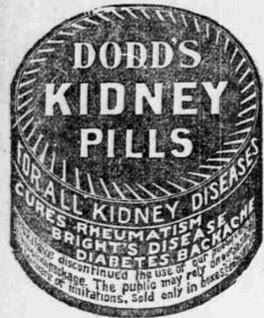


**Limits.**  
The train was called the limited, but what was limited about it? It ran at an unlimited speed, the incivility of the conductor and the brakemen was unlimited, as was the rapacity of the porter.  
"It's a mystery!" exclaimed the little party of foreigners.  
But in a moment they entered the drawing room car and their wonder vanished.  
"Of course, it's the good taste of the decorations!" they whispered, and, remembering their manners, pretended not to notice.—Puck.



**CHILDREN TORTURED.**

**Girl Had Running Sores from Ecze-ma—Boy Tortured by Poison Oak—Both Cured by Cuticura.**

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

"In July of this year a little boy in our family poisoned his hands and arms with poison oak, and in twenty-four hours his hands and arms were a mass of torturing sores. We used only the Cuticura Remedies, washing his hands and arms with the Cuticura Soap, and anointing them with the Cuticura Ointment, and then gave him the Cuticura Resolvent. In about three weeks his hands and arms healed up. So we have lots of cause for feeling grateful for the Cuticura Remedies. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do twelve miles from a doctor. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmont, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

The average family in the United States has four and seven-tenths persons.

**Great Crops; Fine Climate.**

The Texas Gulf Coast Country is now offering the greatest inducement to farmers and other settlers who are pouring into that section from all parts of the north and west. A genial climate, two crops a year on land costing only \$25 an acre. The Rock Island-Erisco lines are sending an 80-page book descriptive of this great country and making very low round trip excursion rates to all who write to John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Room 56, La Salle station, Chicago.

**But the Other Side Objected.**

Attorney (for the defense)—Do you know anything about the merits of this case?  
Venireman—I should say not. It hasn't any merits.  
Attorney—We'll take this man, your honor.

**WHAT WESTERN CANADA DOES.**

**"Old Indiana" Holds the Ribbon.**

Dundurn, Sask., Sept. 30, 1906. Mr. W. H. Rogers, Canadian Government Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.:  
My Dear Sir—When you were at our place in July I promised to write you what my North quarter made per acre. You will remember it was all sown to wheat. Well, I finished threshing yesterday, and received from it an average of 43½ bushels per acre—testing 64½ pounds per stroked bushel. The wheat is the best sample I have ever raised—so uniform and even in size. You may know it was a good sample when I tell you that I have already sold 2,000 bushels of it for seed to my neighbors. This year has been my best effort in farming during my life. My wheat totalled 9,280 bushels and my oats nearly 5,000.

If you remember I pointed out to you a half-section lying just west of our house and joining my upper quarter on the south, which I said I should have in order to make one of the best farms in Western Canada. I am very glad to be able to tell you that I now own that half-section. My ambition now is to be able to market 20,000 bushels of wheat next year. If some of those good honest Hoosiers could have been with me during the last two weeks and could have seen the golden grain rushing down the spout into my wagon and then could have seen it in great piles in my granaries, I feel sure they would have been forced to acknowledge there is no better farming country in the world than this. I may just say that I have done all my farming with eight head of horses and one hired man except during harvest and threshing. This year I proved to my neighbor that the Hoosiers when once "woke up" can raise grain equal to the best Minnesota farmers. His best yield was 42½ bushels per acre, so you see "Old Indiana" is holding the ribbon this year.  
Yours very truly,  
N. E. BAUMINE.

# EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

**STILL A CHANCE FOR THE POOR BOY.**

**C**ROAKERS are forever saying that the average American boy with nothing but his two hands, his brains and his pluck no longer has a chance. Gone, so the croakers lament, are the good old days when merit, with "Excelsior" on its banner, could press upward to the heights. Somehow, the path to success is supposed to be fenced up at its very starting point; and all that the poor youth of to-day is expected by the croakers to do is to sit down outside the fence and bewail his sad fate all his days.

Isn't it strange, then, that when a conspicuous man dies and the story of his life comes out, it is still so often found that no silver spoon was in his mouth at birth?  
Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania, and as such guardian of a billion of property and employer of 150,000 men, who died the other day, found his first employment as a roddman. The first lesson he learned in real life was to work. He knew what it meant to drag the chain through brush and over the hillsides. Then, step by step, he worked upward, his only advantage being superior capacity and a determination to do particular tasks better than others. Cassatt's successor is James McCrea. What was his start? Also as a roddman.  
The beaten paths to success may be fenced against the boy without capital, but there are always ways across lots and over the hills. He whose ideals are stars swung high in the heavens needs no beaten path to guide him. He who has learned to labor and whose heart thrills with aspiration and resolve has the best capital there is—and the best chance. The silver spoon in the mouth at birth is greatly overrated as a factor either for success or failure. There are lots of rich young men whom wealth has not benefited. And lots of poor ones who it would not have helped.—Kansas City World.

**AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.**

**F**OR a time it was supposed that the relations between the States and the nation had been permanently adjusted by the Civil War. It has lately been impressing itself on the minds of the people that the war decided only the indissolubility of the Union, and that the old conflict between the national power and state rights still continues.

It is of great importance that the men of the present and coming generations should give serious thought to these things, so that when they vote they may express their opinion with intelligence. The general question is between a centralized government, supreme in all matters that concern the people of the whole country, and control in local concerns by the State governments, even when the whole people are interested in the decision.

How far can or ought the national government to go in the regulation of large corporations chartered by one State, but doing business in other States? Should it interfere in the management of manufacturing as well as transportation companies? If international complications arise because a State refuses to exercise its power over affairs within its borders, shall the national government, acting for the general good, step in and try to set things right?  
Such are some of the recent forms in which this old political question reappears for decision. It was the issue on which Thomas Jefferson defeated John Adams for the presidency in 1800. The conflict over it led

to nullification in the time of President Jackson, and finally to secession in 1860.

On the whole, the national power has been greatly extended as the result of successive contests, yet every statesman will admit that there must be a limit beyond which the national authority cannot be carried, or the jurisdiction of the State governments restricted. The question is, where is that limit, and it is upon that that parties have divided from the beginning, and will long continue to confront each other.—Youth's Companion.

**TRAVEL BY RAIL AND SEA.**

**S**EVERAL hundred ships were lost at sea last year, but they were nearly all sailing vessels. Such steamers as foundered were small and antiquated. No first-class steamship such as those which make up the fleets of the great transatlantic companies was ever so much as in danger.

The perils of traveling by sea have been almost eliminated. Modern ocean-going ships are handled with perfect skill and discipline, and one who takes passage in any of them is as safe as he would be in his own bed. But railroad travel is no safer than it was thirty years ago; indeed, it may be doubted whether it is as safe as it was then. There have been frightful accidents of late and persons making a railway journey consequently have come to feel that they are taking their lives into their hands when they enter a train.

The perils of the sea are tremendous, but men have conquered them. The perils of land are none, and the dangers of a railroad journey are all self-created. If railroads were managed as carefully as steamship lines there should be no accidents. The trouble is that railroads now seem to be in the hands of Wall street speculators who are more interested in big dividends on watered stock than in improving their roads.

Railroads will some day be almost as safe as steamships are now, but that time will not come until men of conscience are placed in charge of them. To-day those who use the railroads of the United States take risks such as ought not to be demanded of human beings.—Chicago Journal.

**PROSPERITY'S CONTINUANCE.**

**P**ROPHETS and the sons of prophets, prognosticators, star gazers, "financial experts" and other persons who are manifestly not in that class, are still disputing as to the continuance of prosperity during 1907. The alleged lugubrious prediction of Rockefeller and the gloomy views of Stuyvesant Fish are quoted on the one hand. On the other, the cheerful predictions of a British Rothschild and numerous American men of affairs are printed to show that there is nothing whatever the matter with the United States.

The every-day citizen may wisely conclude that the opinion of one man respecting the future is just about as likely to be correct as that of another, and that his own best course will be to apply himself with diligence to whatever trade or occupation he is engaged in, not forgetting the fact that it is always advisable to keep a certain amount of funds available for squally weather. Worrying over the possibility of "reactions" in advance of definite signs of their coming is not unusually a remunerative habit. Sticking at honest work is apt to be much more conducive to useful results.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate Monday passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying nearly \$10,000,000; the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying \$210,000,000; the pension appropriation bill, carrying \$145,000,000, and the bill authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in the Philippines. The principal amendment to the agricultural bill was offered by Senator Beveridge, which requires the date of canning and inspection to appear on the label. Another amendment offered by Mr. Beveridge, to require the packers to pay the cost of administering the meat inspection law, was defeated. The Senate also passed a bill granting a service pension of \$12 a month to army nurses who have reached the age of 62, \$15 a month at 70 years, and \$20 at 75. Senator Dewey addressed the Senate on his resolution for an investigation of the currency system. At the night session the Senate ratified the Santo Domingo treaty by a vote of 43 to 19, and passed 300 private pension bills, clearing the calendar. The House devoted the first hour of its session to eulogies for the late Representative John F. Rixey of Virginia, and as a further mark of respect took a recess for half an hour. Upon reassembling a resolution reported by the committee on rules was adopted providing for five hours of debate on the Littauer substitute for the Senate ship subsidy bill and for a vote on the measure not later than 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The Senate Tuesday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$114,000,000. It also passed the Aldrich currency bill by a vote of 43 to 14. Conference reports were adopted on the naval, army, fortifications and District of Columbia appropriation bills. The conference report on the bill allowing the government the right of appeal in criminal cases was agreed to, as was also that on a bill opening for settlement 1,000,000 acres of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota. General debate on the so-called ship subsidy bill was begun in the House and under an agreement continued throughout the day. The conference reports on the fortifications appropriation bill and the omnibus revenue cutter bill were adopted. The conference reports on the army appropriation bill and the river and harbor bill were presented. Conferees were appointed on the postoffice and agricultural appropriation bills. An order was adopted authorizing the consideration in the House as in the committee of the whole of private bills reported from certain committees.

After listening to an argument by Senator Patterson of Colorado in favor of government ownership of railroads, the Senate Wednesday agreed to the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill. The Senate passed without discussion the Daniel bill establishing "the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace," with the Nobel peace prize received by President Roosevelt. The expatriation bill also was passed. The House bill to prevent shantaling and fifty minor measures were passed. Conference reports were agreed to by the House on the naval, river and harbor and District of Columbia appropriation bills. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the army bill providing for the retirement of certain brigadier generals who served in the Civil War, with the rank of major general. The President returned to the House without his approval a bill for the relief of J. M. Bauer and others growing out of their failure to make returns for special tax as retail duties on oleomargarine. The conference reports on the commercial appeals bill and the bills authorizing the allotment and disposal of surplus lands in the Rosebud Indian reservations in South Dakota were agreed to. The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill and appointed conferees. The ship subsidy bill was debated throughout the day.

The Senate Thursday passed the bill extending government aid to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held in 1909 at Seattle, and debated for several hours the denatured alcohol bill, reaching no conclusion on the latter measure. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented, and by the Senate receding on the point in controversy its provision for the retirement of paymasters' clerks a complete agreement between the two houses resulted. The conference report on the military academy bill was agreed to. The Mexican boundary treaty was ratified, and the nominations of isthmian canal commissioners sent to the Senate Feb. 15, including Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens, were confirmed. General debate on the ship subsidy bill was closed in the House and the measure was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment was adopted providing for a line of sixteen-knot ships from the Gulf of Mexico to Brazil, while one excepting the steamers Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura of the Oceanic Line from the operations of the bill was defeated. The general deficiency bill, carrying \$9,847,396, was reported. The conference reports on the military academy appropriation bill and the expatriation bill were agreed to. The night session was devoted to bills on the private calendar, but little was done, because Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, smarting under his treatment when bills from the committee on war claims were under consideration, raised the point of no quorum, and a quorum was not secured until 10:45.

**National Capital Notes.**

The Senate has passed a bill to establish an immigration station in New Orleans.  
The House has passed a bill creating a new land district in Valley county, Montana.  
The House passed a bill providing for a United States judge for the northern district of Alabama.  
The District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying \$10,724,532, an increase of \$687,298 over the amount passed by the House, was reported to the Senate.

**Why He Wanted a Pass.**  
When Jim Flisk was in his glory as a railroad magnate one day he was greatly annoyed by people asking for passes over his road for all sorts of reasons. He was well worked up when a seedy looking individual asked for a pass and asked sharply, "On what grounds do you ask for a pass?"  
The applicant replied, "Because I do not want to pay my fare."  
Flisk called a clerk and said to him: "Give this man a pass to anywhere and return. He is the first man that has told the truth to-day."—Boston Herald.

**TWICE-TOLD TESTIMONY.**

**A Woman Who Has Suffered Tells How to Find Relief.**

The thousands of women who suffer backache, languor, urinary disorders and other kidney ills, will find comfort in the words of Mrs. Jane Farrell, of 606 Ocean Ave., Jersey City, N. J., who says: "I reiterate all I have said before in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been having heavy backaches, and my general health was affected when I began using them. My feet were swollen, my eyes puffed, and dizzy spells were frequent. Kidney action was irregular and the secretions highly colored. To-day, however, I am a well woman, and I am confident that Doan's Kidney Pills have made me so, and are keeping me well."  
Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Lincoln and the Cup of Tea.**

"There is a story told of President Lincoln," writes A. Maurice Low in Appleton's, "that during a critical time in the Civil War, when the Senate had been particularly obstructive, one of his ardent sympathizers burst in upon him and hotly denounced the Senate, and finished his tirade by asking: 'What's the use of the Senate, anyway?'  
"Mr. Lincoln was drinking a cup of tea. In his homely fashion he poured the tea from the cup to the saucer and back again to cool it off, undisturbed by the caller's vehemence.  
"Well," said the man impatiently, 'what's the use of the Senate?'  
"I have just shown you," was Lincoln's answer, and once more the tea was poured.  
"The man looked puzzled. Then a great light broke upon him. 'You mean it enables public passion to cool off?'  
"The greatest of American presidents nodded and drank his tea.  
"That, then, is the function of the House of Lords."

**At Dinner.**

"Who is the taciturn man opposite, next to Miss Smith?"  
"That is Louis the Fourteenth."  
"Louis the Fourteenth?"  
"Well, you see, his name is Louis, and he is called the Fourteenth because he's only asked to keep us from being thirteen at table."—Fliegende Blatter.

**MORE BOXES OF GOLD**

**And Many Greenbacks.**

325 boxes of Gold and Greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters of experience on the following topics:  
1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum?  
2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and have been induced to quit and use Postum.  
3. Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?  
4. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make it clear, black, and with a snappy, rich taste?  
5. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, and beginning at that time when actual boiling starts, boil full 15 minutes more to extract the flavor and food value. (A piece of butter the size of a pea will prevent boiling over.) This contest is confined to those who have used Postum prior to the date of this advertisement.  
Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.  
Contest will close June 1st, 1907, and no letters received after that date will be admitted. Examinations of letters will be made by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Their decisions will be fair and final, and a neat little box containing a \$10 gold piece sent to each of the five winners of the most interesting letters, a box containing a \$5 gold piece to each of the 20 next best, a \$2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a \$1 greenback to each of the 200 next best, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons.  
Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.  
Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause, and costs the competitors absolutely nothing.  
Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

**EXPENSIVE GIFTS.**

The two girls were talking of Christmas gifts, and Dorothy asked Helen who of all her tribe of relatives and host of friends seemed to have the keenest intuition as to her longings.

"I'm not sure about that," said Helen, after a short period of reflection, "but I know whose gift I always find saves me from embarrassment all the next year—Aunt Mary Colburn's."

"Dear me, that sounds mysterious," said Dorothy. "What does she give you?"  
"She gives me a liberal check," said Helen, "and on the envelope which contains it she always writes, 'For my niece Helen—to mount and frame pictures, supply cushions, and otherwise finish the gifts she receives.' You see, people are lovely about embroidering things for me and giving me valuable photographs and sketches, but it costs a good deal sometimes to get them in order; and yet if you don't, the people who give them to you seem to think you don't appreciate them, and—What makes you look so queer, Dorothy? You never gave me an unfinished present."

"No," said Dorothy, in a voice muffled by her handkerchief, "but I was thinking about one somebody gave me two years ago—some beautiful mull bands; and I've never been able to afford the dress to put them on. I haven't any Aunt Mary Colburn, you know."

**A Bitter Speech.**

Hilary K. Adair, the noted Western detective, replied to the toast, Detection, at a dinner in Omaha.

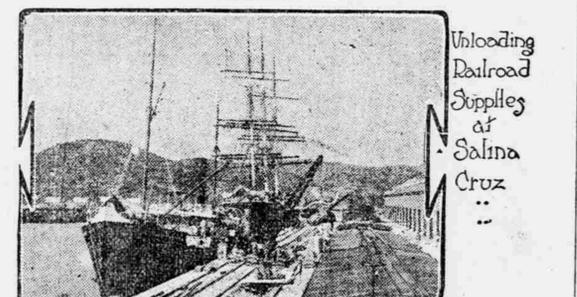
"Speeches, pregnant with meaning, often help the detective in his delicate task," said Mr. Adair. "Often a speech of eight or ten words will reveal volumes."

"Thus I once knew how things stood in a Milwaukee house when I heard a Milwaukee woman say to her husband, 'Jim, do you know you talk in your sleep?' and the man replied, 'Well, do you begrudge me those few words?'"

**Helping His Finish.**

"You'll find I'm hard to discourage," said the persistent suitor melodramatically. "Some day I'll make you admit you love me, and then—and not till then—I will die happy."  
"I'll say it now," replied the heartless girl. "I don't mind telling a lie for a good end."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**ISTHMIAN ROAD IS IN OPERATION.**



General Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, and Sir Westman Pearson recently nominally superintended the unloading of the first ton of freight from the steamship Venture and saw it loaded into a freight car ready to be transported across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on the Tehuantepec National Railroad to Coatzacoalcos ready for shipment by steamer to New York. In doing so they commercially brought San Francisco 11,627 miles nearer New York. The distance around the Horn is 16,552 miles, while that via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is only 4,925 miles.

The Tehuantepec highway, the competitor of the Panama Canal, is now opened to the traffic of the world and the dream of Herman Cortes almost 400 years ago came true. Eight years before the possible completion of the Panama Canal, there is opened from one ocean to the other an American isthmian route. Thirty-five millions of dollars had already been expended in perfecting this project, and \$15,000,000 more will be expended before all is completed.

**Tennyson's Astronomy.**

In Tennyson's "Palace of Art" occur the lines:  
She saw the snowy poles and moons of Mars,  
That mystic field of drifted light  
In mid Orion, and the married stars.  
This at first looks like a literary parallel to Swift's well known fortuitous forecasts of the discovery of the Martian satellites, and J. S. Stevenson, writing from Blairavon, Norwood, Ceylon, points out that Professor H. H. Turner quotes it in "Modern Astronomy" as having been written in 1835.

This, however, appears not to have been the case, for Mr. Stevenson on reference to the biography of the late poet laureate by the present Lord Tennyson has found the note: "The 'Moons of Mars' is the only modern reading here. All the rest are more than half a century old. Scientific discovery was thus not anticipated by Tennyson in the mention of Martian satellites.—Nature."

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