



Pork and Beans. This is a variation of the orthodox pork and baked beans...

Canned Peaches. Pare, cut in half and stone, taking care not to break the fruit...

Sea Foam Fudge. Put three cups of light brown sugar, a cup of water and a tablespoonful of vinegar into a saucepan...

Aerated Bread. Pour a pint of boiling water upon a pint of new milk; add a tablespoonful each of sugar and of butter...

Strawberry and Rice Pudding. Boil one-fourth cup of rice till thoroughly done; while warm put through a potato ricer...

Left-Over Eggs. Eggs that have been hard-boiled and sent to the table and untouched can be sliced and dressed with mayonnaise...

To Can Beets. Cook the beets until tender, then slice as for use at the table. One quart of water, one cup vinegar, one-half cup of granulated sugar...

Short Suggestions. To cover the pan in which fish is cooking will make the flesh soft. All hard to fry fritters and doughnuts must be very, very hot before putting in the batter...

BUSINESS ON UPTURN

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...

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, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 8.3 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house furnishings, 6.8 per cent; and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

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 labor.

Secretary George A. Wells, of the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association, in an annual estimate made public at Des Moines, 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 returning normal and keeping freight business moving fairly well.

St. Louis reports conditions in the wholesale and retail mercantile lines as fast returning 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 to work. Advice from Detroit says that business conditions in Michigan, though not yet normal, are showing a steady improvement and are much better than three or four months ago.

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.

PRICES AT HIGH MARK

Level for 1907 Twenty-Nine Cent Cent Above Average for Year. It will be of interest to those who were busy last 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 1907 was 5.8 per cent higher than for 1906; 44.4 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during the eighteen-year period, and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-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 year.

CURRENT COMMENT

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 mislabeled. 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.

What, then, are the indications of the mad 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 wild dog becoming docile and a frisky one dull. This condition does not necessarily mean rabies, but it is suspicious, and, in addition, the dog has 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 rabid it 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 hoarsely, which alternate with periods of temporary exhaustion.—Casper Whitney, in Outing for July.

Doctors Discuss Industrialism. The effects of the present-day tendency of women to enter into economic competition 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 entered 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 woman 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.

A Heavyweight Ticker. 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 compact 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 avoirdupois 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 Hammondport, N. Y. He sailed first to Watkins, twenty-six miles, and then on to within six miles of Beth, where he ran into a tree and ripped his gas bag. The new feat was 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 mooring that employs a little sand car moving on tracks.

TOLSTOI STINGS CZAR AS CIVILIZATION'S FOE

Scathing Arrangement 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 published 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 me on as on those twenty or twenty persons a shroud and a cap and may push me also off a bench so



COUNT TOLSTOI.

that by my own weight I may tighten the well souped 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 contention that there is no other way to suppress the revolutionists, Count Tolstoi, while admitting that the revolutionists' crimes are stupid and reprehensible 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 even anywhere near the criminality and stupidity of the deeds the government commits."

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, hero of many a pitching battle for the Giants, will pitch no more games for New York. Boston leads the American League batting with .296, 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. Duke Criss leads the American League in batting with an average of .312, 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 refused a place on the American team to compete in the Olympic games in London.

By the death of Admiral Devere, 2-0434, and Todd, 2-1434, both sons of Ringo, 2-0634, 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 in vogue.

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

Pinkola won the twenty-second renewal of the Latonia Derby by a length from Clear, with Orlando, 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.



WASHINGTON GOSSIP

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 mails to all papers which, in their judgment, contain articles which "tend to incite to arson, murder and assassination," and to hold up all papers in foreign languages likely to have objectionable matter, pending examination of a translation of such matter to be furnished by the proprietor of said papers. This order is taken by the Appeal to Reason, the Chicago Socialist, New York Call and other socialist papers to be a challenge to them, and they are preparing to fight the order with every known weapon. If it shall be applied to them. They say that it is against all precedent to give such discretionary power to every postmaster in the land. The only appeal from the decision of the postmaster 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 former Governor Black, with an opportunity for Mr. Roosevelt on Senator Dewey's retirement two years later. Mr. Roosevelt expects to sail early in April, 1908. He will not touch at any European port, but go direct to Cairo. The actual hunting plans have not been made, beyond the fact that British East Africa will be the scene. Mr. Roosevelt expects to make a study of African animals, besides killing a few of the. He will tell his experiences and observations in magazine articles and possibly in book form. The trip is expected to last about a year.

The end of the fiscal year found the United States Treasury approximately \$60,000,000 behind the total expenditures of the year, as compared with a surplus of over \$84,000,000 a year ago. This condition is attributed by the department officials to the business depression in the wake of the panic of last fall. The receipts from all sources were \$783,000,000 less than in the preceding fiscal year, while the disbursements were \$181,000,000 larger. The total receipts were \$599,895,703 and the total of expenditures were \$659,551,755. Customs have fallen off about \$45,000,000 and the internal revenue \$19,000,000. The postal deficit will be nearly \$13,500,000.

Upon the second anniversary of the passage of the pure food law, June 8, 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 of foods has been tested scientifically by studying its effect upon these men. A board has been created to pass upon the final decision as to the quality of the food and there are now about 100 criminal cases in the courts. Dr. Wiley says that manufacturers and dealers have generally come to see that it pays better to obey this law as to branding their goods for what they are.

The question which has caused so much controversy between government officials and distillers as to whether or not whisky and neutral spirits are like substances, has been judicially determined by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals which holds that they are not like substances. It also was decided that bourbon whisky can only be made in the State of Kentucky and must be made from a mash, the chief ingredient of which is corn.

The fact that Chairman Payne of the House Committee on Ways and Means, which is to inquire into the subject of tariff revision, does not intend to call his committee together during the recess of Congress is attributed to a desire not to encourage tariff revisionists. Payne declares positively that his committee will not be called together.

After a conference between Secretary of Commerce Labor Straus, Immigration Commissioner Sergeant and the immigration officials of Boston, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at New York, it was announced that hereafter the rules for the exclusion of persons because of disease will be uniform.

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 immigration laws. This applies only to unappropriated lands.

In a letter to Commander Hutch L. Cone of the torpedo flotilla, which made the voyage from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, President Roosevelt 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 destroyers is even a more notable feat and he would like to thank every member of the crews personally.

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.

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Political Comment

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 President.

The selection of General Wright will meet with approval. The only criticism, we venture to say, will come from the hide-bound partisans who regard it political treason for a public servant to choose subordinates from outside the ranks. But the President long since 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 perform the duty required in a capable 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 were considerably revised. There is a popular impression that the lowering of duties would result in facilitating the entrance of British iron products to this market, but it is as fallacious as that which induced the temporary abatement of the duty on coal a short time ago, and which did not result in the increased importation of a single ton of mineral fuel. The reason is pretty plain. In most things we are perfectly able to compete with the foreigner, and our own prices are low enough, with a little dropping, to keep our the imported product. If the only object of a protective tariff had been to create industries which would enable us to compete successfully, it would be time to let go; but there is another purpose back of the policy and that is to preserve the American standard of living by refusing to enter into a competition which would compel us to lower it to the foreign level.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Foreign Trade a Broken Reed. Just now Japan is supplying an illustration 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 that the Japanese industries which formerly supplied the Southern China trade are about to shut down, because of the boycott and the subsequent inability to dispose of their products.

The home market is the best and the safest; and the country which does its own work builds its prosperity on the surest foundation. Break down the protection to our industries which the tariff provides, and we would thereby throw open the rich field of American trade to the competition of industries which give employment to other workers and promote the wealth and prosperity of other countries.—Denver Republican.

Wholly Acceptable. Revision having been determined upon, it is the part of wisdom to voice the party's purpose in unmistakable language. This is done in the first paragraph. The second paragraph attempts to outline the party's position upon the question of protection. There is no radical departure from the ancient standards in this declaration. The last paragraph is more in line with the policy which Congress has pursued than could have been expected almost, for the reason that Secretary Taft has favored practical free-trade with the Philippines. The tariff document as outlined will be wholly acceptable to Republicans everywhere.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

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 tariff revision. A tariff bill framed by a Democratic House under Bryan would receive the same treatment from the Republican Senate that the Mills bill got from that body in Cleveland's first term. It would be hung up there, and a new measure would be framed by that chamber. That would be the end for that Congress. The two branches would not be able to get together, 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 half of that big watermelon would you be happy? Little Rastus—No, sah. Old Gentleman—What more would you want to complete your happiness? Little Rastus—De odder half ob dat watermelon, sah.

A Good Guessee. 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 guessee.

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.

SOUND TARIFF PRINCIPLES

American People Should Consider Platform by Their Votes. One of the best things in the Republican platform, as plain as a piece of soap 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 immediately 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 imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. 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 manufacturers, 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 interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate 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 monopolies 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 public 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 in the world been established, but prices to consumers have fallen below the levels which obtained before there was such production by home mills and factories.

But if there is no revision the Republican party does not propose anything that will sacrifice the employment of American labor or the legitimate profits of American capital. No language could be clearer and stronger than this: "In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home 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 havoc 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-earners. The whole or any part of such invasion that could overwhelm our productive agencies would be absolutely prohibited by the continued enforcement of the policy which is reiterated in that tariff plank.

This will never satisfy those who have made the loudest noise over the tariff revision, which always means with them reduction, whatever the result to our labor and investments. But it cannot fail to be confirmed by the votes of the nation.—New York Press.

The Main Question. "Just this way, sir," said the courteous clerk in the railroad office. "Let me show you some summer guides entitled 'Where to go' and 'When to go.'" The man with the modest income shook his head. "They don't interest me," he sighed. "What I want to know is 'How to go.'" "Capit at the Bat. Pearl—Yes, our college had a female baseball team. Ruby—Did you have any good catches? 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. —Judge.