a variation of the orthodox pork and baked beans. Soak a pint of white beans over night. In the morning put them on to boll, with plenty of water to cover them, and add more it becomes absorbed in cooking. lice half a pound of breakfast bacon hin and distribute through the beans and cook with them. Cook gently until the beans are tender, but not soft shough to break. Just before taking from the fire add half a cup of New Orieans molasses; let all boil up and then pour into a buttered dish. Cut strips of bacon like straws and lay them over the top of the beans; place in the oven and bake until well browned, or for about two hours.

Canned Peaches. Pare, cut in half and stone, taking care not to break the fruit; drop each piece in cold water as soon as it is pared. The large, white, freestone peaches are nicest for this purpose. Firmness of texture is a desideratum. The fruit should be ripe, but not soft. Allow a heaping tablespoonful of sugar to each quart of fruit, scattering it between the layers. Fill your kettle and heat slowly to a boil. Boil three minntes, just to assure yourself that every plece of fruit is heated through. Can and seal. It is safe to put a cupful of water in the bottom of the kettle before packing it with fruit, lest the lower leyer should burn.

Sen Foam Fudge. Put three cupfuls light brown sugar, a cup of water and tablespoonful vine-

gar into a saucepan. Heat gradually to bolling, stirring only until the sugar is dissolved, then boll without stirring until a little forms a hard ball when tested in cold water. Remove at once from fire, and when the sirup stops bubbling pour gradually into it the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. Continue heating until the mixture will hold its shape, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla and a cupful of English walnuts or any other kind of nuts cut into small pieces. Drop in small, rough-shaped piles on paraffin or buttered paper.

Acrated Bread.

Pour a pint of boiling water upon a pint of new milk; add a tablespoonful each of sugar and of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Stir into this mixture enough flour to make a moderately stiff batter, and beat in the open air, with long sweeps of the beater that bring fresh air into the heart of the batter every time, until it is lukewarm. Then add the yeast. This well worked in. stir in flour until you can knead it free from the floured board. Set it to rise until light. Then mold into loaves, and when they have doubled their original bulk bake in a steady oven. This quantity will make four loaves.

Strawberry and Rice Pudding. Boil one-fourth cup of rice till thoroughly done; while warm put through a potato ricer, and into one cup of this rice stir one cup of strawberry juice. Whip one-half pint of heavy cream. Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin over the steam of the kettle, and add, with one-half cup of sugar and the wellbeaten whites of three eggs, to the rice and berry juice. Stir in the whipped cream and pour into a wetted mold and put on ice for at least six hours before serving. Serve as it is or turn on a platter and serve with or without tream.

Left-Over Eggs. Eggs that have been hard-boiled and pent to the table and untouched can be sliced and dressed with mayounalse. Fried eggs can be run through a food chopper, mixed with potatoes and cooked in potato balls. Ponched eggs should be reheated and cooked done and run through a ricer to add to salads. Boiled or fried eggs if run through a ricer and mixed with finely chopped meat make good croquettes. If the yolk of an egg is used and the white is left, beat it and stir into apple sauce. A broken egg can be covered with water, good for several days.

To Can Beets. Cook the beets until tender, then silce as for use at the table. One quart of water, one cup vinegar, one-half cup of granulated sugar; boll all together, then drop the beets in the liquor and let them stay until it boils. Put in glass cans, seal tightly and keep in a dark place.

Short Suggestions.

To cover the pan in which fish cooking will make the flesh soft. All lard to fry fritters and doughnuts

must be very, very hot before putting In the batter. Black lead mixed with vinegar will

be found to give a specially good polish to the kitchen stove. Rub over new tinware with lard and

thoroughly heat it in the oven before using it, for thus it is protected from

When cleaning kuives add a little carbonate of soda to the bathbrick on the board, for then they will polish much quicker.

A neglected grate, or one which has been red hot, should be rubbed over with a cut raw potato before it is blackleaded. The result will be a brilliant

Ink stains on silver or plated articles may be removed with a paste made of chloride of time and water. This should be left on for a little while and then washed off in warm water.

If, when using lemon for flavoring, you need only half a one, put the other half on a plate and cover with a glass tumbler. This excludes the air and prevents it from drying up or getting BUSINESS ON UPTURM

Nation's Trade in Some Cases Surpasses Normal.

Careful analysis of commercial, industrial and agricultural conditions made by representatives of the Chicago Record-Herald throughout the United States showed that business activity in all lines is steadily returning to normal and has in some cases exceeded it. Crops are unusually large and the number of unemployed men and of empty railroad cars show marked de-

One of Uncle Sam's most reliable business barometers, the Chicago postoffice receipts, registered an exceptionally reassuring indication Saturday that the tide of business throughout the country has taken a sharp upturn. Statistics on the postal receipts of the country were compiled in New York and made public by Postmaster Edward M. Morgan of the eastern metropolis. There the business pulse was shown to be quickening by the fact that the receipts at the New York office for June of this year were \$21,-961.28 higher than in June, 1907. Figures were forwarded from fifty of the largest offices to Postmaster Morgan, and of this number thirty-three made a showing of increases during the month of June, 1908, over the receipts of June, 1907. The aggregate receipts of these fifty offices reached the large total of \$7,016,160, a gain of \$61,683 over the business of the same offices

in June, 1907. In Chicago fully 10,000 railroad men have gone back to work in the last six months. Half of the men the packers laid off last winter are at work again. The idle cars in the Chicago district have been reduced one-half since the high number reached in May. Illinois will have a winter wheat crop of 40,-000,000 bushels, which is a little less than last year. The oats crop will be 125,000,000 bushels, which is 20,000,000 bushels more than last year. The corn crop condition and acreage suggests a crop of 325,00,000 bushels, about the same as last year.

General conditions seem promising in Wisconsin, where the big manufacturing institutions report an increase of business, actual and in inquiries. J. D. Klapp, of Milwaukee, president of the National Car Service Association, says that by Nov. 1 there will be a car shortage.

With all factories and shops in Omaha and its vicinity running full time, with assurance of another year of bountiful crops in Nebraska and surrounding states, the industrial outlook in that city is most promising. In Kansas wheat destroyers have been active, but the yield of corn will be the heaviest in the State's history. There is a heavy demand for unskilled

Secretary George A. Wells, of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association, in annual estimate made public at Des Molnes, shows crops in Iowa to be slightly above normal, with prospects for the future favorable.

St. Louis reports conditions in the wholesale and retail mercantile lines as fast resuming normal and keeping freight business moving fairly well.

St. Louis reports conditions in the wholesale and retail mercantile lines as fast resuming normal and keeping freight business moving fairly well. At Indianapolis there are probably 12,000 to 15,000 men still unemployed, but conditions are improving. Factories generally are putting more men

Advices from Detroit say that business conditions in Michigan, though not yet normal, are showing a steady improvement and are much better than three or four months ago. Bumper crops are reported from both grain and fruit regions.

In Ohio crops are uniformly good and prices on farm products are the best in years. Every trunk line railroad entering Cincinnati reports a steady increase in freight business.

Investigation made at Pittsburg showed that a gradual improvement has set in in all lines in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohjo, the district having financial and commercial relations with that city as the center. This is evidenced by the scarcity of men, more especially in the coke and coal operations. While the mills are operating from 50 to 60 per cent capacity, more men are being put to work every day. A sane estimate placed in the refrigerator and will keep of the number of men at work in Allegheny County in the mills and furnaces is placed at 65,000, while in the mining and coking districts not a man need be idle. The rallroads have taken on a spurt within the last thirty days. At the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia 1,000 men have been taken back in the last three weeks.

> Norfolk and Southern Receivership The Federal Court at Norfolk, Va., has placed the Norfolk and Southern railway in the hands of receivers upon the appli cation of the Trust Company of America, the railroad assenting. The road recently has bought in a number of branch lines on borrowed capital and could not make good. A reorganization committee has cen formed.

Men Crowding Out Cattle.

One explanation advanced for the continued rise in the price of meats is that the big cattle ranges of the Southwest have been rapidly filling up with settlers in the last two years, with a consequent clearing of the pastures for cultivation. The prices for cattle on the hoof are higher than ever. In all the larger cities the poorer people have begun systematic boycotts of the butchers who charge the high prices. The result is that people are eating less meat and more fruit and vegetables than heretofore.

Three-Cent Fare Lines Are Short. The Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which is operating all the city's car lines on the 3-cent plan carried out by Mayor Johnson, reports a deficit of \$54,916 for May. But Mayor Johnson says that this was due more to the prevailing strike than to the reduced

The International Association of Police Chiefs adopted a resolution urging a uniform law regulating the sale and use of deadly weapons. A resolution also was adopted condemning the cartooning and caricaturing of policemen.

PRICES AT HIGH MARK.

Level for 1907 Twenty-Nine Pet

Cent Above Average for Years. It will be of interest to those whe were busy kast year in keeping the wolf from the door to know that figures on wholesale prices of 258 representative staple articles reached the apex of their soaring last October. These statistics are for the eighteen years between 1890 and 1907.

The annual report on this subject of the Commerce and Labor Departments shows that the average for the year 1807 was 5.8 per celt higher than for 1906; 64.4 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during eighteen-year period, and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point during the aighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907, and 2.8 per cent higher than the average for December, 1905, the month of highest prices in that

When the commodities are divided into nine groups every group shows an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products taken as a whole this increase was greatest, namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for clothes and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 24 per ceit; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house furnishing goods, 6.8 per cent, and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

The effect of the money stringency in the latter part of the last year is reflected in the decrease recorded in all commodities during November and December, the average price showing a decrease of 3.5 per cent below October. Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were recorded 172 showed an increase in the average prices for 1907 as compared with 1906; thirty-five showed no change and fifty-one showed

Hydrophobia is in reality so rare and so terrifying that its symptoms and treatment are little understood. As a matter of fact, the commonly accepted expression of madness in a dog is often misleading. The real mad dog does not shun water, as it is said. On the contrary, mad dogs often rush to the water and drink

eagerly, if they are able to swallow. The mad dog does not froth at the mouth. It does not run amuck, snapping at everything in its path.

What, then, are the indications of the nad dog? To those familiar with a given dog the surest symptom and the one which would excite closest attention is a distinct and unaccountable change in the dog's disposition-a staid dog becoming excitable and a frisky one dull. That condition does not necessarily mean rabies, but it is suspicious, and if, in addition, the dog bas trouble in swallowing-as though it seemed to have a bone in its throat-beware! That dog should be instantly tied up, because if it be rables it | tionists' crimes are stupid and takes but a day or two for ferocious instincts to develop.

The unmistakable evidence, however, of a dog with rabies is the sticky, whitish saliva which covers the teeth and shows on the drawn lips. The eyes glare and are red; the dog has paroxysms of running fury, during which it barks hearsely, which alternate with periods of temporors exhaustion .- Caspar Whitney, in Outing

Doctors Discuss Industrialism. The effects of the present-day tendency of women to enter into economic compe tition with men came up for an airing before the Chicago meeting of the American Academy of Medicine. Several of the male physicians deplored the fact that "too many women unsered themselves by forsaking home life for work in shops, stores and factories," and one said that the lack of servants and housewives was disrupting society. A woman doctor, Helen C. Putnam of Providence, came out squarely for women suffrage, holding that every woman had the right to develop her best faculties, to seek education and to enter a business field where she might select a father for her children on terms of social and intellectual equality. Dr. Burrell of Boston, the new president of the association, took strong ground in favor of educating the public as to general hy-giene and sanitation, saying this was the duty of the medical profession. The House of Delegates of the association recommended the creation of a commission to watch and oppose legislation

against vivisection. A Henvyweight Ticket. In spite of the fact that Secretary Taft has often laughingly declared that "no real gentleman weighs more than 300 pounds," his solid bulk combined with the ompact frame of his running mate, James S. Sherman, makes the heaviest ticket ever put forward by any national party. The two men together tip the scales at something not far short of 500 pounds. The record before this was held by the Democrats on the strength of the avoirdupols of Grover Cleveland. When nominated in 1892 Mr. Cleveland weighed about 275 pounds, but the small figure of Adlai E. Stevenson kept the total

around 425 pounds.

Jones' Boomerang Flies Charles O. Jones made a remarkable trial flight in his airship Boomerang, starting at Hammondsport, N. Y. He sailed first to Wackins, twenty-six miles, and then on to within six miles of Bath, where he ran into a tree and ripped his gas bag. The novel features in the Jones ship are the use of a second gas bag trailing behind to replace the supply of the main bag, which is 95 feet long and cigar-shaped, and a system of ballast

moving that employs a little sand car moving on tracks. New Cure for Rabics. An improved prevention of the development of rables has just been brought into use at Paris. Although it acts more quickly than did the old method, it must he administered before the germs have multiplied so as to reach the nerve cen-

The Latest Hammondport Flight. The airship known as the June Bus designed by C. H. Curtis, has had a successful trial flight at Hammondsport territory. The June Bug went the record distance of 2175 feet at a speed of thirty six miles an hour.

TOLSTOI STINGS CZAR AS GIVILIZATION'S FOE

Scathing Arraignment of Government by Execution Is Published.

THE EVIL SPREADS DEPRAVITY,

Reformer Says Crimes in Name of Law Are More Awful than Revolutionists' Acts.

Count Leo Tolstoi, in a long article onblished in London, indicts, with his old vivid literary skill, the present system of "government by execution" in Russia, the article concluding with a noble appeal to the better nature of his countrymen.

During the course of the article the Count writes:

"I can no longer endure it. I write this either that those inhuman deeds may be stopped or that my connection with them may be snapped and I be put in prison, where I may be clearly conscious that these horrors are not committed on my own behalf, or, still better (so good that I dare not even dream of such happiness), that they may put on me as on those twenty or twelve pensants a shroud and a cap and may push me also off a bench so



COUNT TOLSTON

that by my own weight I may tighten the well soaped noose around my old throat."

Tolstoi, instancing the shocking spread of greed to obtain money by executing condemned prisoners, says: "Awful as are the deeds themselves, the moral and spiritual unseen evil they produce is incomparably more terrible."

With regard to the government's con tention that there is no other way to suppress the revolutionists, Count Tolstoi, while admitting that the revoluhensible in the highest degree, accuses the government of doing the same thing for the same motive, and adds:

"All the revolutionists' bombing and murders do not come anywhere netr the criminality and stupidity of the deeds the government commits."



"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, hero of many a pitching battle for the Glants, will pitch no more games for New York Boston leads the American League batting with .266, and the White Sox are last with .220. The Sox lead in fielding with .970.

Denver authorities have made good their threat to arrest all bookmakers attempting to lay bets at the Overland Park races.

Dode Criss leads the American League in batting with an average of .412, but he has only appeared as a pinch hitter in fifteen games. Princeton won the intercollegiate base

ball championship by defeating Yale in a sharply contested eleven-inning game by a score of 4 to 2. W. P. Dray, of Yale University, champion pole vaulter of the world, has re fused a place on the American team to

compete in the Olympic games in London By the death of Admiral Dewey, 2:04%, and Todd, 2:14%, both sons o Ringen, 2:0614, the trotting horse breeders have sustained a loss that will be a severe shock to the advancement of futurity prospects.

New York bookies see a ray of hope in the admission of the assistant district attorney that a bettor cannot be-arrested until he attempts to cash in, and that the new law would be difficult to enforce with the English credit system of betting

Tommy Burns, of America, and Bill Squires, of Australia, art to meet for the third time, regardless of the fact that Isurus knocked out Squires in the eighth cound at Nouilly, France.

Pinkola won the twenty-second renews of the Latonia Derby by a length from Czar, with Ordondo, a long shot, third. Strung out over a sixteenth of a mile came the balance of the field.

Cheered by more than 25,000 persons Celt won the twenty-second running of the Brooklyn handicap, one of the classic events of the American turf, at the Gravesend race track. He did it easily. W. K. Vanderbilt's Seasick II., with

Henry up, ran a dead heat with M. E. Deschamp's Quintet II, for the French Derby, valued at \$20,000, at Chantilly. Both horses were favorites, and the finish was a grueling one. W. K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon won the stake in 1906.

Janks B. Haggin has announced his intention of selling all his horses at his Elmendorf farm, near Lexington, Ky., and turning his attention to breeding fine cattle, a nucleus of the plant having already been started. His decision was caused by the passage of the anti-betting law in New York, which Haggin says immigration laws. This applies only ruins prices of horses



The new law directed against the radical press has been executed by the postmaster general in orders to the postmasters telling them that they are to refuse the matts to all papers which, in their judgment, contain articles which "tend to lucite to arson, murder and assessination," and to hold up all papers in foreign languages likely to have objectionable matter, pend- dent. ing examination of a translation of such maker to be furnished by the procago Socialist, New York Call and othor socialist papers to be a challenge to if it shall be applied to them. They say that it is against all precedent to give such discretionary power to every petty postmaster in the land. The only master will be to the department at Washington.

President Roosevelt's announcement that he will spend most of next year hunting big game in Africa is regarded as an indication that he is not a candidate for Senator Platt's seat This would leave the way open for tunity for Mr. Roosevelt on Senator pected to last about a year.

The end of the fiscal year found the panic of last fall. The receipts from all sources were \$763,000,000 less than in the preceding fiscal year, while the disbursements were \$181,000,000 larger. The total receipts were \$599.895,-763 and the total of expenditures were \$659,551,755. Customs have fallen off about \$46,000,000 and the internal revenues \$19,000,000. The postal deficit will be mearly \$13,500,000.

Upon the second anniversary of the passage of the pure food law, June S. the famous "poison squad," or class of food experimenters conducted by Dr. N. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was disbanded. During this period nearly every class by studying its effect upon these men. A board has been created to pass upon the food and there are now about 100 criminal cases in the courts. Dr. Wiley says that manufacturers and dealpays better to obey this law as to branding their goods for what they perity of other countries.-Denver Re-

The question which has caused so much controversy between government on, it is the part of wisdom to voice officials and distillers as to whether or the party's purpose in unmistakable not whisky and neutral spirits are like language. This is done in the first substances, has been judicially deter- paragraph. The second paragraph atmined by the District of Columbia tempts to outline the party's position Court of Appeals which holds that they upon the question of protection. There are not like substances. It also was is no radical departure from the andecided that bourbon whisky can only cient standards in this declaration. The be made in the State of Kentucky and last paragraph is more in line with the must be made from a mash, the chief policy which Congress has pursued ingredient of which is corn.

the House Committee on Ways and Philippines. The tariff document as Means, which is to inquire into the sub- outlined will be wholly acceptable to ject of tariff revision, does not intend Republicans everywhere.-Cedar Rapto call his committee together during ids Republican. the recess of Congress is attributed to a desire not to encourage tariff revisionists. Payne declares positively that his committee will not be called to-

· !-- !-After a conference between Secretary of Commerce Labor Straus, Immigration Commissioner Sergent and tariff revision. A tariff bill framed by hibited by the continued enforcement of the immigration officials of Boston, a Democratic House under Bryan the policy which is reiterated in that Montreal, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at New York, it was announced that hereafter the rules for the exclusion of persons because of dis first term. It would be hung up there, tariff revision, which always means ease will be uniform.

-:-:· The president has proclaimed the reservation of strips of land along the Canadian border, 30 feet wide, for tha better enforcement of the customs and immigration laws. This applies only to unappropriated lands.

In a letter to Commander Hutch L be happy? Cone of the torpedo flotilla, which made the vogage from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, President Roosevelt you want to complete your happiness? says that, if he could draw any distinction between the work of the battleship crews and the men of the destroyers it would be in favor of the latter, He adds that the voyage of the destrayers is even a more notable feat and he

:--: Secretary Root's summer program includes another course at Muldoon's, where he got so much help physically a year ago. Mr. Root is sure to remain in office, apparently, until the end of this administration.

would like to thank every member of

the crews personally,

The President has proclaimed the reservation of strips of land along the Canadian border 30 feet wide for the better enforcement of the customs and to unappropriated lands.



Secretary Luke Wright. President Roosevelt has appointed a southern Democrat to succeed Taft in

the War Department, General Luke Wright, of Memphis, who followed Mr. Taft at the Philippines, and was afterward sent to Tokio to represent this government, is the lucky man. The general belongs to that class of Americans who do things. He is popular with the army and is well fitted to carry on the work laid down by the Republican candidate for Presi-

The selection of General Wright will prietor of said papers. This erder is we venture to say, will come from the meet with approval. The only criticism, taken by the Appeal to Reason, the Chipolitical treason for a public servant to choose subordinates from outside the them, and they are preparing to fight ranks. But the President long since the order with every known weapon, demonstrated his utter indifference to protests from that quarter. It is enough for him to know that he has found a man who will fill the bill and appeal from the decision of the post- and patriotic manner. The party wall is not so high in the President's mind that he cannot scale it at a single bound, and find fragrant flowers on the other side.-Toledo Blade.

The Most Important Purpose. It is about time that some opinions hitherto maintained in this country respecting the operations of the tariff former Governor Black, with an opport were considerably revised. There is a popular impression that the lowering Depew's retirement two years later, of duties would result in facilitating Mr. Roosevelt expects to sail early in the entrance of British iron products to April, 1900. He will not touch at any this market, but it is as fallacious as European port, but go direct to Cairo, that which induced the temporary The actual hunting plans have not been abatement of the duty on coal a short made, beyond the fact that British East time ago, and which did not result in Africa will be the scene. Mr. Roose the increased importation of a single velt expects to make a study of Afri. ton of mineral fuel. The reason is can animals, besides killing a few of pretty plain. In most things we are the. He will tell his experiences and perfectly able to compete with the forobservations in magazine articles and eigner, and our own prices are low possibly in book form. The trip is ex. enough, with a little dropping, to keep out the imported product. If the only object of a protective tariff had been to create industries which would en-United States Treasury approximately able us to compete successfully, it \$60,000,000 behind the total expendi- would be time to let go; but there is tures of the year, as compared with another purpose back of the policy and a surplus of over \$84,000,000 a year that is to preserve the American stanago. This condition is attributed by dard of living by refusing to enter into the department officials to the busi- a competition which would compel us ness depression in the wake of the to lower it to the foreign level.-San Francisco Chronicle,

> Foreign Trade a Broken Reed. Just now Japan is supplying an 11lustration of how poor a dependence foreign trade may be as a support for industries. The people of the southern part of China inaugurated a boycott on Japanese goods in retaliation for the humiliation to which their country was subjected a short time ago by Japan; and now comes the report in the world been established, but prices that the Japanese industries which formerly supplied the Southern China levels which obtained before there was trade are about to shut down, because of the boycott and the subsequent in- factories. ability to dispose of their products.

The home market is the best and the publican party does not propose anysafest; and the country which does its thing that will sacrifice the own work builds its prosperity on the ment of American labor or the legitisurest foundation. Break down the mate profits of American capital. Nothe final decision as to the quality of protection to our industries which the language could be clearer and stronger tariff provides, and we would thereby throw open the rich field of American the true principle of protection is best trade to the competition of industries ley says that manufacturers and deal-ers have generally come to see that it men and promote the wealth and pros-tween the cost of production at home oublican.

Wholly Acceptable. Revision having been determined upthan could have been expected almost, for the reason that Secretary Taft has The fact that Chairman Payne of favored practical free-trade with the

> If the Democrats Should Win. The Senate will, remain Republican, regardless altogether of how the election on November 3 goes. In the improbable event of the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives this year there will be no would receive the same treatment from tariff plank.

the Republican Senate that the Mills bill got from that body in Cleveland's and a new measure would be framed with them reduction, whatever the reby that chamber. That would be the sult to our labor and investments. But end for that Congress. The two it cannot fail to be confirmed by the branches would not be able to get to votes of the nation.- New York Press. gether, and Mr. Bryan would get no chance to sign or veto a tariff bill --St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Needed it All. Old Gentleman-Rastus, if you had titled 'Where to go' and 'When to half of that big watermelon would you Go."

Little Rastus-No. sah Old Gentleman-What more would Little Rastus-De odder half ob that Go." melon, sah.

A Good Guesser. Short-I guess you couldn't let me have \$10 for a week, could you? Long-Say, you ought to be able to make a fortune at the racetrack. Short-Why?

Long-You are such a good guesser. Not Much Difference. Eva-Harry saw you start on a fishing expedition this morning and said

he wished he were a fish so you could catch him. Edna-Oh, it amounts to the same I'm always stringing him.

Time to Move On. Just a bit of "moonshine," Just a bit of song, Just a big policemsn-and It's time to "move along." -Chicago News

SOUND TARIFF PRINCIPLES.

American People Should Confirm Platform by Their Votes. One of the best things in the Republican platform, as plain as a pike-staff and as honest as Government coin, is

the tariff plank : The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress impediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together

with a reasonable profit to American in-

dustries. We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufactures, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the Protective system.

Between the United States and the

Philippines we believe in a free inter-

change of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford dequate protection to domestic interests. Here is a declaration that means something, and always the same something to everybody. We shall have revision, whether rates are so high that they permit abuses in the matter of extortionate prices by monopolles which are immune from rivalry at home through agreement and combination, and from competition by foreigners through their exclusion from the American market under any and all circumstances, or whether rates are too low to enable home industries to maintain themselves against the attacks here of alien capital and labor. And the most ardent Protectionist who is sincere in his support of the American Tariff System in its true lines cannot object to provision for freeing the publie from the clutches of greed and extortion which are exercised under the shelter of the tariff or of anything else. The whole theory of that system is that it must benefit the people at large-first by giving them work and wages which otherwise would go to foreign labor, and, secondly, by building up vigorous industries which, under natural laws and conditions, will compete vigorously among themselves for the trade of the home market, thus assuring fair prices in the rivalry to gain and hold customers. Under this tariff policy of the Republican party, not only have the greatest industries to consumers have falten below the such production by home mills and

But if there is no revision the Rethan this: "In all rariff legislation maintained by the imposition of such and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

Undoubtedly this is the conviction of the American people. They know what wealth and blessings they have enjoyed under a tariff which has enabled Americans to earn their livings-and better livings by far than any foreigner has ever earned-by making for themselves whatever they consume when it is possible for them to make it. They must appreciate that the worst disaster which could fall upon this country would be for a stream of foreign commerce to come flooding over our market, wiping out American industries, destroying the material wealth in the factories and mills and the potential wealth of the employment of the American wage-earners. No war ever devastated a country or wrought the havor to a people that would be suffered in the United States if a commercial invasion by foreigners should be allowed to exterminate our home industries and strip our wage-carners. The whole or any part of such invasion that could overwhelm our producing agencies would be absolutely pro-

This will never satisfy those who have made the loudest noise over the

The Main Question. "Just this way, sir," said the courteous clerk in the railroad office. "Let me show you some summer guides en-

The man with the modest income shook his head.

"They don't interest me," he sighed. "What I want to know is 'How to

Cupid at the Bat. Pearl-Yes, our college had a female baseball team.

Ruby-Did you have any good catch-Pearl-I should say so. Five of them

caught husbands the first season and broke up the team. The Horrid Thing.

Clarence-I told the minister he mustn't kiss you. Cordelia-And what did he say? Clarence-He thanked me, and said under the circumstances he would only

charge me half the usual fee. Great Need. Oh, that some Burbank of the West Would patent, make and sell

An onion with an onion taste-But with a violet smell.