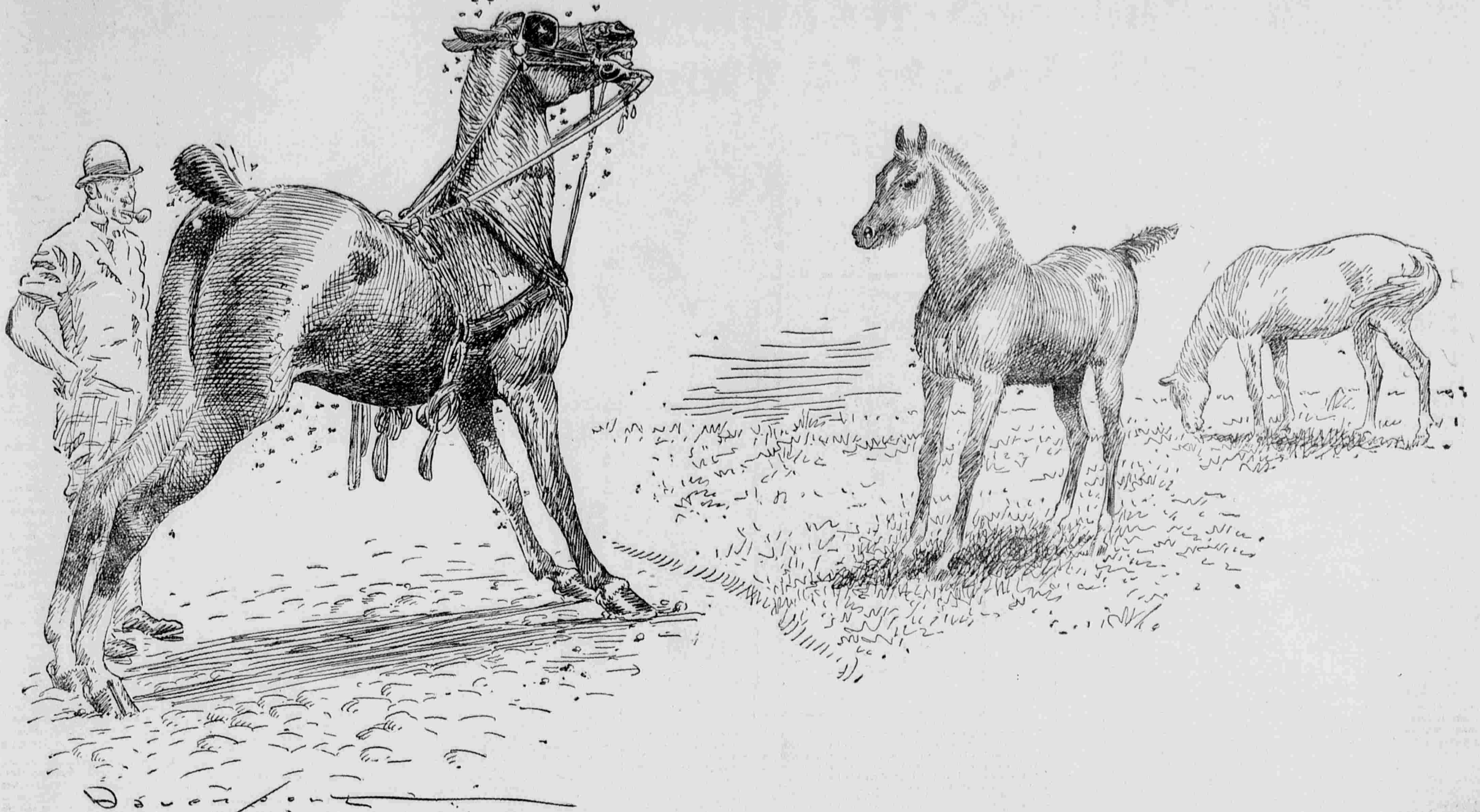


DAVENPORT PLEADS FOR ANIMALS TORTURED TO MAKE MAN'S PLEASURE

X. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THIS HORSE ?

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It is hardly necessary to write anything to go with this cartoon, for every reader probably can draw a better opinion than the writer can frame in words as to what the young colt is saying to himself, if animals can think. It would be quite natural for the colt to wonder what makes this horse hold his head so high and stand so awkwardly.

The horse himself is at a loss to know why he is checked so high and why he must endure an enormous strain on his back. He still swishes at flies, but his tail fails to

drive them off him. Like the innocent young colt, the matured horse wonders at the strange order of things. Perhaps he thinks he is being punished for some offense he has committed.

He is compelled to stand very still, owing to the weight of metal in his mouth resting on his tender lower jaw. If he could, only for a change, get his head a little higher occasionally, it would rest him, but the martingale prevents that. With back aching and the tendons in his leg throbbing as the result of the manner in which the

weight is thrown on them, he endures the torture uncomplainingly. If the little colt were endowed with reasoning powers and knew that this wretched horse was once a happy youngster like himself, how miserable would he become, for he would realize that in a few more months he, too, would have his head yanked up, not to speak of having his tail cut off and of being subjected to other tortures.

Do "horsemen" realize what torture they are causing when, for Fashion's sake, they distort horses as they do?

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

AUGUST 18.

1792—John Earl Russell, prime minister of Great Britain 1846-52, born in London; died 1878.
1803—Dr. James Beattie, poet, last of the minstrels, died at Aberdeen.
Dr. Beattie passed the closing years of his life in London in close intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other literary celebrities. His most famous poem, entitled "The Minstrel," appeared in 1774.
1807—Charles Francis Adams, American statesman and diplomat, United States minister to England during the Civil war, born in Boston; died there 1886.
1840—Ellen Kean (Tree), widow of Charles John Kean and a noted actress, died, born 1806.
1902—Dr. Leopold Schenck, famous Austrian biologist, author of "The Determination of Sex," died at Schwaberg, Austria; born 1842.

AUGUST 19.

1186—Geoffrey Plantagenet, brother of Richard Coeur de Lion and father of the murdered Arthur, was thrown from his horse and trampled to death in Paris.
1692—Second general execution of "witches" at Salem, Mass.; John Proctor, Bridget Bishop, George Burroughs, Martha Carrier and John Willard, were hanged.
1806—James Lennox, philanthropist, founder of the Lenox library, born in New York City; died there, 1880.
1812—Fight between the American frigate Constitution and the British ship Guerriere.
1841—Count Rumford of Bavaria died; born Benjamin Thompson in Massachusetts 1752; driven away as a Tory.
1896—Prof. Joseph Dwight Whitney of

Harvard university died at New London, Conn.; born 1819.
1905—A national representative assembly summoned by Czar Nicholas II.

AUGUST 20.

472—Count Rielmer, the last Roman general of any ability, died.
1591—Robert Herrick, English poet, chiefly noted as successor of Shakespeare, born.
1745—Francis Asbury, with Coke, the first Methodist bishop in America, was born in Staffordshire; died 1816.
1833—Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third president of the United States, was born in North Bend, O.; died 1901.
1850—Balzac died in Paris; born 1799.
1861—The great comet appeared.
1866—Ann Sophia W. Stephens, American novelist, died; born at Derby, Conn., 1813.
1906—Cuban Liberals arose against the Palma administration; revolutionists took up arms.

AUGUST 21.

1567—St. Francis of Sales, famous Catholic divine, born at Sales, in Savoy.
1762—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, noted for eccentricity and letters from Turkey, died; born 1690.
1765—William IV of England born; died 1837.
1798—Jules Michelet, French writer, born in Paris; died 1874.
1820—Professor John Tyndall, natural philosopher, born; died Sept. 4, 1893.
1881—Leslie Combs, pioneer and soldier, died in Lexington, Ky.; born 1792.
1902—Gen. Franz Sigel, famous German Civil war veteran, died in New York city; born 1824.
1895—Mary Mapes Dodge, author, poet and editor of St. Nicholas, died at Tannersville, N. Y.; born 1838.

AUGUST 22.

1350—Phillip of Valois, king of France, died.
1782—William Whiston, translator of Josephus, died in London, aged 85.
1787—John Fitch's steamboat made its trial trip on the Delaware.
1818—Warren Hastings, noted governor general of India, died at Daylesford, Worcestershire; born 1733.
1844—George Washington De Long, American naval officer and arctic explorer, born in New York City; died in Siberia in 1881 while in command of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition. De Long graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1865. In 1873 he served on the Janata in the Polar search. Under command of Lieut. De Long the Jeannette sailed north from San Francisco in 1879. The vessel never escaped the ice pack, and after drifting with it over 600 miles air line, or about 1,200 by her devious course, was crushed in June, 1881. The party journeyed southward by sledge and boat. De Long traveled 2,500 miles and perished with his companions.
1861—Hien Fung, emperor of China, noted for his anti-foreign policy, died.
1903—Lord Salisbury, former premier of Great Britain, died; born 1830.
1906—Cuban revolutionists under Gen. Guerra captured San Luis, in Pinar del Rio.

AUGUST 23.

1754—Louis XVI of France was born; guillotined in 1793.
1785—Oliver Hazard Perry, American naval hero, was born in Newport, R. I.; died on the same date in the island of Trinidad, 1819.
1789—Silas Deane, American diplomat and agent in France, of the revolutionary colonies in 1776-77, died in Deal, England.
1820—Martha Joanna Reade Nash Lamb, linguist and author, born in Plainfield, Mass.; died 1892.
1894—Judge Norman L. Freeman, the oldest court reporter in the United States, died at Springfield, Ill.
1906—Gen. Cluett, noted leader of the Paris commune and a veteran of the American Civil war, died in Toulon; born 1823.
1901—Gunnar Wennerberg, Swedish poet and composer, died at Stockholm; born 1827.

AUGUST 24.

1481—Alfonso V. of Portugal died.
1572—Massacre of St. Bartholomew and murder of Admiral de Coligny and of Charles II, beheaded.
1750—Lettitia Ramolini, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, born; died 1835.
1759—William Wilberforce, philanthropist, abolitionist, etc., born in Hull, England; died in London 1833. To the efforts of Wilberforce was largely due the abolition of the English slave trade.
1814—Washington city captured by the British and the capitol and other public buildings burned.
1841—Theodore Hook, the erratic humorist, died; born 1788.
1855—The famous Bartholomew fair, or London saturnalia, suppressed after flourishing over 700 years.
1883—Count Chambord, last of the Bourbon line and heir to the throne of France, died; born in the Tuilleries 1820.
1906—Alfred Stevens, celebrated as a painter of Belgian genre, died in Paris; born 1828.

SAVE YOUR TINFOIL AND GET MONEY BACK.

Save and sell your tinfoil. The recent rise in the price of tin has led to a curious development in this and other countries, says the Chicago Tribune. Several of the best known chocolate manufacturers on the continent have issued the following notice: "Do not throw away the tinfoil in which the chocolate is enveloped. It is composed of pure metal, which is dear. Keep it and before long it will be called for by our agents, who will pay for it at its market value. The chocolate industry in Europe spends nearly \$4,000,000 per annum in tinfoil, and these \$4,000,000 are generally thrown to the winds."

It is further explained that the present high price of tin is due to the action of English and Dutch speculators who have forced it far beyond its actual value.

What seems to give some color to the alleged precociousness of the paper wrapped around the chocolate is the story told by a Socialist journal of Hamburg to the effect that a group of workmen were able to procure a part of their common library by collecting and selling these fugitive sheets of tinfoil.

Will Prosecute

WARNING—To Dealers

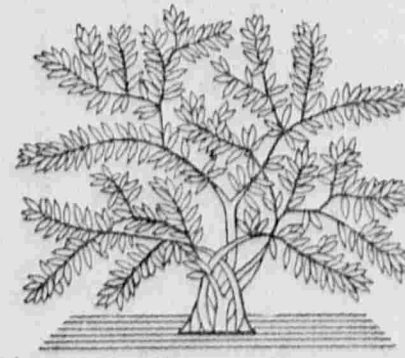
DEALERS are hereby warned that we will prosecute, to the full extent of the law, anyone selling an imitation of our "TREE TEA" package.

WARNING—To Consumers

CONSUMERS, for your own protection, examine each package and see that it has printed on it

(TREE)

Our
Trade
Mark
and
Signature



Our
Trade
Mark
and
Signature

M. J. Brandenstein & Co.

WITHOUT WHICH NO "TREE TEA" IS GENUINE

M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration, or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.