

# AN ISSUE OF BONDS

GOVERNMENT INVITES BIDS ON  
A PANAMA CANAL LOAN.

## WILL BRING OUT THE CASH

Fifty Millions to Be Placed on Market Soon—Certificates of Indebtedness Bearing 3

Also to Be Issued.

A Washington, D. C., November 17 dispatch says: Secretary Cortelyou tonight made the important announcement that as a means of affording relief to the financial situation, the treasury will issue \$50,000,000 of Panama bonds and \$100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run for one year, and will bear 3 per cent interest.

The secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several white house conferences which have been held within the past few days when the financial situation was under consideration. Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford most substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of crops, which, he says, "if properly accelerated, will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns."

The secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments.

Secretary Cortelyou adds that the relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of public moneys now deposited in national banks throughout the country. Two treasury circulars, one inviting proposals for the issue of bonds and the other asking for the certificates, will be sent out under date of November 18.

In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, approving the secretary of the treasury's plans, President Roosevelt states that he has been assured that the leaders in congress have under consideration a currency measure "which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation and which, I believe, will be passed at an early date after congress convenes two weeks hence."

The president also calls attention to what is needed most at this time, saying that the "people should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their money instead of trusting perfectly sound banks."

## IS NOW A FULL FLEDGED STATE.

Admission of Oklahoma to the Sisterhood of States on Nov. 16.

A new star was added to the American flag November 16 by the admission formally into the union of the state of Oklahoma. President Roosevelt, at exactly ten sixteen o'clock in the morning signed the proclamation admitting the territories of Oklahoma and Indian territory jointly as one of the American states. In appending his signature to the proclamation, the president used a pen formed from a quill plucked from the wing of an American eagle. The pen will be deposited with the Oklahoma historical society.

The admission of Oklahoma to statehood was marked by jubilation throughout the two territories and by the inauguration exercises, a parade and barbecue in Guthrie.

The new state has 70,430 square miles or an area greater than the whole of New England.

Property value exceeds one billion dollars.

Has nearly 6,000 miles of railroads. Percentage of illiteracy, 7.

Indians number 89,000 and comprise Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Cherokees.

Indian territory organized June 30, 1834; Oklahoma organized May 2, 1890.

Statehood bill approved June 16, 1906.

Constitutional convention met at Guthrie, November 20, 1906.

Constitution adopted and state officers chosen at election September 17, 1907.

Admitted to statehood by presidential proclamation November 16, 1907.

## FOR THE DINING ROOM.

Nation Plate Rail Is Effective Form of Decoration.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dining room as a rail up near the top on which is displayed odd bits of china, cut or fancy glass, or pewter.

These plate rails may be made very decorative or they can be absolutely hideous. A jumble of color, for instance, is downright ugly, or, a rail full of china that does not harmonize with the tone of the room, though the separate pieces may not clash.

This defect can be overcome this season by choosing for your decoration a nation plate rail. It will be both artistic and inexpensive, or, at least, comparatively so, as the separate plates can be bought for 50 cents and less.

Each plate has the coat of arms of a different nation of the world, as nearly as possible in the natural colors.

There are, of course, liberties taken with them for artistic effect, but the chief color of the frieze is in these emblems.

The whole thing is given a touch of harmony by the border which is alike on all the plates. It is two tones of olive green brightened by dashes of red at regular intervals.

This treatment of a plate rail would be specially good for a yellow room or one in dull gray blue, as there is enough red and bright green in the coats of arms to give warmth.

## COOKERY DON'TS.

Don't cook by guesswork. Weigh all your ingredients and test your oven before you try to bake.

Don't slam the oven door. It will spoil the cake and it won't improve the pudding.

Don't be wasteful. Bread crusts may be browned and ground. Bits of meat may help to improve the soup pot.

Don't be in a hurry. If you skimp in the matter of time you are certain to leave some important thing undone.

Don't try to improve upon a recipe until you have mastered its every detail. If you deviate from it to "save trouble," you probably will "make trouble" for yourself.

Don't be discouraged by one failure. If the dish does not succeed try again, and keep on trying until you find out what is the matter.

Don't fail to keep a clock in the kitchen, for time is a necessary ingredient in successful cooking.

Don't fail to keep the icebox clean, for many foods like milk and butter are quick to absorb foreign odors.

Don't try to economize in the matter of fruits and vegetables. Your green-grocer's bill may be larger, but you will more than save it in the doctor's bill.—From the Delineator.

## Washing China Silk.

A laundress who has success with china silk waists says that they should never have soap rubbed directly upon them nor be put into hot water. She makes a suds with white soap and tepid water, washes the waist in it, rinses it very thoroughly in several tepid and cold waters, then presses the water out as much as she can with her hands without wringing, folds it carefully so that there are few creases, covers it with a white cloth and passes it through the wringer. When it is about half dry she irons it with a cloth over it. This method keeps the silk from turning yellow.

## Chicken with Biscuits.

Take a couple of spring chickens and fry them to a golden brown. Have a deep platter lined with lettuce leaves; make small biscuits about the size of a dollar and put them on lettuce leaves, then put chicken on top. Take a quart of rich milk and thicken with a teaspoonful of cornstarch; salt and pepper to suit the taste, and a sprig of parsley, then pour gravy over the chicken and serve hot.

## Sandwiches.

Lemon Sandwiches—Mash the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs and add a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of salt and some cayenne pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, the grated rind of one lemon. Mix these ingredients well and add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and spread upon thin slices of wheat or graham bread.

Nut and Cheese Sandwiches—Mix together pot cheese and chopped hickory nuts, add to it a dash of paprika and spread on either white or brown bread.

## Sauce for Winter Salad.

One gallon vinegar, one-half pound mustard, one-half ounce celery seed, one-half ounce tumeric, one and one-half pounds brown sugar, one cup flour. Mix celery seed, mustard, tumeric, and flour in a little cold vinegar and stir into the sugar and gallon of vinegar when at the boiling point. Strain and pour over salad.

Excluding about 80,000 small vessels, the commerce of the world is carried on by 30,100 vessels of a total tonnage of about 25,000,000.

# ALL ARE INJURED

BY SENDING MONEY TO ENRICH MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

## VALUE OF FARM LAND HURT

Prosperity of Town and Prosperity of Country Surrounding It Are Identical—Local Merchant Is Friend of Farmer.

A writer in the Fullerton (Neb.) News-Journal gives some pointed reasons why the farming community surrounding every town should get behind the town and push its business interests, urging consideration of what that would mean compared to patronizing mail order houses. If the town grows, land values grow all around it. If business men are compelled to reduce their stocks or go to other fields in order to get business, it is not the town only but the farming community that suffers. The question is asked, what personal interest is it to any one in that country to enrich the mail order houses? The money spent away from home is taken from the prosperity of the town, and just as directly from the prosperity of the country surrounding it. The writer declares that it is as much to the interest of every man who owns a farm in Nance county to keep Fullerton flourishing as it is for the people inside the city to keep it flourishing. The continued growth of a good town always gives added value to all farm lands adjoining. The local merchant in a town is the friend and neighbor of the farmer. The mail order house is nothing of the kind, and it cares nothing for the individual interests of the farmer except to get his money. The local merchant, besides bearing his share of taxes, is always assisting the churches and charities of the community. No such help comes from mail order houses. The larger business that is given to the home merchant allows him to carry the larger stock and to sell at a smaller margin. To sacrifice your home town is to depreciate local real estate values and retard the growth of values of both town and farm property. The town that seems prosperous and looks prosperous invites investment not only in the town, but in the locality, so that a stranger, looking for a location, becomes interested and a purchaser, while he would ordinarily leave the dead town and its surrounding territory out of consideration.

## Objected to Outside Supplies.

Master plumbers in Newburgh, N. J., have declared war against the mail order business as applied to their line, and have refused to handle stock bought of mail order concerns. The decision was arrived at in the case of a man who is building on Washington Heights. The plumbers said this man sought for bids for doing the plumbing and was not satisfied with the prices. He then asked how much it would cost to do the work if he would furnish the materials. The plumbers refused to consider this at all.

They said they are content with a reasonable profit on their supplies, but if these are not purchased from them they may as well go out of business for all the profit they will make on the wages of the men alone.

The man had sent to Chicago for his materials and they had arrived here, but one after another of the plumbers refused to touch them. One reason assigned was that the western connections were such the local men were not familiar with the work.

The man was in quite a quandary for a time, because to have sent to Chicago to bring a man here, or in fact to bring anyone here from out of town would mean an expense of at least \$25, this being the sum demanded for a license to do plumbing work in Newburgh. Under a state law, master plumbers must have a license.

## Race of Luxury.

Buenos Aires is already one of the most magnificent cities in the world. Enormous sums have been laid out in widening the streets and erecting splendid public buildings. But apparently the Argentines are not yet content, for the Chamber has just authorized the raising of a new municipal loan of \$15,000,000 "for the purpose of improving and embellishing the city." This is probably due to jealousy of Rio de Janeiro, for the Brazilians have recently spent a good deal of money in beautifying their capital, and the Buenos Aires are determined not to be beaten in the race of luxury.—London Globe.

## Strong Indication.

"That boy of ours is certainly going to be at the head of a big trust some day," said Farmer Kornok with pride, as he laid down the Weekly Scream.

"What makes you think so, Hiram?" asked his wife.

"His teacher at school says he refuses to answer questions."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## GOODS MADE IN SWEATSHOPS.

Workers in Large Cities Compelled to Labor for Little Compensation.

The average resident of the small town or of the farming district has little conception of conditions which prevail among the working classes of the large cities. Now and then some article may appear in a magazine or newspaper relating to the "sweatshop" system, but few understand what this means. It is simply this: In the garment-making line and kindred industries different articles of goods are made by contract for so-called manufacturers. The sweatshops are found in the closely crowded tenement districts, and generally are small rooms into which the workers are crowded. The different garments are cut out at another place, and are sent to be sewn together to the "sweatshops" which serve as a living place as well as a work shop. Each worker receives so much per dozen for garments sewed, and the price is barely sufficient to pay living expenses. A woman will work all day sewing shirts together, and will receive from 40 to 50 cents for her labor. Those who work on shirts confine themselves to this particular line; the ones who sew trousers, the same, and the coatmakers and vestmakers are all confined to their particular classes of work. What they receive is so scaled down as to allow the poorest kind of an existence. These shops are controlled by men who dispose of their goods to houses which compete with the regular dealers throughout the country. "Keep the price of production at the lowest," is the motto of these manufacturers, and the result is worn out and miserable women and children whose unfortunate circumstances compel them to thus labor in order to buy food.

Benevolent associations and societies for the prevention of crime have repeatedly tried to break up these horrible places, but they manage to exist in every city of any size, particularly in eastern cities. People who live in the country can assist in preventing the operations of these shops by not patronizing any concerns which make extraordinary offers in the line of clothing for men and women in catalogues and circulars sent through the mails. It is such concerns that support the sweatshop system. No reputable clothing dealer handles sweatshop goods. So therefore the entire output of the factories go to the concerns that do a miscellaneous class of business by mail throughout the country. It is only the very cheapest kinds of clothing that come from the sweatshops. The better classes are manufactured in large and roomy factories, where there is plenty of fresh air and light, and where men and women are paid good wages, and these are the classes of goods sold by the regular trade.

There is danger in wearing clothing made in the sweatshops, as owing to the closely crowded rooms and general squalid conditions, germs of disease are plentiful, and it has been known that smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been carried and spread throughout the country by clothing from these infected places.

## Children's Dangerous Climb.

Asserting that his children were champion juvenile steeplejacks, John Thomas Aiken, a well-known chimney-jack, was bound over to St. Helen's England, on a charge of causing his three children—Baden, five years old; Gertrude, seven, and Lydia, fifteen—to take part in a dangerous performance by climbing a chimney 110 feet high.

## The Up-to-Date.

"I suppose you go to the city at least once a year," said the summer boarder.

"I used tew," replied the old farmer, "but I ain't been ther fer nigh onto three years now. Sense we got rural free delivery I kin git bunkoed jist as well by mail, b'gosh!"

## Like Meeting Like.

"That," she murmured ruefully, as the patrol wagon drove off with its battered freight, "was the clashing of two hard wills."

"In what way, my girl?" asked the sympathetic bystander.

"The contact of my Williams head with the policeman's billy."—Baltimore American.

## Has Too Good a Thing Here.

One of Chicago's mail order houses announces that for the present at least it will not invade England. It prefers to keep busy building up its little \$60,000,000-a-year business to man's size.

## Dress of Madagascar Women.

Women in Madagascar drape their shawls as the old Roman senators did their togas. The Roman custom was to wear the toga wrapped around the body across one shoulder, leaving the other one uncovered.

## English Are Fond of Butter.

The Englishman eats more butter than any other nationality. His yearly average is 13 pounds.

# World's Temperance Sunday

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 24, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Romans 14:12-23. Memory verses, 17, 18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling-block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way."—Romans 14:13.

LIGHT FROM OTHER SCRIPTURES.—DRUNKENNESS.—Deut. 21:20, 21; Prov. 20:1; 21:17; 23:20, 21, 29-34; 31:4, 5; Isa. 5:11, 22; Hos. 4:11; Hab. 2:15; Matt. 24:49, 50; Luke 21:34; 1 Cor. 5:11; Gal. 5:21.

TEMPERANCE.—Rom. 13:13; 1 Cor. 9:25-27; 1 Tim. 3:2, 3, 8; Tit. 2:12; 1 Pet. 4:7, 8; 2 Pet. 1:6.

The Principals Paul Laid Down for Our Guidance.—Vs. 12-23. The method of settlement is that employed all through the Bible, of laying down general principles, and not definite rules and commands. For the principles abide eternally, but the application of them varies continually. We have no trouble whatever about some of the questions which almost rent the ancient church asunder. They were settled long ago. But we must apply the same principles to our modern problems. The application of great divine principles to our daily lives in varying circumstances is a large part of the discipline by which we grow in grace and develop a strong and holy character.

First. The Law of Liberty.—V. 12; 1 Cor. 8:9; 10:29; Gal. 2:4.

V. 12. "So then." As a conclusion from what Paul had been saying. "Every one of us shall give account of himself to God." Each is responsible to God and must act as in his sight. No one can lord it over his brother in the Christian church. Each one must define his duty so far as concerns himself. Liberty does not prevent any one from holding decided opinions, and speaking of them, and arguing for them. Liberty is not indifference. Permitting liberty does not endorse all that is permitted.

Second.—Vs. 12, 22, 23. "The fullest freedom must be balanced by the fullest sense of responsibility to God."—Expositor's Greek Testament. "For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ" (v. 10).

V. 22. "Hast thou faith?" Do you really believe that what you are doing is right and approved by God? "Have it to thyself before God." Rejoice in this liberty of yours in the presence of the Father. "We still keep this joy and strength of liberty even when for love's sake we forego the particular acts from which, if we considered only ourselves and God, we should not be debarred."—Lyman Abbott. "Happy is he that condemneth not himself," who is so convinced that his course is right that his conscience never condemns him, even when he "sits alone with his conscience" amid the manifestations of God's power.

V. 23. "He that doubteth." Is unsettled in his conscience as to what is right for himself. Abbott translates, "He that disputeth with himself." "Is damned," is condemned, the usual meaning of the Greek word. He has no right to do an act which he feels may injure others. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." "All that a man cannot do remembering that he is Christ's—all that he cannot do with the judgment seat (v. 10) and all their restraints and inspirations present to his mind—is sin."

Third. Toward such persons we are forbidden to have either a censorious or a contemptuous estimate of their character. V. 13. "Let us not therefore judge one another," not condemn those who honestly do not see things as we do. We must allow others the same liberty we ask for ourselves. Condemning as unchristian others who honestly differ from us may be quite as great a sin as that of the one condemned.

But Note (1) that this does not require one to refrain from arguing against any course as injurious. (2) That the principal does not mean that we should never do anything which others do not like, at which they take offense, or with which they find fault. Nor that in any case should we yield in a duty or a teaching, because some may stumble even over the truth. Even Christ could not so act that none took offense. Paul could not.

Fourth.—Vs. 13-16. V. 13. "But judge this rather." That is, turn your judgment to yourselves, and see to it that by your use of your liberty you do not cause others to fall into sin. We are never to give up our liberty of thought and action, but to use it in the right way, as in the verses that follow. "An occasion to fall." It is contrary to the very essence of the gospel to put a stumbling-block in the way of any, and especially of the weak and tempted.

V. 14. "I know, and am persuaded by," rather, as R. V., "in" "the Lord Jesus," abiding in his presence and filled with his spirit. In one case troubling the church Paul felt perfectly sure that he was right so far as his conscience was concerned.