform.

Benham—We need a reform in our banking system.

Mrs. Benham—Yes; it's a shame that a wife can't overdraw her husband's account!—Judge.

A self-made man nearly always makes a play for a tailor-made wife.

THE DOCTOR HABIT

And How She Overcame It.

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit," it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape-Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had 'the doctor habit,' and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician.

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts.

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fairly wild, have entirely disappeared.

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying lunch he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Marrying The Boss

* * *

By CARL JENKINS

Olga Schmidt had heard things about far-off America months and months before she landed at Ellis island. Her brother Jake had been over her for two or three years, and then returned home on a visit.

"Why, father," he said, "though you are an old man you can earn $2 a day in America. They want old men there. They don't want their work done too quick, as young men would do it. The grocer for whom I work has to tell me a dozen times a day that I must sit down and rest. Yes, it's two dollars a day for you."

"And can I earn anything?" asked the mother.

"Can you? Why, they have great buildings there, and the hundreds and hundreds of offices must be swept and the halls mopped. For every ten scrub women there is a boss woman. You shall be a boss at one hundred dollars a month. You are German, and you will make them bear down hard with their brushes."

"And about me?" asked Olga, who was twenty years old, and had never been five miles from the hut in which she was born.

"Better and better," replied the brother. "It is you who are going to be a great lady and ride in your auto. You will have furs, diamonds, servants—everything. You will order your groceries of me, for I shall soon own a store of my own."

"But how?"

"Just one little thing, and it's so easy to do. You will go to work in a shirtwaist factory, and in a month you will marry the boss. He will have a barrel of money. You are promised to Carl Swager, but he must let you off. He's no boss. When the boss of the factory in America sees your red cheeks and blue eyes he falls in love and asks you to marry him. It is a great country, sister."

Much more than this Olga heard and believed, and she gave Carl Swager his dismissal and sailed away to America. She had a place three days after landing. Of course, the girls questioned her, and it tickled them half to death to hear her seriously reply that she was there to marry the boss. Her words got to him, and he called her in and discharged her. The foreman of her department was attracted to her, being German himself, and he helped her to find another place. When brother Jake was told of the change he explained that here and there was a boss that was married, and of course he couldn't put his wife away right off. With a little patience she must strike the right boss.

"It is a great country, sister."

When Olga had been in her second place a few days she heard that the boss was a single man, and she wrote the good news to Jake, who replied:

"I told you so. Truly, America is a great country. Cast your eyes down when the boss says he loves you. They all do that on Fifth avenue. It makes a boss more fierce. The grocery business was fine."

"You are a poor worker, and you get the lowest wages and the most fines. Why do you stay?"

The question was asked Olga at her second place, and her answer was prompt:

"I am here to marry the boss!"

"Olga you are a fool."

"It is so in America, and I'm not a fool. He may come in any day and ask me to marry him."

Two days later she was discharged. She went hom weeping and sent word to the German foreman of her first place.

"You see," he said when he called that evening, "your boss has had two wives and divorced both. He wants a little rest before he takes a third. There is something your brother Jake did not understand. I think I can get you a place where the boss is a single man."

The place was secured, and Olga's experience was about the same. She spoiled a garment the first thing, and when told that she must pay for it she replied:

"You must see the boss about it."

"But for why? Does he know you?"

"No, but I am here to marry him!"

"To do what!"

"To marry him and to be a great lady!"

That afternoon Olga was sent for by the boss. She faced him smiling. She thought the critical moment had come, and it had.

"Right away quick you was gone!" was the exclamation, and the girl was escorted out.

Poor Olga had lost her third place and had failed to marry a boss. She wiped the tears from her eyes and went over to the grocery in Brooklyn to see brother Jake.

"Was it a marriage yet?" he asked.

"No. It was some more what you call bouncing."

"Was it possible! Maybe your boss was a near-sighted man.

"And maybe I was called a fool!" exclaimed the girl as she began to sob.

"But I think I see how it is, sister," consoled the brother. "No woman in America must say right out that she shall marry such and such a man. If she does the man becomes afraid."

"But if I don't say that I'm there to marry the boss he may think I want to marry one of the foremen or cutters."

"He may, but you look at my case. When I came to this country I don't say that in a little time I am going to own this grocery and have the boss working for me. No, I said nothing. I spoke to no one about it."

"And what have you done?"

"I have taken from the cash register almost enough to buy out the stock. A few more months will do it. Olga, you have talked too much. You must get another place and keep still. When you have married the boss you can talk."

Olga got her fourth place and followed instructions for three long months. Not a word did she have to say about marrying the boss, although she came to know that he was a widower of long standing and had had his rest. The other girls in the factory came to call her the Silent One, but she didn't care for that. No, not a word about the boss, but she had not bound herself not to be a girl and practice a few girlish arts. For instance, she knew where the boss lunched, and she would manage to meet him on the street and smile and bow. If she encountered him in the hall of the factory she would cast down her eyes and blush. One day, not recognizing her with her hat on, he lifted his to her and invited her to luncheon. The meal was almost finished before he discovered her indentity. Then she was discharged on the spot.

Again she went over to the grocery to see Jake. He heard the tale and replied:

"I can't make it out. You see how it is with me. My name is now over the door, and now the boss is my clerk. I think you made a mistake with that boss. You should have waited for him to ask you about ten times."

"But I was hungry."

"I see, but you got the skate. Well, we must try again. I said you must marry a boss, and so it shall be."

Just at that moment Carl Swager entered the store. Olga at once fell into his arms and exclaimed:

"Oh, Carl when did you come?"

"Three months ago."

"And I am in such trouble!"

"I will help you out."

"I came to America to marry a boss."

"Well, I am a boss now."

"You don't mean it!"

"For sure. I work on the street with a Dago and a Dutchman. The Dago bosses me and I boss the Dutchman!"

"Then—then—"

Then they were married.

Women Aid Good Roads.

Prominent women in Missouri, many of them motorists, have shown members of their sex in other states that, though they haven't got the ballot, their persistence in petitioning the governor and the legislature has aided the good roads movement. Missouri women have sent hundreds of letters to the capital on that subject, indicating not only zeal for better highways, but insight into the possibilities of road betterment.

Disparity.

"Queer, wasn't it, that woman got heavy damages from the man who threw a lamp at her?"

"Why were heavy damages queer?"

"Because it was manifestly a case of light assault."

BRINGING TREES AND SHRUBS INTO FLOWER DURING WINTER

Purpose of Method Is to Imitate Natural Process in Mid-Winter at Which Time Fresh Growth Will Have Special Value—Secure Boughs During Very Severe Weather.

Showing Buds Developed.

To the gardener, the cold months of the year must always mean a cessation in the active work of plant culture. Any scheme which will enable the enthusiast to pursue his pastime during the winter is sure of a welcome. The new method of bringing the branches of trees and of shrubs into flower at this time, is one which promises to make a valuable addition to the resources of the indoor gardener. Its very simplicity must appeal to everyone, while the decorative possibilities of the system cannot fail to attract all flower admirers.

In order to understand the purpose of the treatment the consideration of a few natural science points may not be out of place. It is well known to botanists that all deciduous trees and shrubs bring their next season's growth to a very advanced stage during the fall. Indeed, all leaves and flowers are quite ready for the spring folded up on a very small scale beneath the protecting bud cases. Now the resumption of growth, when it does take place, is largely due to the fact that the plant starts to draw water from the soil and the fluid rising to the buds swell out the undeveloped tissue and the tree comes into foliage and blossom. The purpose of the present method is to initiate as nearly as possible this natural process in mid-winter at which time the fresh growth will have a special value.

Removing Bark.

Nowadays when flowering trees and shrubs are so common in our gardens there will be no difficulty in finding subjects for treatment. All the ornamental plums, apples, cherries and currants, to mention only four kinds are perfectly adapted, whilst the wild species of these fruits which are to be found in the hedge-rows may be made equally useful. Bright green foliage is always very acceptable and branches of trees with large buds, such as chestnuts and sycamores, may be included in the collection.

The season of the year when the system may be most successfully practiced is during the months of January and February. Strange as it may seem, the buds always expand more readily if they have been subjected to a week or two of frost, so during a spell of severe weather is a good time to secure the boughs. It is, of course, a matter of importance to be able to select the boughs of the trees which are well budded for blossom. Mostly the flower buds will be fatter than those producing only foliage.

In cutting the branches from the trees it is a matter of some importance to make a clean severance, seeing that torn or ragged fractures prevent a free development on the part of the twigs. The most shapely branches should be selected and all along it should be borne in mind that the sprays are to be used in vases for decorative purposes. In order to enable the boughs to absorb water as freely as possible it is a good plan to remove some of the bark on the lower portion of the stem. This is best cut away with a sharp knife in alternate slices, as is shown in the illustration. Now secure a number of large bowls into which some hot—not scalding—water has been poured. Tie all the branches to be treated into bundles and place the ends of the boughs in the water, at once removing the whole thing to a dark cupboard.

This emersion in hot water seems to have the curious tonic effect of stirring the sleeping buds so that when brought out into the light they will be able to commence active growth. Of course the method is one often followed by florists when they wish to revive drooping flowers.

It is just as well to leave the branches in the dark cupboard for twenty-four hours, although naturally the water will have become cold long before this interval has elapsed, but this does not matter. It is a question for the individual to decide whether the boughs shall be grown to perfection in the vases or whether they shall only be placed in the ornamental receptacles after they have fully developed. Some people do not find the leafless branches inartistic and these are, of course, soon adorned with expanding buds which give a delightful "spring" feeling to the apartment.

Which ever course is adopted the boughs should be placed at once in pure water which it is necessary should be kept in a fresh condition. To this end it is not a bad plan to place a lump of charcoal in each vase or bowl, or change the water every day. It is now desirable that the branches should be placed in a fully light position, if possible in front of a window where they will get all the sunshine.

The speed of growth will be entirely dependent upon the warmth of the room; if the temperature is high the buds will commence to swell very rapidly. Soon the expanding flowers and leaves will be plainly visible and at this stage dust is harmful to the young growth.

If possible, the boughs should be protected when any sweeping is going on in the apartment, and in any case the shoots will be benefited if they are sprinkled occasionally with luke warm water. It should be pointed out in conclusion, however, that the directions emphasized in the foregoing lines should be followed if the best results are desired.

Fanning Mill for Seed.

You should never fail to use a good fanning mill, selecting only the heaviest and plumpest kernels of good body for sowing, and avoid planting shriveled and warped kernels.

Wheat, oats, barley and rye seed may be best prepared by fanning mills, which separate by size and by weight by means of screens and wind blast. A good fanning mill properly used, will more than pay for itself in a single season.

Japs Learn Sheep Industry.

During the past two or three years Japan has sent some of its expert stock growers to America to learn how to raise sheep and it is understood that sheep raising will be extensively engaged in over there.

Water for the Cows.

If the cows are to get their water from a tank outside the barn, the tank heater should be in active operation all the time.

Apples From Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia sends away over 1,000,000 barrels of apples during the season.

Some Useful Hints for the Girl Who Sews

Girls who have been taking domestic science courses at fashionable boarding schools declare that to get along without a variety of dainty aprons is an impossibility, especially if the embryo housekeeper wishes to preserve the fronts of her frocks from spots.

One girl who sews almost as well as she cooks is making several aprons of plain lawn cut into half ovals, scalloped all round with a color and embroidered with washable floss in outline or shadow stitch. By this means she expects to have luncheon pinafores to accord with every house frock—white embroidered with pale blue; pink, mauve or yellow and dark blue; green and brown relieved with white.

Charming little aprons of half oval, half round, diamond or oblong shape are to be made of finest nainsook, scalloped all round and hand embroidered with white in imitation of the work done in the Madeira islands.

All of the ruffle bordered aprons are fascinating, particularly the round ones which have bowknot and leaf designs embroidered on the lower curve and girdle belts which fit firmly, have embroidered fronts and tie in a little bowknot at the back. The same model is pretty when the hand embroidery and ruffle are omitted and the hemstitched edge is finished with an inch wide frill of Valenciennes or Cluny lace.

Bretelle aprons are always coquettish and nearly always become a slender, girlish figure, but they are more difficult to make than pinafores, because the center panel with its square little bib should be carefully curved to fit into the figure at the waist line and on to it should be attached the narrower side panels, which are shaped above the waist into straps crossing the shoulders and then across the top of the back, where they are joined, so that the apron may be adjusted by drawing the bretelle portion over the head and then securing it about the waist with pink, blue or white satin ribbon sashes.

Nearly all of the bretelle aprons have cunning little hip pockets headed with fine muslin embroidery or lace edging to match the bordering of the pinafore, bib and shoulders, and if a girl wishes to make this sort of luncheon apron exceptionally elaborate she may have the bretelles entirely of all over lace and let them run into narrow panels from the waist to the lower edge.

Practical aprons, meaning the sort which are to be put on over the frock when preparing salad dressing and really mussy concoctions, are made of striped galatea, percale, gingham or madras, and are put on as easily as is an ulster, for they fasten with flat buttons down the left front from shoulder to hem, have big sewed in sleeves with band cuffs and a deep patch pocket on each hip. To make one take as a model any narrow skirted, one piece house frock which closes in front, allowing, however, for slightly wider seams and wider shoulders, so that the garment will go over even a velvet frock if desired.

It has been wisely said that whoever has once mastered the art of the simpler forms of Irish crochet work has at command an endless variety of ways in which to utilize the product of the tiny steel hook. Above all, the roses of fine imported Irish lace thread can be applied in so many dainty and original ways that the girl of wisdom finds them an invaluable resource when designing for herself those small accessories which give the keynote of a costume.

For articles of fine linen or of any wash material the roses of the Irish thread are, naturally, the sort to use. But on silk or cloth those crocheted from a twisted silk made charming and unique variants from passementerie. A girl who loves to experiment with such useful arts has just finished for herself a little girdle which is the admiration of all who see it. The foundation at the back is a shaped piece of crinoline or some such stiffened lining about eight inches wide. This is covered with the white crepe de chine of which the girdle is made and trimmed with "up and down" rows of white silk roses. To each end of the shaped back section the soft front pieces of the girdle are shirred, and these are long enough to join in a graceful knot in front and to fall sash-like almost to the edge of the dress skirt, where they are finished with a triplet of silken crocheted blossoms apiece, from the center of each of which hangs a tassel of the same white silk.

This same girl has crocheted more elaborate motifs of pale rose silk for her sister's pet dancing frock of the same shade and a set of handsome black silk—unlike anything to be found in the shops—for a well beloved aunt, whose dinner gown they will shortly adorn most attractively.

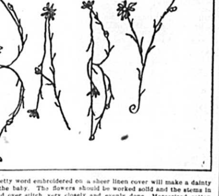
Gloves Are Larger.

Golf, tennis and other athletic exercises have caused the hands of girls and women to grow larger than formerly. Despite that fact they still wear the same size gloves. The reason was explained the other day by a dealer in women's gloves. He said that gloves were made to deceive not so much the wearer as the persons who looked at them. The gloves are made in so-called "full sizes," and when a woman asks for a 5½ glove, knowing that her hand is too large to get in it the saleswoman invariably hands her out a 5½ glove, and it always fits. The extra sizes have been made to please the women and, perhaps, to get their trade. Though young girls who play golf, and who have rather large hands, gloat in the fact that they wear a No. 7 glove, they usually long for smaller sized gloves when they get older, and when they inquire for them in the glove shop they invariably get them.

Odd Taste.

Mother (to inquisitive child)—"Stand aside. Don't you see the gentleman wants to take the lady's picture?" "Why does he want to?"—Life.

For Baby's Pillow



This pretty word embroidered on a sheer linen cover will make a dainty pillow for the baby. The flowers should be worked solid and the stems in the over and over stitch, very closely and evenly done. Mercerized cotton No. 20 will be suitable.

IN VOGUE

Plain, flat revers will be a predominating feature in spring suits.

Taffetas will be used a great deal in millinery during the coming season.

Draped toques of satin and changeable taffetas are extremely fashionable.

The liking for glowing red tones is evidenced in the newest gowns from Paris.

Pearl decorations have a wonderful popularity; they "belong" everywhere.

First hats for spring are either small and close or large and high trimmed.

There is a new cutaway coat, 26 inches long, single breasted, perfectly plain sleeves and very snug in fit.

There is a new sleeveless coat with a cape back crossing in front like a fichu. Puffings and ruchings of taffeta are used on frocks or serge.

Fichus continue to be fashionable. Tulle either plain or fringed, is the favorite material for making these pretty, cloud-like trimmings. They are used frequently to trim negligees of crepe de chine or soft satin.

Evening Wraps.

While evening wraps are handsome in every way, their very grandeur makes them difficult to wear. To carry off the garment well, therefore, one must be very tall or at least erect in bearing, majestic without stiffness. So it is the woman who sets off the garment and shows its good points, and I may say its cost since the materials employed naturally make the price high. But high price does not seem to make things prohibitive this winter, for never were women better dressed and never did raiment in every department cost as dear. It is so with everything, hats, plumes, silks, linings, furs, handwork and embroidery of every kind.

The opium traffic from India into China is to be decreased gradually until 1917, when it will cease entirely.

FIFTY CENTS DID WHAT A HUNDRED DOLLARS COULDN'T

Brooklyn Man Discovers He Could Have Saved $99.50 on Injured Leg.

Imagine spending One Hundred Dollars for preparations to heal a wound on the leg, and then finding that a fifty-cent jar of Resinol did the trick! That is just what C. M. Waggoner, of Brooklyn, N. Y., did. He tells briefly his experience in the following letter:

"A few years ago I seriously injured my leg, and tried everything I saw advertised. Finally, I was advised to try Resinol Ointment, and in a very short time the wound was completely healed. One small jar of Resinol Ointment did what one hundred dollars' worth of other remedies had failed to do. C. M. WAGGONER, "Brooklyn, N. Y."

Resinol Ointment instantly relieves eczema, scalds and burns, tetter, milk crust, ringworm, barber's itch, all eruptions and irritations of the skin; pimples, itching, blackheads, boils, chilblains, chaps, etc. Try a fifty-cent jar of Resinol Ointment, to be gotten from your druggist, and you will be more than satisfied with the expenditure. Free sample can be had by writing to Department 33, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

But Mamma Didn't.

Little Mabel was always tumbling down and getting hurt, but as soon as her mother kissed the bumped forehead, Mabel would believe it cured and cease crying. One day she accompanied her mother to the Union depot, and while they were seated in the crowded waiting room an intoxicated man entered the door, tripped over a suitcase, and fell sprawling on the floor. The attention of every one was attracted to the incident, and in the sudden silence following the fall Mabel called out:

"Don't cry, man. Mamma'll kiss oo, and 'en oo'll be all right."—Lippincott's Magazine.

FLAX GROWING IS PROFITABLE

WESTERN CANADA FARMERS BECOMING RICH IN ITS PRODUCTION.

So much has been written regarding the great amount of money made out of growing wheat in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Western Canada, that many other products of the farms are overlooked. These provinces will always grow large areas of wheat—both spring and winter—and the yields will continue to be large, and the general average greater than in any other portion of the continent. Twenty, thirty, forty, and as high as fifty bushels per acre of wheat to the acre—yields unusual in other parts of the wheat growing portions of the continent—have attracted world-wide attention, but what of oats, which yield forty, fifty and as high as one hundred and ten bushels per acre and carry off the world's prize, which, by the way, was also done by wheat raised in Saskatchewan during last November at the New York Land Show. And then, there is the barley, with its big yields, and its excellent samples. Another money-maker, and a big one is flax. The growing of flax is extensively carried on in Western Canada. The writer has before him a circular issued by a prominent farmer at Saskatoon. The circular deals with the treatment of seed flax, the seeding and harvesting, and attributes yields of less than 20 bushels per acre, to later seeding, imperfect and illy-prepared seed. He sowed twenty-five pounds of seed per acre and had a yield of twenty-nine bushels per acre. This will probably dispose of at $2.50 per acre. Speaking of proper preparation of seed and cultivation of soil and opportune sowing, in the circular spoken of there is cited the case of a Mr. White, living fourteen miles south of Rosetown, "who had fifteen acres of summer fallow a year ago last summer, upon which he produced thirty-three bushels to the acre, when many in the district harvested for want of crop. Now, there can be no proper reason advanced why such a crop should not have been produced on all the lands of the same quality in the adjacent district, provided they had been worked and cared for in the same manner. This year (1911) the same man had one hundred acres of summer fallow, had something over 3,800 bushels of wheat. He also had 1,800 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of flax."

There are the cattle, the horses, the roots and the vegetable products of Western Canada farms, all of which individually and collectively deserve special mention, and they are treated of in the literature sent out on application by the Government agents.

Creature of Habit.

"Man," didactically began Professor Twiggs during a recent session of the Soc Et Tu Um club, "is a creature of habit."

"Eh-yah!" grunted Old Codger, "'Tennyrate, my nephew, Canute J. Babson, seems to be. He has been run over by the same automobile twice. But then Canute always comes home down the same lane about the same hour in the evening, after he has partaken of about the same amount of hard cider."—Puck.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Styles in Ailments.

"Well, here I am," announced the fashionable physician in his breezy way. "And now what do you think is the matter with you?"

"Doctor, I hardly know," replied the fashionable patient. "What is new?"

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.

At the Bank.

"Your husband has stopped payment on your alimony check."

"I know it; he no longer loves me."

Missing Treasure

Louis Francis Brown returned the other day from a trip through New England, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. On this voyage he had a number of interesting adventures. One night, for example, he was sitting in the box office of a theater in a small New England town, chatting with the ticket seller. They were old friends. By and by a Yankee framed his face in the ticket window. "Hey, mister," said the caller, "did you find a satchel in the opery house after the show last night?"

The box office man did not know whether a satchel had been found, but promised to inquire. In the meantime, he wished to be told what, if any, distinguishing marks it possessed, with all dips, spurs and angles.

"Aw," said the Yankee, "it was just a common old Boston bag. You'll see a dozen of 'em on the street any day. Likely they were all made by the same man. It had brown cloth sides and black leather ends and either one handle or two. I can't tell you any more about it."

The box office man promised to set an inquiry on foot at once, and the Yankee turned away. Then he came back. He seemed apologetic. "I reely wisht you would find that bag," said he. "You see, maw left the top set of her false teeth in it—and she feels that she really ought to wear 'em when she goes to the church social tonight."

Its Kind.

"I suppose hairdressers could not belong to a union."

"Why not?"

"Because hairdressers have to have 'rat' offices."

His Business.

"Every policeman ought to be a good emergency man."

"Why?"

"Because he's good at a pinch."

WOODEN SHOE FOR THE PLOW

Piece of Board 30 Inches Long and 12 Inches Wide Protects Sharp Edge From Stones.

When farmers start to plow in the spring or fall it is usually the custom to load the plow or plows into the wagon or on to a stone boat in order to take them to the field.

Many people hitch their teams to the plow and drag them, writes J. G. Beattie in the Wisconsin Agriculturist. This, however, is a bad mistake, because the plow edge is not only spoiled by scratching the occasional stones that lay along the road, but the whole plow is jarred as it swings from one side to the other.

To save the time of bothering with a stoneboat, or the exertion of lifting the plow on to a wagon each time it has to be moved, we take a board 30 inches long and 12 inches wide. This board is beveled out in the center so that when the plow rests upon the board lengthwise and is pulled forward, the plowlay grips the board and

A Shoe for the Plow.

holds it there in place. The under side of the front edge should be rounded off with a draw shave.

Dollar Is Not Everything.

Every business farmer has to look out for the dollars. They come handy at certain times. But in looking at the business side don't forget to see the beauty of a fine pasture or a well turned animal. There is lots of pleasure in handling good stock or good stock.