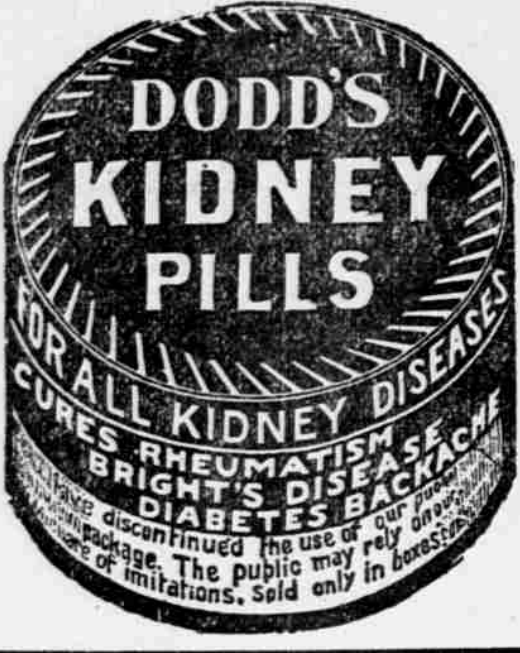


Worse Yet.

Henry H. Rogers, the Copper and Standard Oil magnate, was visited recently by one of his friends who has been under the weather for months. Mr. Rogers inquired kindly after the health of his caller.

"I have been staying down at Lakewood, New Jersey, for six months," was the reply. "and I've been pretty low. In fact I never was in so bad a state before."

Mr. Rogers smiled and asked, quietly: "You've never been in Montana, have you?"



Between the Lines.

After the Willoughbys had said good-by to Mrs. Kent, they walked on in silence for a moment. Then Mr. Willoughby spoke, thoughtfully:

"It was pleasant of her to say that about wishing she could see more of people like us, who are interested in real things, instead of the foolish round of gaiety that takes up so much of her time and gives her so little satisfaction, wasn't it?"

His wife stole a sideways glance at his gratified face, and a satirical smile crossed her own countenance.

"Very pleasant, George," she said, clearly. "But what I knew she meant, and what she knew that I knew she meant, was that my walking-skirt is an inch too long and my sleeves are old style, and your coat, poor dear, is beginning to look shiny in the back."

"Why—what—how?" began Mr. Willoughby, helplessly; then he shook his head and gave it up.

Unfavorable.

"Good weather for crops, eh?" chirped the traveler, on your superficial optimism.

"The farmer shook his head sadly. "On the contrary," he replied, for he was an educated farmer.

"No?"

"As a matter of fact, the crops are suffering."

"On account of the weather?"

"On account of the weather."

"Bright sunshine, following copious showers, do crops suffer in such weather?"

"Naturally, crops are bound to suffer in any weather which makes fish bite. If these conditions continue, we shouldn't raise much this year."

And the farmer shook his head again and sighed heavily.—Puck.

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 teaspoonsful 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 1, 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 writers 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.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

DEFECTIVE LEGISLATION.

LITTLE more than three years ago there was a terrible disaster in Chicago. The Iroquois Theater burned and hundreds of men, women and children lost their lives. It was one of the greatest disasters of the age, and the world was horrified at the number of fatalities and the awful death suffered by helpless women and children. The demand was emphatic for an investigation and the prompt punishment of the person or persons responsible for the wholesale slaughter. The inquiry was made, and it was found the loss of life was due to neglect of known precautions, which, if kept in working order, would have protected the audience. Then came delay in the trial of the manager of the theater on one pretext or another, until the whole affair was little more than a memory. A change of venue was also secured, and now the world is informed, after waiting more than three years, that the manager is discharged because the city ordinances of Chicago governing theater buildings were defective and invalid.

There is no disposition to criticize the findings of the court, but it does bring once more to public attention the looseness with which city ordinances and State laws are constructed. In this instance, because Council was negligent, hundreds of people were killed and no example can be made of the person criminally responsible. The result of the trial should prompt city legislators to be extremely careful in drafting laws providing for the protection of the public.—Toledo Blade.

NO HANGINGS IN MISSOURI.

CAPITAL punishment has been virtually abolished in Missouri. The bill which has passed both houses of the Legislature leaves the option to juries to assess the death penalty at their discretion, but it is reasonably certain that this authority will be rarely exercised—only in extreme cases and probably not at all. The other option, life imprisonment, is in harmony with the growing tendency of modern society to merciful and reformatory methods in dealing with criminals, while capital punishment is growing more and more to be regarded as a relic of barbarism, cruel and murderous, stupid and ineffectual.

However, although the bill passed the House by a vote of 99 to 23, more than four to one, the debate disclosed the fact that many educated persons still cling to the Mosaic standard of justice, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Regardless of the fact that this makes the law an instrument of revenge, many of those who advocate this stern measure of justice doubtless sincerely believe that in its practical operation it constitutes the best deterrent to crime. Whether or not this is true cannot be proved by statistics in this country. In some States that have abolished the death penalty capital crimes have decreased, while in just as many others there has been an increase. Thoughtful opponents of capital punishment ascribe the increase in such cases to fortuitous circumstances and point to the fact that waves of crime periodically sweep over certain localities and communities, either as phenomena or superinduced by causes which have no relation to the operations of criminal justice. Such concurrent manifestations of human nature

are also manifested in another swing of the pendulum in the shape of religious revivals, which come and go regardless of the immutability of eternal punishment and rewards.

It will be interesting to note the effects, if any, of this new act in Missouri. Whatever the outcome, the law represents the sentiment of a large majority of the people, and it speaks well for society in this State that this sentiment is on the side of Christian mercy and charity, based as well, it is hoped, on a more intelligent conception of the duty of society to its criminals. Certainly, as the antis say, "The poorest use to make of a man is to hang him."—Kansas City Journal.

INDIVIDUAL FORESTRY.

BECAUSE of the rapid exhaustion of native lumber, large territories are being set aside as forest reserves, while lumber companies already have created a demand for trained forestry experts that is greater than the supply of graduates from the few forestry schools. This is a matter of forestry on a large scale. There is a smaller department of the same field that is almost entirely neglected. Along the roadsides and on the hillsides of New England are numberless trees, which have sprung up by chance, and are of whatever variety chance determines. A tree of value, such as black walnut or hickory, to name only two varieties, makes no more demand upon the soil and requires no more care than one of red oak or scrub pine. In spite of the increasing use of concrete and steel for big buildings, there is no falling off in the demand for "cabinet woods" by the makers of furniture, carriages and house furnishings.

If the farmers of New England would plant trees of the proper kind on land now waste, fence corners and along the roadsides, in a few years they would have become a source of income that now they do not appreciate. By planting nut-bearing trees in large numbers there is opportunity for income before the trees reach maturity.—Boston Globe.

THE PRACTICE OF HAZING.

THE spirit which abolished hazing at West Point and Annapolis is very happily subscribed to in the Middle West. The expulsion of twenty-three cadets from a Missouri military academy is just punishment to the band of upper classmen who, without warning, seized upon a 16-year-old youth and almost drowned him in the campus lake.

President Roosevelt's recent address at Harvard—now known as the "mollycoddle speech"—in which he inveighs against femininity in college students, rings true. Every full-blooded American boy should, and will, find an outlet for his surplus energy. Hazing, however, is not to be countenanced as a healthful exercise. Superiority in the number of the assailants takes from the attacked any chance of defending himself. The practice is dangerous. More than that, it is cowardly throughout.

No schoolboy escapes being a "mollycoddle" by taking part in a hazing bee. Rather does he stamp himself as weak and cowardly when he helps to torment a fellow-student who cannot fight back.—St. Louis Republic.

OUR ARMY ENGINEERS.

Digging the Panama Canal Has Been Placed in Fit Hands.

Although the supervision of the construction of the Panama canal will prove far and away their greatest work, the army engineers have justified the faith which the country has manifested in their qualifications for this gigantic task in many difficult en-

time by the complete success of this difficult project.

Illustrative of the professional versatility of the army engineers is the fact that, in addition to their so-called civil duties—the entire supervision of the improvements of the rivers and harbors of the country—are such monuments to their engineering ability as the Washington aqueduct, Cabin John bridge, the Washington

safe hands. Maj. George Washington Goethals, who will direct the work, is a graduate of West Point, and was on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles as engineer officer of the Department of Columbia. He served under Col. Merrill at Cincinnati in the construction of the Mussel Shoals canal, Tennessee river, and was instructor of practical military engineering at West Point. During the war with Spain he was chief of the First Army Corps.

ITALIANS THRIVE IN TEXAS.

Flourishing Colony Where All Are Happy and Growing Rich. Bryan, Tex., is an example of what is being done in the South by colonies of Italian immigrants. There are in that township 2,500 contadini under the spirited guidance of a young Sicilian priest, Father Giovanni Millitello.

They raise mostly grain and cotton either on their own lands or on rented farms, which they get at \$5 an acre a year. They save from \$100 to \$1,000 a year and live comfortably on the rest.

Father Millitello was able to collect in a few days \$1,100 to cancel the debt on the local church. His parishioners embellished the church with a number of statues and presented their pastor with a safe and buggy and team. Once a month he drives to the farthest point in the township and celebrates mass in a tent.

Living is cheap; flour, meat, sugar, coffee and oil are at low price. Meat sells at 5 cents a pound. State and county taxes are very light and the climate is like that of Sicily. Land is so abundant that its use is given free for two years to those who will clear it of timber. The Italians cut the timber and sell it at \$2 for eight cubic feet, raise grain the first year and get a crop of cotton the second.

"It was encouraging to see along the road the vast cotton and grain plantations," says a visitor. "Those kept by Italians could be distinguished because of their freedom from weeds. As we drove past the priest would call out to some of the farmers by name and they would leave their spade or plow and come running to us, hat in hand. Behind the farmers came the farmers' wives and the children; and how many children! I found one mother with eleven of them!"

The man who lays his hand affectionately on your shoulder when he talks to you, has to have a very interesting message if he gives satisfaction.

A widow has many surprises, and chief among them is the number of times she has to sign her name in settling up an estate.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1420—Siege of Orleans relieved.
1547—Charles V. defeated the Protestants at Muhlberg.
1626—Wallenstein defeated Mansfield at Dessau.
1629—Peace treaty signed at Susa, ending war between France and England.
1692—Connecticut's famous charter granted.
1665—Great plague of London began.
1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, first American newspaper.
1707—French and Spanish defeated the English, Dutch and Portuguese forces at the battle of Almanza, Spain.
1716—British Parliament passed the Septennial act.
1763—Wilkes committed to the Tower of London.
1792—Pelletier, a highway robber, first executed by the guillotine.
1840—Political riots in Toronto and Montreal over the rebellion losses bill.
1851—Postage stamps first issued in Canada.
1854—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria married to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.
1862—Confederate forces withdrew from New Orleans.
187—War began between Russia and Turkey.
1879—Prince Alexander Joseph of Battemberg elected Prince of Bulgaria.
1884—Fire destroyed the great mercantile establishment of Messrs. Whiteley in London.
1889—New York City began a three days' celebration of the centennial of President Washington's inauguration.
1891—Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn formally opened.
1892—Hurricane at Mauritius destroyed 1,000 lives.
1894—Coxey's army arrived at Washington, D. C. Earthquake near Athens, Greece; 227 lives lost.
1895—Russian, German and French governments protested against the acquisition of Chinese territory by Japan. The Alliance affair with Spain settled by the latter giving ample satisfaction.
1897—Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, born. Log of the Mayflower transferred from British possession to the American ambassador at London.
1899—Miners' riots at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
1900—United States Senate denied admission to Matthew Quay, who had been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. Hull and a part of Ottawa, Canada, destroyed by fire.
1901—President McKinley received the Cuban commissioners.
1903—Andrew Carnegie donated \$600,000 to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
1904—Labor party came into power in Australia.
1906—International exhibition opened at Milan, Italy.

The Real Rooter.



As a Little Child.

Bellevue hospital, New York City, has a most interesting patient in the person of Timothy Kane, whose trouble began three years ago, when a blow on the head produced a lesion of the brain. Since that time he has suffered intensely from epilepsy, paralysis, motor aphasia and loss of speech, with progressive impairment of the intellectual perceptions. Several delicate and unusual operations were performed, consisting of a removal of sections of the skull and portions of the brain. He is now on the road to recovery, but while retaining some knowledge of things has absolutely lost the power to transmit his power into words, and the educative process has commenced, precisely the same as with a child, the training being similar to that employed in a kindergarten, with alphabetical blocks, picture books, etc.

Measuring Railroad Water. The Sundberg committee has reported to the Minnesota Senate that railway property in that State has a real value of \$215,000,000, or about \$27,000 a mile. But this property is capitalized at \$400,000,000, or an average of \$50,000 a mile. The net earnings last year on the committee's valuation averaged 18 per cent. In making their estimate, the committee considered the original cost of construction, cost of equipment and all improvements, expense of operating under existing rates, etc.

SEEDING COMMENCED IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Prospects for a Large Acreage to Be Sown in Wheat.

St. Paul, April 24, 1907.—Word has been received at the office of the Canadian Government in St. Paul that seeding has commenced at various points throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The heavy snowfall during the past winter has left the ground in splendid shape for successful seeding operations. The fine weather of the past few days has taken much of the frost out of the ground, and during next week there will scarcely be a district in which the seeder is not being operated. The most optimistic conditions exist, and in all districts the farmers are busy getting things in shape. There will be a very large acreage sown in spring wheat, oats and barley. At many points throughout the three provinces the newcomers are busy unloading their stock and effects, working night and day in order to get on their farms and become active agencies in the effort to make the year 1907 the banner year in grain-producing in Western Canada. As compared with districts many hundred miles further south than this, it will be seen that Western Canada ranks amongst the first in the line of seeding operations for the present year. It is safe to say that farmers, who get in their crop before the 20th or 24th of May, will receive magnificent returns. A number of those coming in this spring, who had not their land prepared last fall, will break up enough land to get in a crop of oats and barley, and probably some flax. This, together with the vegetables they will plant, will give them ample food for themselves and stock during the coming summer and winter. These early seeding operations are not confined to one district, but are spread over a country 900 miles long by 400 miles in width.

The agents of the Canadian Government, located at different points throughout the United States, are busy giving information regarding the many new districts that are being made available for settlers. Low railway rates, information and literature are given on application to the agent, whose name appears in advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Leather waste is no longer wasted. Manufacturers use it in a compressed form, instead of iron, to make cogwheels.

For more reasons than one, Garfield Tea is the best choice when a laxative is needed; it is Pure, Pleasant to take, Mild and Potent. Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Law.

Rooms Named for States.

"In a little town in the backwoods of Mississippi," remarked a traveling man, "there is a peculiar hotel. It is just like any other hotel except in the way the rooms are named. They are not numbered, as is generally done, but each room is named for a State of the United States. When I stopped at the place I was assigned to a room called 'Delaware.' It was correctly named, too, for it was one of the smallest rooms in the house. The man who was occupying 'New Hampshire' made complaint to the landlord that the man in 'Maine' was drunk and boisterous and thus keeping him awake. This seemed strange when we recall that Maine is a prohibition State. Two men up in 'Montana' were keeping up the reputation of the wild West by engaging in a noisy poker game. A big, fat capitalist had 'New York,' which was the best room in the house. The room named for Alabama is too ordinary for anything, and a farmer was occupying it the night I was there. It was funny to stand in the office and hear a bell boy tell the clerk that towels were wanted in 'Iowa' and that the fellow in 'North Dakota' was kicking like a steer because he had no fire. 'Be sure to call the man in 'Florida' at 5 o'clock in the morning,' said one of the employees. And thus it went. This hotel is a curiosity to the traveling public. It is conducted by an eccentric old fellow, but where he conceived the idea of naming rooms after States I do not know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FRIENDS HELP.

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.