TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

The trade of Chili is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans.

France imported $300,000 worth of apples from Canada last summer and fall.

In 1904 Denmark sent to England over 95,000 tons of butter, valued at $15,000,000.

It is estimated that 1,600,000 tons of steel rails for 1907 delivery are under negotiation, and that fully half that tonnage has already been placed.

It is said that the hides of American live cattle sent to England to be killed and eaten are by prearrangement all sent back across the Atlantic, there to be tanned, and, mayhap, reshipped to England as leather or in boots and shoes.

Shipments of anthracite coal during May amounted to 3,254,320 tons, against 6,006,158 tons in May last year. For the year, to date, the shipments aggregate 19,709,783 tons, contrasted with 24,872,954 tons in the corresponding period last year.

Safe Deposit.

Of Marshal Foch III, an amusing story was recently told at Lake Lucerne. The boy, according to the story, approached an old lady in a Lakewood hotel and said to her:

"Can you crack nuts?"

"No, my dear, I can't," the old lady replied. "I lost all my teeth years ago."

"Then," said the little boy, extending two hands full of walnuts, "please hold these while I go and get some more."—Denver Times.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used, except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Feel the Ground Slipping.

First Neighbor—The Snobsons over there on the corner are losing their money.

Second Neighbor—How do you know?

First Neighbor—Why, because they have begun to bow to all the neighbors, and they never noticed anyone around here before.—Detroit Free Press.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Women Want Much.

Skoller—Of course, the generic term "man" includes the women—

Maryat—Not always.

Skoller—O! yes. You see—

Maryat—Nonsense! For instance, the sentence, "Man wants but little here below," would be ridiculous in that case.—Washington Star.

Knew His Place.

"What did you think of your daughter's graduation essay?"

"I didn't permit myself to think about it," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I simply did my duty and admired it."—Washington Star.

Something like a panic prevails in British court circles on an intimation from the shah of Persia that he hopes to be able to pay England another visit soon.

A married man never realizes how insignificant he is until his wife returns home from a week's visit to her folks.

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

Many a man's experience in a bucket shop has caused him to turn pale.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE"

PRAISE FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just in Time.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen

"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steadily and spent lots of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep around. My husband persuaded to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instructions, which you sent me free of all charge, I became regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave to-day.

"I sincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of an organ, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

For 25 years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ENDS TASKS BY PASSING IMPORTANT MEASURES

RATE, MEAT INSPECTION AND PURE FOOD BILLS HURRIED THROUGH THROUGH BEFORE ADJOURNMENT—RESUME OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington.—Congress completed Friday the execution of its legislative programme and adjourned Saturday.

On the eve of adjournment the difference between the house and senate on the important bills pending were adjusted. As a result of the action taken the following measures were laid before the president for his approval:

The railroad rate act.

The agricultural appropriation bill, including the meat inspection amendment.

The pure food act.

The president signed the railroad rate bill at 11:45 Friday night. It goes into effect in 60 days.

New Epoch in Legislation.

Had nothing else been done this congress these measures would stand out as monuments to the progressive nature of this administration. In emphatic manner they mark the beginning of a new epoch in federal legislation—governmental regulation on corporations and the invocation of the police power, so to speak, to stay the hand of private greed and protect the pocketbook and the health and general welfare of the masses.

In the end the house has had its way mostly regarding the railroad rate bill, oil pipe lines remain in the measure as common carriers, but the provision for a court of review of the bill has been fixed so as to make the prohibition of any alliance between transportation and production apply only to railroad companies. The railroads control coal mines or transport their own products, but standard Oil and the independent oil companies can pipe their own product. The senate yielded on this point because the house refused to give in by an overwhelming vote, and otherwise the whole bill would have died.

Senator Tillman contented himself with a severe "roast" of the Standard Oil influence, and then as the one in charge of the measure voted to accept the conference report. The senate gained a part of its contention in a readjustment of the anti-pass feature of the bill which prohibits free transportation to every one save certain excepted classes, including railroad employes and their families, and the officials, attorneys, surgeons, etc., of the companies.

House Victory in Meat Bill.

The meat inspection was a complete victory for the house. The senate agreed to the conference report and the house formally ratified it. There were two points in controversy—the payment for inspection service, and the question of putting dates on the labels of cans and packages of meat products. The government will pay the cost of inspection, instead of the packers, and labels will not require the date of inspection or canning of the contents.

In announcing the failure of the senate conferees to win on these disputed points, Senator Proctor said the bill accomplished a great deal, inasmuch as it provides for thorough inspection of all meat products and the sanitary regulation of packing plants, and that the conferees feared they could not lose everything by holding out for distinctive features which the public would not accept. He paid his compliments to the packers in strong terms and charged them with having engineered the scheme that created sentiment in favor of making the government pay the cost of inspection. Other senators entered their protest against the controverted provisions of the measure, but finally the conference report was adopted.

In the house, acceptance of the report was a pure formality. One important new feature of the measure as it passed both houses is an added appropriation of $900,000 to the $3,000,000 for inspection provided in the house amendment. This was brought about by combining the amount originally appropriated to the bureau of animal industry for inspection under the old system with the new permanent appropriation.

Pure Food Bill Criticised.

The conference report on the pure food bill was adopted by both houses without any change. In the opinion of Dr. Wiley and other officials of the agricultural department, it is a good measure as far as it goes, but Mr. Mann, of Chicago, who had charge of the conference report, says that it was not as good as had been hoped for. It is weak in that it does not provide a standard by which drugs, foods and drinks can be measured to determine whether they comply with the law. That important question is referred to the courts, which under the bill as it will become law must add to their already great burden the consideration of cases raising the issue as to whether certain articles of food or drugs contain harmful ingredients, are misbranded or because of their labels violate the pure food law.

Canal Type Is Fixed.

With the adjournment of congress it is possible to make a survey of the entire field of important legislation enacted during the session. The three most prominent measures already have been referred to, and their general provisions are well known to the country. Next in point of interest perhaps comes the Panama canal act. The house first declared in favor of the lock canal, by providing that no portion of the money appropriated in the sundry civil bill should be expended on a sea level project. A majority of the senate committee reported in favor of a sea level canal, but after a vigorous debate the president's recommendation in favor of a lock type was approved by a vote of 26 to 31.

A joint resolution was passed by congress requiring the purchase of supplies and materials for the canal in the American market unless the president shall determine that the bids of domestic producers are extortionate or unreasonable.

Congress appropriated $42,500,000 for continuing work on the canal, $16,500,000 being deficiency appropriations and $26,000,000 being for work during the fiscal year 1907. In addition to these appropriations steps are being taken to issue the canal bonds authorized by the Spooner act, which may be issued "from time to time" to the extent of $130,000,000. During the debate on the Panama canal bill it was made to appear that these bonds should have the rights and privileges of either two per cent. bonds of the United States and the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. imposed upon bonds deposited to secure national bank circulation was imposed upon the canal bonds when used for such security. It was also provided that the deficiency appropriation should be returned to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of the canal bonds.

Statehood Issue Settled.

The admission of Oklahoma and Indian territory as a single state was accomplished by the act approved June 16. The act also admits Arizona and New Mexico into the union as a single state, provided that a majority in each of the territories shall vote for joint statehood, "and not otherwise." This bill was the subject of bitter contention, as it had been in former sessions. It passed the house in the form of a bill admitting the four territories as two states. The senate amended the bill by eliminating all provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico. In conference the conditional admission of these territories as a state was agreed upon and after vigorous debate in both houses the conference report was agreed to.

After several years of effort on the part of the state department congress at this session passed an act reorganizing the consular service. The consuls general and consuls are grouped by classes, and provision is made for an inspection service consisting of five consuls general at large, with a salary of $5,000 each. No officer in the consular service receiving more than $1,000 is permitted to engage in business or practice law. All fees are to be turned into the treasury. Originally the bill provided that the higher offices should be filled by promotion solely, but this provision was eliminated and the promotion system has been established by the state department without further enactment.

Boon in Alcohol Bill.

A most important piece of legislation is the removal of the tax upon denatured alcohol. It was strongly opposed by manufacturers of kerosene and gasoline. In the debate it was alleged that, with the tax removed, alcohol could be manufactured and sold cheaper than either kerosene or gasoline and that it would enter into universal use for illuminating, motive power and otherwise.

A national quarantine law, providing for uniformity of administration and giving the federal government power to establish quarantines in port cities and supersede the local and state authorities, has been passed.

An employer's liability bill, to meet the demands of the trainmen of the United States, has been placed upon the statute books after years of effort.

Greater Aid for Militia.

Among the acts affecting the military establishment were those increasing the efficiency of the ordnance department of the army and increasing the appropriation for the militia from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 annually.

Congress took a new tack in the naval appropriation bill. Instead of authorizing the construction of the biggest battleship afloat, as first provided by the house, the bill as finally passed authorizes the preparation of plans for such a vessel, to be submitted to congress. The naval act of this year makes small provision otherwise for the increase of the navy.

A bill was passed defining hazing and providing for the punishment of midshipmen guilty of the offense.

General legislation during this session included an act prohibiting interstate commerce in spurious or falsely stamped articles made of gold or silver alloy, an act providing for the marking of the graves of confederate soldiers and sailors and an act providing for the disposition of the five civilized tribes of Indians.

The principal legislation affecting the Philippines was an act postponing the operation of the coastwise laws until April 11, 1909, another revising the Philippines tariff, and a third authorizing the purchase of coal claims by the secretary of war.

An important measure to cattle interests is that changing the 28-hour law so that cattle may be kept in cars 36 hours without unloading.

Immigration Bill Fails.

Among the important measures that have failed the immigration bill demands first consideration. It failed because a conference committee was not appointed to settle the disagreement between the two houses. After a spirited fight in the house, in which Speaker Cannon participated, the immigration bill, originally a senate measure, was passed, with a substitute for the "educational test," which required immigrants to possess the ability to read English or some other language. The house substituted a section providing for a commission to investigate the subject of immigration. The bill will command attention when congress reinvenes in the fall.

The bill to prevent contributions by corporations to campaign funds was started in the house. It was forced through the senate by the indefatigable efforts of Senator Tillman. The house leaders refused to let it come up there, although it is understood action will be pressed at the next session. The Democrats charge that the Republicans want to lay it over until after the congressional elections, in order to get one more chance at the corporation barrel.

The Philippine tariff bill is still another notable failure. It was one of the features of the original administration programme, was whipped through the house after a celebrated fight with the insurgents, and eventually landed in the seclusion of a senate committee room. It has been allowed to be forgotten for the present.

The immunity bill, designed to prevent the recurrence of fiascos such as attended the prosecution of the Chicago beef cases, passed the house and in amended form was reported favorably from the senate committee on judiciary. Ever since then efforts to get it up have failed owing to the objection of some senator or other.

It has been a hard session for treaties. The Santo Domingo convention, much desired by the administration, has been held up by the hostile minority in the senate. No action has been taken either on the Isle of Pines or Algeciras treaties.

Fate of Labor Bills.

Bills, most of which were demanded by the leaders of organized labor, have met their fate as follows:

1. The anti-injunction bill—dead in the judiciary committee.

2. The eight-hour bill, reported from the committee on labor, but not acted upon.

3. The election of senators in congress by direct vote of the people—dead in committee.

4. The publicity of campaign expenses bill, recently reported to the house, but not acted upon.

5. The letter carriers' bill—dead in committee.

6. The bill to regulate the hours of railway trainmen—dead in committee.

7. The bill for the relief of the Slocum survivors—dead in committee.

8. The bill to prevent convict-made goods from competing with the goods manufactured by honest labor—dead in committee.

Outside the line of actual legislation, the present session will be historic through having authorized the investigation that has led to the railroad-coal exposures. Another resolution adopted by the senate will call for an investigation of the alleged grain trust and railroad-elevator combine in the west, that promises to be equally if not more sensational.

What Congress Has Spent.

The following is given as practically an accurate statement of the disbursements authorized from the public treasury:

Sundry civil	$88,000,000
District of Columbia	9,500,000
Army	71,000,000
Navy	76,000,000
Fortifications	5,000,000
Military academy	2,000,000
Pensions	140,000,000
Permanent	140,000,000
Agricultural	7,000,000
Public buildings	12,000,000
Rivers and harbors	9,000,000
Militia	2,000,000
Statehood	1,000,000
Urgent deficiency	15,000,000
General deficiency	11,000,000
Legislative, executive and judicial	179,000,000
Post office	293,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total	987,000,000

MARKING OF MONEY

METHOD OF MERCHANTS TO CHECK DISHONESTY.

Pin Is Used Instead of a Pen as Commonly Supposed—Devices of Police Experts in Detecting.

"How is money marked?" repeated a headquarters' detective to a Washington Star reporter's query. "Well, it is not marked in the manner that the public thinks it is.

"The average person no doubt believes that money is marked by private marks placed on the bills with pen and ink; perhaps some employers thus mark the bills they place in the cash drawer which is being robbed by a dishonest clerk. Of course 'marked money' of this kind is good evidence in court on the trial of a man upon which it has been found. But a check mark in ink, unless very expertly put on, might, with the aid of a good lawyer for the accused, be shown to have been perhaps accidental, and thus would the ever-sought, reasonable doubt of the accused's participation in the robbery be raised.

"There are several different ways of marking money by police experts to the end that they may establish its positive identity of having previously been in their hands before the thief extracted it. The way I personally employ, and which is perhaps the safest, is to secure certainty and conviction, is the 'pin-prick method.'

"Let us take the familiar silver certificate of the five-dollar denomination for an illustration, one that has been somewhat worn, is better than one of the same denomination in the treasury. In the center is the well-known vignette of the head of an Indian chief in full regalia of feathers and trappings, presenting a full-face view. We now take this pin and make two punctures right through the bill and directly through the pupils of the eye—so, I hand you the bill, and, even though you saw me make the punctures, they are not visible at a casual and even critical glance. I now raise it to the light, and you can see the two tiny holes made by the pin point as distinctly as windows in a building. I then apply the pin point very neatly at the twist in the neck of the large figure 5 and at the two upper curve ends of the note. You will observe that these two diminutive twists do not appear in the necks of the two figures of 5 which are in both ends at the bottom of the note. I then pierce the note at the extreme ends of the scrolls on either side of the word 'five,' which may be seen in the direct center of the note at its lower edge.

"The marking of the note is now complete. It is exhibited to one or two persons in the secret for the purposes of preliminary examination and identification, and then placed in the money drawer, perhaps with several others of the same denomination, all exactly marked alike with the great care. The thief may be on the lookout for marked bills, usually ink marks, but he is a slick one who will get on to the invisible but surely present pin pricks. You see, this class of thieves does not admit of a crucial examination of the money before taking; it is usually done very quickly by palming the bills, placing them in some preliminary place of safety to be later removed. Then we count our detection with the bills on the person before the thief has a chance to exchange or to spend them.

"And the pin pricks remain? Indeed they do. The money is afterward carefully placed in envelopes and is not promiscuously handled. When they are exhibited in court and their preliminary preparation explained under oath conviction is practically certain."

CIGAR BAND FAD PENALTIES

The Collecting Habit Puts Smokers to a Great Deal of Annoyance.

"Would you mind taking the band off that cigar carefully and give it to me?" asked Westside of Rivers, as they both "lit up."

"Sorry," said Rivers, according to the New York World, "but I'm saving them, too. I was just about to ask you for yours."

"So your little girl has the collecting habit?" said Westside. "I thought my young lady was the only one in our set who had been seized with the epidemic."

"I should say not. My little girl began collecting cigar bands three months ago, and since then my days have been filled with responsibility. I buy cigars according to the bands now, having given up my old favorites because she had plenty of the bands of that kind. As soon as I get a dozen or so bands of one kind she begins to wish for a different sort, having swapped all her duplicates with her friends. Then I look for an unknown brand, and the strange band tickles her immensely."

"Same with me," said Westside. "If I don't arrive home with half a dozen bands every night she thinks I'm neglecting her, and if I don't smoke that number of cigars a day I have to beg bands."

And he produced a handful of cigar bands, gaudy gold and red things. As soon as Rivers' eyes saw them he was all eagerness.

"Let's see those," he said. "By love, there's several there that my little girl hasn't got. Have you got any more like those?"

"A couple," said Westside. "I'll swap you one for anything you've got that my little girl hasn't got."

Whereupon there was an exchange.

"My little girl has nearly 7,000 bands," said Westside. "How many has yours?"

"I haven't counted them," said Rivers, "but she has four or five albums filled and a lot she hasn't put in the books. Say, your little girl ought to know my little girl. They might swap some of their duplicates."

"That's so. I'll bring her around Sunday. Say, will you have a fresh cigar?"

"Don't care if I do."

Allen S. Olmsted Wins in Court—The Foot-Ease Trade-Mark Sustained.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Supreme Court has granted a permanent injunction with costs against Paul B. Hudson and others of New York City, restraining them from making or selling a foot powder which the court declares is an imitation and infringing not on "Foot-Ease," now so largely advertised and sold over the country. The owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," is Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., and the decision of this suit upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing on the market the spurious and similar appearing preparation involved in this case. This the court declares was designed in imitation and infringement of the genuine "Foot-Ease" trade-mark rights. Each package of the genuine Allen's Foot-Ease has the facsimile signature of Allen S. Olmsted on its yellow label.

BRIGHT BITS BY THE WITS.

Will & Must hold a mortgage on success.

The busybody butts in without any ifs or buts.

Charity begins at home, but it it is the real brand it soon outgrows its native place.

It is hard to work much confidence in a man who wears a ring on his middle finger.

A man's knowledge cannot be judged by the fool things he says when in love.

The golden calf will always be worshiped, though it wear the tail of a monkey or the ears of an ass.

Up to Her.

"I hear you are contemplating matrimony, old man," said Green. "How about it?"

"It's a fact," replied Brown, "but the outcome of my contemplation depends on the widow's might."

"How's that?" queried Green.

"She might decide to marry me, and then on the other hand she might not," answered Brown.—Chicago Daily News.

Her Reason.

"All the while she's on the ocean Gladys doesn't eat any meat."

"Why?"

"So she won't lose flesh."

Religion is used as a cloak in some families, and you may have noticed that there is generally a coat of dust on the family Bible in such homes.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

Guaranteed to be free from all injurious medicines. Sold only in sealed boxes. Price 50 cents a box.

DON'T BE CUT

Piles Cured Without the Knife

TRIAL FREE

A new method of home treatment, originated by the famous Dr. Jebb. No two cases of piles are exactly alike. We give each patient special treatment. No stock prescriptions made by the barrel can cure piles. Write us a plain, honest letter, telling your exact symptoms, and a special sample treatment will be sent free of all cost. Don't suffer from piles. Write to-day, and receive our trial treatment free. Address

Jebb Remedy Co.,

25 Main St. Battle Creek, Mich.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

This signature on every box.

For FREE Trial Package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet.

DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

FACTS GUARANTEED

Neuralgia and Anæmia are Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

For nearly a generation the people of this country have known Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, during which time proof of thousands of cures has been readily produced, been published and confirmed and not one person has been harmed in the slightest degree by their use. The pills contain no opiate, narcotic or dangerous drug, nor any drug which could injure the most delicate constitution.

"For over a year," says Miss Charlotte Van Salisbury, of Castleton, N.Y., "I suffered from neuralgia and palpitation of the heart. My skin was pale and sallow and I was troubled with dizziness, fainting spells and fits of indigestion. I was very nervous and would start at the slightest sound. At times a great weakness would come over me and on one occasion my limbs gave way under me and I fell to the sidewalk.

"Of course I was treated by our local physicians and also consulted a noted doctor at Albany, but nothing they gave me seemed to benefit me. One day I read in a newspaper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I immediately gave them a trial. I soon felt much better and my color had begun to return. I continued using the pills and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was entirely cured.

"My sister, Sarah Van Salisbury, suffered terribly from anæmia. She was pale and thin and we feared that she would become a victim of consumption. She tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and in a short time she became quite in strength and weight. She is now strong and well and we both heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are in ill health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Descriptive pamphlets free on request.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Greatest Boarding College in the World

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

We guarantee two months. Our students study and work without hindrance.

18 Buildings 75 Professors 800 Students

Courses in Ancient and Modern Languages, English, History and Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Pharmacy, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Law, Journalism, Drawing, Painting, Typewriting

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS UNDER THIRTEEN

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Laundry, $400.

Send ten cents to the Registrar for Catalogue

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, ulcerated throat, diseased by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Men to work in saw mills and shingle mills in the state of Washington. HIGH WAGES! Steady employment. No strikes. Lumber mills run every month in the year. Cheap living. For full particulars address Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers Association, Arrival call on Crawford & Pratt, 110 Main Street.

PENSION JOHN W. MORAN Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.

WINTER Wheat, 60 bushels per acre. Catalogue and sample 10c. Salzer Seed Co., Box W.A. LaCrosse, Wis.

W. N. U., DETROIT, NO. 27, 1906.

FREE LANDS

FOR HOMESTEADERS

IN THE

Shoshone Reservation of Wyoming

Uncle Sam will give everybody entitled to take up homesteads a chance at these lands, comprising approximately 1,150,000 acres. It is estimated that between 300,000 and 400,000 acres are first-class agricultural lands susceptible of irrigation. The remainder are grazing, timber and mineral lands.

To secure a homestead you must register at one of the points designated by the government on any day from July 12 to 31, 1906.

The Burlington Route will sell very low-price round-trip tickets daily from July 12 to 29, inclusive. Those who make sure their tickets read to Worland, Wyo., have the great advantage of reaching the reservation over the Burlington's line thro' the heart of the Big Horn Basin. To see this rich irrigated section is worth any man's time and money.

For further information, and to find out and mail this coupon TO-DAY.

Burlington Route

P. S. EUSTIS, 209 Adams Street, Chicago.

Please give me information about the Shoshone Opening.

Name

Address

F. 159

LEADING FEATURES OF THE THREE BIG BILLS

RAILROAD RATES.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—The railroad rate bill requires all interstate carriers to make through routes and reasonable joint rates, it makes oil pipe line companies, express companies, and sleeping car companies common carriers, and subject to the law. Railways are forbidden from engaging in any other business than transportation. Pipe lines are excluded from this prohibition.

PRIVATE CARS—While permitting railways to use private freight cars, it requires that all incidental charges arising from refrigerating and other services be incorporated in the transportation charge.

PUBLIC RATES—It requires publication of all rates, fares, or charges, and of rules and regulations on all traffic. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the interstate commerce commission to hear complaints of unjust and unreasonable rates, and to fix rates that are just and reasonable.

REBATES—Rebates and other discriminatory practices are forbidden and subject to penalties.

COURT REVIEW—A limited review of orders or requirements of the commission may be made by the courts, but no injunct-n, interlocutory order, or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted except after not less than five days' notice.

NO PASSES—Free transportation is limited to certain specified persons.

The interstate commerce commission is enlarged to seven members, whose compensation is fixed at $10,000 annually.

BEEF.

FIRST INSPECTION—Before any cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are taken into any establishment for slaughter and preparation for market they must be examined while alive for any signs of disease, and if such are found they are to be slaughtered separately and the carcasses given a special examination.

TAGS—All carcasses are to be carefully inspected and if sound, healthful, and fit for human food will be tagged "inspected and passed," and if not, will be tagged "inspected and condemned," and in the latter case must be destroyed in the presence of the government inspector.

SECOND INSPECTION—After this first inspection another inspection of carcasses or parts of carcasses may be had to see if the meat has become unfit for human food since the first inspection.

THIRD INSPECTION—An inspection must also be made of all meat food products, and this inspection will follow the product into the can, pot, canvas, or other receptacle into which the same is put until the same is sealed.

LABELS ON CANS—Any meat or meat food products put into can, pot, canvas or other receptacle, must have a label attached to it under the supervision of a government inspector, which shall state the contents.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS—All establishments which prepare meat for interstate or foreign commerce must be inspected by expert sanitary inspectors, and kept in perfect sanitary condition according to rules and regulations provided by the government.

PURE FOOD.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—The pure food law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery for shipment, or introduction into any state or territory or the District of Columbia, of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous, deleterious, or decayed food, medicines, or liquors and imposes a penalty for any violation of the law. It provides for making rules and regulations for executing the provisions of the act, requiring an examination of specimens of foods and drugs and if the law be violated the offender will be proceeded against without delay in the courts.

ADULTERATIONS—If drugs differ from standard of strength, quality, or purity, which are fixed in the National Formulary, they will be held to be adulterated. Confectionery will be declared adulterated if it contains any injurious or poisonous matter deleterious or detrimental to health.

PRESERVATIVES—Preservatives may be applied externally when directions for their removal are printed on the package.

LABELS—Drugs or foods will be deemed misbranded if falsely described by their labels. Drugs or foods must bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, or heroin alpha or beta cocaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or any derivative thereof. The word "compound," "imitation," or "blend" must appear on foreign liquors, and only harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients can be used. False labels of foods or drugs imported into the United States will prevent their admission.