

Hood's Sarsaparilla

We are often asked, Why does Hood's Sarsaparilla effect so many cures of cases that seem to be almost beyond the reach of medicine?

The answer is this, that this great medicine is enabled by the peculiarity of its formula to produce results unapproached by any other medicine, this peculiarity consisting in the balanced combination of the very best specifics for the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, namely, for the blood, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Yellow Dock; for the liver, Mandrake, Dandelion; for the kidneys, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsisewa; for the stomach, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, Bitter Orange Peel; for the bowels, Senna, Mandrake and Dandelion.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Get a bottle today. Usual form, liquid, or new form, tablets, 100 Doses One Dollar.

Beyond the Limit.
"I don't mind folks borrowing," said Miss Hodges, plaintively, to an old friend who was paying her a visit, "but I've got an awful trying woman for a neighbor just now. She borrows such queer things I'm most out of patience with her."

"Shears and brooms and the flour-sifter and ironing-board, I s'pose," said the guest, who had known her life in a country town.
"Mercy me, I don't count such things!" said Miss Hodges. "Nor my best umbrella nor my carving-knife. I can make shift to get on without 'em for a while any time. But when she comes over to borrow my diary the other day, so's she could keep account of the weather and her hens' eggs and so on till her husband came back from California, she having given him hers to put down his expenses and sights in, so's she could copy her record in from my book in the right place—I declare I called it the cap-snuff!"

Pepys' Furnace.
An electric resistance furnace was used by Pepys in 1815 for the cementation of iron. He took a piece of pure, soft iron and cut a slit along its length. The slit was filled with diamond dust, which was prevented from falling out by fine iron wire. The portion of the wire containing the dust was wrapped in mica. The wire thus charged was heated quickly to redness by the current from a battery. On opening the wire Pepys found that the diamond dust had disappeared and that around where it had been the wire had been converted to steel.—London Engineer.

According to a recent report from Tokio, there are 1,786 wholesale and 235,614 retail tobacco dealers in Japan.

Her Second Choice.
Nobody was more desirous of saying pleasant things than Mrs. Appleby, and she never realized what an uncomplimentary vision of themselves her listeners sometimes obtained through her agency.

Mr. Appleby often realized it, however, and he spent a good deal of time endeavoring to smooth troubled waters in the neighborhood.
"I didn't get to the funeral over at Mashby, after all," said the good woman, one night at the supper table. "I felt sort of disappointed when I found the Larabee carriage was all full—three on the back seat, and no place for an extra one."
"Then I bethought me of poor Anne Willard that lives down that next street to the Larrabees. She's lame, you know, and pretty deaf, but I scream right into her ear, so she can always hear me."

"I went right down there and found her alone, as usual, and I said to her, 'Anne, I couldn't get over to Mashby to a funeral, so I did the next best thing, and came to see you.'"
"You'd never have suspected from her face how gratified she was. She has these long features, and they seemed to be drawn out solemnly than usual, but of course I knew she was pleased, anybody that sees as few as she does, living out of the way and lived up in that little house."

Blissful Ignorance.
"This imported painting is not genuine," said the artist.
"Now here's a hundred if you forget it," said the rich man who wouldn't know a Michael Angelo from a soap lithograph. "So long as people think it is I'm satisfied."—Indianapolis Star.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Friday, April 13.

Washington, April 13.—Owing to the fact that none of its members were prepared to speak on the railroad rate bill, that measure was temporarily laid aside today in the senate, permitting the devotion of the entire time to the consideration of other bills on the calendar. Of these more than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension bills.

Among the general bills passed was one increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers who lost limbs in the service; another retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after 30 years of service at three-fourths their regular pay; and a third bill increasing the pensions of ex-Mexican war soldiers to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Washington, April 13.—After spending much time in useless debate and wrangling, the house took up the post-office appropriation bill.

The bill was finally perfected at 5:45 o'clock, when Moon, of Tennessee, entered a motion to recommit to the post-office committee with instructions to report the bill to the house immediately with the Southern railway mail subsidy stricken out. On this motion Crumpacker, of Indiana, demanded a rollcall, which was ordered. Moon's motion was lost, 96 to 99. This retained the subsidy in the bill, and without further objection the bill was passed.

Washington, April 12.—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of representatives was the speech made by Cochran, of New York, who, under an agreement made on a previous day, was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills.

In view of the announcement that Cochran would speak, the galleries were crowded and a very large proportion of the members were in attendance.

Cochran, after a short discussion of the fiction of "general debate" and the failure of members to attend the sittings of the house while subjects covering the widest possible latitude were being illuminated, launched into a defense of the Hepburn rate bill and the high position taken by the house, not only in the exceptional character of the legislation, but in the dignified way in which the bill passed the lower branch of congress. In this connection he ridiculed the constitutional debaters in the senate.

Washington, April 12.—After a brief speech by Lattimer in support of the house railroad rate bill, Foraker today took the floor on that measure and consumed practically all of the remainder of the day's session of the senate. He spent some time in the discussion of some of the amendments he has suggested, and then entered upon the consideration of the entire question of railroad rate regulation, arguing against the constitutionality of the pending bill from various points of view. He was frequently interrupted by other senators, who spoke briefly in support of the practice of granting lower rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption.

Washington, April 12.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to new free of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select fish lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foreclose the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech

by Cannon, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to new free of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select fish lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

In response to a request by Tillman to fix a time for taking a vote on the rate bill, Aldrich expressed the opinion that before the end of the week the speeches would be so far disposed of as to enable the senate to foreclose the end of general discussion.

Washington, April 11.—When Speaker Cannon called the house to order today, a senate bill ratifying an agreement with the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, was passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

The military record of General Jacob H. Smith was the subject of a speech by Cannon, April 11.—Among the many bills passed by the senate today was one granting land on Morton island, in Snake river, Oregon, to that state as a fish hatchery. Other bills passed follow:

Authorizing the allotment of land to new free of Alaska; prohibiting the use of diving apparatus in the taking of sponges; authorizing the state of Montana to select fish lands; prohibiting aliens from gathering sponges in American waters.

by Cannon, Ohio, who defended the actions of General Smith, in the Philippines, stating that General Wood's achievements were a complete vindication of the case of General Smith.

Hayes, Cal., spoke in favor of an increased salary for postal clerks.

Tuesday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—For seven hours today the house had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but in only a few instances were the provisions considered. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay, bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the house. A numerous speech was made by J. Adam Bede, Minn., and Charles A. Towne, New York, spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition. Both Bede and Towne represented the Duluth district in Minnesota in other congresses. They were warmly congratulated on their speeches.

Washington, April 10.—For more than four hours today Bailey held the undivided attention of the senate with a speech in reply to Spooner and Knorr, and just before its conclusion there was a significant suggestion from Hale indicating the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the railroad rate bill.

The day was one of the most notable in the recent history of the senate. Very few senators were absent at any time during the day and every seat in the galleries, public, private, senatorial, executive and diplomatic was held by its occupant with marked tenacity.

Monday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—McLaurin and Morgan addressed the senate today on the railroad rate question, the former advocating the legislation and the latter opposing. The Mississippi senator announced his intention to support an amendment providing for a court review of the decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission and also stated his adherence to the Bailey amendment, prohibiting the temporary suspension of the commission's orders by the inferior courts. He criticized what he characterized as an effort to inject politics into the consideration of the bill. Morgan took the position that the proposed legislation was an interference with the rights of the states to control the corporations created by themselves, and said that the best way to check exorbitant railroad rates was to keep the waterways in such condition as to insure competition.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.

Washington, April 9.—Notwithstanding that this was District day in the house and that body resolved itself into a common council for the purpose of making laws for the District of Columbia, general interest was shown in the bills requiring non-resident pupils to pay tuition and regulating the employment of child labor. Hepburn, of Iowa, replying to a long speech of Sims, of Tennessee, in which he contended for self government for the people of the District of Columbia, made a defense of the form of government, but criticized its administration. He did not think two newspaper men and one army officer, who constitute the board of commissioners, the proper personnel for such a government.



WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

Can's Wealth in Forests.
Few people who have not traveled about the Russian empire can imagine how boundless is its wealth in timber. "Wooden Russia" is the name applied to the vast forest areas of Russia in Europe, which cover nearly 5,000,000 acres, or 30 per cent of the entire area of the country. In Russia houses built of any other material than wood are almost unknown outside the cities and wood constitutes the principal fuel. The forest belt called the "Talga," in Siberia, stretches in a direct line from the Urals to the Pacific for 4,000 miles and in many parts is 500 miles broad. All this is the property of the czar.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.
Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, itching feet. It makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. Don't accept any substitute.

With the Current.
"As to municipal ownership, for instance," said the doctor, "what do you conceive to be the drift of public opinion?"
"The drift" of public opinion," interrupted the professor, "is the floating vote."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMIDE TABLETS. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Galt's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Place for It.
"I have hopes," said Cholly Sappy, "of getting a job in Mr. Merchant's office, don't you know?"
"I wouldn't be surprised if he did find room for you," remarked Peppery, "he's very systematic."
"Aw—beg pardon—or—why—"
"Well, he believes in providing a place for everything and everything in its place."—Philadelphia Press.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages. That is Catarrh. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best.

Boss Was a Fiend.
"When the boss comes in to do you hide your box of cigarettes?" asked the caller.
"Sure," responded the office boy with a grin.
"Ah, you are afraid to let him catch you smoking?"
"Taint dat; I'm afraid he'll ask me for a smoke!"

Standing Up for It.
The orchestra, consisting of a violinist and a pianist, stopped to rest, and the chairman of the meeting took occasion to step to the front of the platform to apologize for the poor ventilation of the hall.
"Gentlemen," he said, "I know how we have all been suffering for the last fifteen minutes. This bad air—"
"De air is yooost as good as de aggonishment!" interrupted the indignant violinist, glaring at the pianist.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Its Thrilling Effect.
The great organ peeled forth.
The leader of the choir waved his baton with great energy, his head and his whole body assisting in keeping time and giving expression to the noble anthem. And the choir sang, in full chorus:
"Aw maw O waw maw raw raw law;
Woe yoo baw bo raw law raw law;
Law yoo O baw maw raw;
Yo haw hoo aw baw law O baw;
Woe haw daw maw aw daw raw law;
Baw waw shaw law O maw!"

The congregation had some difficulty in understanding the words, but the music was grand, and it sounded like worship.—Chicago Tribune.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA?
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 71 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Get What You Ask For!

There is a Reason—
Why the Good People of America Buy Cascarets as Fast as the Clock Ticks.
Every second some one, somewhere, is buying a Little Ten-Cent Box of Cascarets.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—60 times to the Minute, 60 Minutes to the Hour, 3600 Boxes an Hour, 36,000 Boxes a Day, Ten Hours, 1,080,000 Boxes a Month, and then some.
Think of it—220,000—People take a Cascaret tablet each day. Millions use Cascarets when necessary.
The Judgment of Millions of Bright Americans is Infallible. They have been Buying and Taking Cascarets at that rate for over Six Years.



A true, faithful, loyal servant of Mankind. Over Five Millions of Dollars have been Spent to make the merits of Cascarets known, and every cent of it would be lost, did not sound merit claim and hold the constant, continued friendship, Patronage and Endorsement of well-pleased people year after year.

There is also a Reason—
Why there are Parasites who attach themselves to the Healthy Body of Cascarets' success—imitators, Counterfeiters, Substitutors.
They are Trade Thieves who would rob Cascarets of the "Good Will" of the people, and sneak unearned profits, earned and paid for by Cascarets.

It is not an Experiment, not an Accident or Incident, but a sound, Honest Business, based on Time-Tried-and-Tested Merit, never found wanting.
There is a Reason.
Cascarets are the implacable foe of All Disease Germs; the incomparable cleanser, purifier and strengthener of the entire Digestive Canal.
They Act like Exercise on the Bowels. Muscles, make them strong and active—able to Help Themselves do their work—keep themselves clean.
Cascarets are the safe-guard of Innocent Childhood against the Dreadful Death-dealing Dangers that threaten the Lives of the Little Ones.
They are Purely Vegetable, absolutely Harmless, always Reliable and Efficient.

IF FREE TO OUR FRIENDS!
We want to send to our friends a beautiful French-designed, GOLD-PLATED BOMBON BOX, hand-embossed in colors. It is a beauty for the dressing table. Ten cents in stamps is asked as a measure of good faith and to cover cost of Cascarets, and which the delivery is limited to. Send today, mentioning this paper. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

Question for Steel Trust.
Washington, April 10.—After a conference with the president today, General Grosvenor, chairman of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, announced that his committee proposed this week, in connection with hearings on the ship subsidy bill, to interrogate officials of the United States Steel corporation regarding the reported selling of steel products abroad at a rate cheaper than was given to consumers in this country.

WET WEATHER COMFORT
"I have used your FISH BRAND Slicker for five years and can truthfully say that I never had anything give me so much comfort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one."
(NAME AND ADDRESS ON APPLICATION)
You can defy the hardest storm with Tower's Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats. Highest Award World's Fair, 1904.
OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THIS SIGN OF THE FISH
A. J. TOWER CO., TOWER'S FISH BRAND
BOSTON, U. S. A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO, CANADA

Can You Buy Bemis Bags
In Your Town?
If not, let us know and we will see that you can. We are manufacturers and Importers of
WOOL BAGS
Wheat Bags
Oat Bags
Barley Bags
Flour Bags
Ore Sacks
Hop Cloth and Burlap of All Kinds
Bags of Burlap and Cotton Manufactured by Us
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
1508-1514 Colorado St. SEATTLE, WASH.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES
W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.
W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MANUFACTURED IN THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED 1863
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S. & CANADA
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.
\$10.00
If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, why they wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe.
W. L. Douglas Strong Men's Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50
CAUTION—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Trade mark on bottom. Some peddlers without his name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Socks used; they will not wear cheap. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.