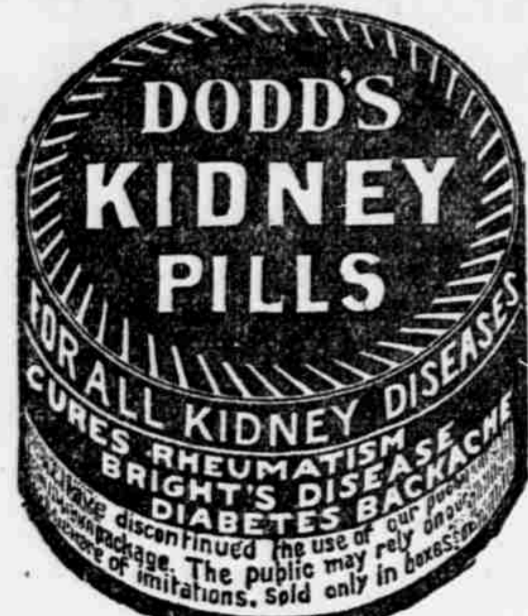


More than Enough.
When the Norwegian novelist Bjornson was in this country, he was on one occasion the guest of a popular club, at dinner.
A man with a wide reputation as a brilliant talker and speech-maker told an exceedingly funny story, at which the Norwegian novelist laughed heartily.
The man told a second story, and Bjornson smiled.
Then came a third story, and the novelist sat unmoved, even gloomy.
"It was a very good story," chided the novelist's mentor. "Why didn't you laugh?"
"I am forty years old," said Bjornson, firmly, "and two stories are enough."



ITCHING RASH 18 YEARS.
Girl's Rash Spread and Grew Worse Under Specialist's Care—Perfect Cure by Cuticura Remedies.
"When my daughter was a baby she had a breaking out behind the ears. The doctor said that she would outgrow it, and it did get somewhat better until she was about fifteen years old, and after that she could get nothing that would drive it away. She was always applying something in the way of salves. It troubled her behind the knees, opposite the elbows, back of the neck and ears, under the chin, and then it got on the face. That was about three years ago. She took treatment with a specialist and seemed to get worse all the time. We were then advised to try the Cuticura Remedies, and now I don't see any breaking out. M. Curley, 11-19 Sixteenth street, Bay City, Mich., May 20, 1906."

Chinese Sugarmakers.
The Chinese, who invented almost everything before anybody else heard of it, claim to be the original discoverers of the process of sugar-making, and it is said that sugar was used in China as long ago as 3,000 years. This is misty, but the fact is well established that it was manufactured in China under the Tain dynasty, 200 years at least before the Christian era began.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

If Lion Pulls and Horse Pulls.
If a lion and a strong horse were to pull in opposite directions, the horse would pull the lion backward with comparative ease. But if the lion were hitched behind the horse and facing in the same direction and were allowed to exert his strength in backing he could easily pull the horse down upon his haunches or drag him across the ring, so much greater is his strength when exerted backward from the hind legs than in forward pulling.—Chambers' Journal.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE
Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures tired, sweating, hot, swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c.

Mrs. Roosevelt in Church.
If the example of the President's wife is to be followed, the wearing of gay plumage to church will be relegated to the list of things to be avoided. When Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied the president and her daughter to service the first Sunday after her return to the White House she was garbed in a walking suit of mixed black and white, with a white waistcoat and small black chip hat, with a rosette or two of black and white ribbon. Not a vestige of a wing or a feather or even an artificial flower adorned the headpiece, and not a furber was on the gown. Yet the mistress of the White House looked uncommonly well. It has been noted that Mrs. Roosevelt the year through is gowned simply when attending church.—New York Press.

The inducements to adopt Nature's perfect Laxative, Garfield Tea, are many! It is made wholly of simple Herbs and is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law; it overcomes constipation, regulates the Liver and Kidneys, purifies the blood and brings Good Health.

Reduced to Dire Extremities.
"What do you intend to do with your wealth?"
"It's hard to tell," answered Dustin Stax. "Since we are not allowed to contribute to campaign funds there isn't much of anything to do with it except to found colleges and fight indictments."—Washington Star.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

FOR PURITY OF SPEECH.
CITIZENS of Westfield, Mass., already renowned for a tendency toward reform, are engaged now in a new struggle. They are going to have swearing stopped or know the reason why, and they do not believe there is a reason. Audible profanity in Westfield means a trip to the police court and a fine of a magnitude distinctly promotive of abstention.

Westfield will have the sympathy of the thoughtful in this uplift, and there will be a hope that it may find itself elevated to a plane to which profanity will be alien. There is nothing to be said in defense of the habit of swearing. It not only mars a language more forceful without it, but it is painfully offensive. The person who is loudly profane regardless of his surroundings is the most intolerable of bores. The idle, irrelevant oath not only bespeaks churlish ignorance, but is shocking to sensitive people. It is to be heard in public places. Ladies passing along the streets have their ears saluted by it. Men in street cars often swear as freely as though to do this were a natural instead of an abnormal act.

While under stress of anger or pained surprise a man might swear without creating a feeling of disgust, the ordinary and most objectionable profanity is utterly lacking in excuse. If the people of Westfield shall cleanse the common vocabulary, they will not only raise the local tone, but set their neighbors an excellent example.—Philadelphia Ledger.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.
AFTER many years of agitation a comprehensive act dealing with the subject of immigration has been passed by Congress. Several minor acts have been passed in the meantime, but now we have a law that covers the whole matter. The extreme importance of the question is seen when we consider that the country is obliged, by its system of opening the door to people of all nations, to receive and assimilate a million aliens every year.

The new laws specifies more clearly than did the old law the classes of undesirable immigrants who will not be admitted. The list is long and thorough. It includes all who are defective in mind or diseased in body, convicts, anarchists, paupers and persons unable to earn their living, persons who are imported under contract to perform labor, and other classes that need not be mentioned. Stringent provisions for the inspection of immigrants and rigid regulations requiring steamship companies to deport all rejected immigrants make the previous law more effective.

For the benefit of immigrants, all vessels bringing aliens into the country are required to provide ample space, which is specified in the law, for the use of passengers; and a division in the Department of Commerce and Labor is to prepare and distribute to the newcomers publications to show the resources, products and physical characteristics of the several parts of the country. The President is empowered by a carefully worded proviso to forbid the entry into the United States proper of aliens who have emigrated to the insular possessions from countries which issue passports to their citizens. This provision is expected to exclude Japanese coolies—a step which is acceptable to the Japanese government, and which was taken in deference to the wish of the

people on the Pacific coast to put a stop to the immigration of laborers from Japan.

A commission is created which is to study the whole question of immigration and to report hereafter to Congress. These are the leading features of an act which may not diminish the number of those who seek homes in this country, but which will certainly improve the average quality of those who are permitted to enter it.—Youth's Companion.

GET OUT INTO THE AIR.
THE most effective of the present-day doctor's prescriptions is one that hasn't a drug in it. It reads: "Get into the open air." The doctors to a man nowadays give this advice to consumptives, and they save the lives of most of the patients who have the nerve to follow it.

The best spring tonic has only one ingredient—fresh air—and the statement holds true when you substitute any other season for spring and tack the word tonic on. Fresh air won't cure all diseases, but it will prevent most of them, and persons who have heard the old adage know the comparative worth of prevention.

Man talks about spring fever and complains of lassitude. If it isn't sheer laziness, this spring ailment is nothing more nor less than the seasonal reawakening of the ancestral desire to get out into the open. Spring fever afflicts only the walled-in. Mr. Roosevelt finds fault with mollycoddles. If he hadn't struck for the open as soon as he had the use of his legs it is entirely possible that the President might be a mollycoddle himself. There is no opiate like the open air. The man who sleeps natural sleep can't be by any courtesy of terms be called sick, though he be the hypochondriac of hypochondriacs. Nature doesn't issue any fresh-air cure-all manna with testimonials imprinted therein in large type. She simply puts her cure where all men may get it without money and price, and probably holds as fools all who don't take advantage of the opportunity.—Chicago Post.

THE PRESS AND CRIME.
LET us suppose that the newspaper could be censored, so as to exclude from publication all mention of crimes, catastrophes and shocking events of all sorts, and the columns of the press were filled with accounts of charitable and religious occurrences, and everything that can be considered decent and entirely respectable. What a paradise it would make for criminals, villains and rascals of every sort. The most of them would never be brought to trial but for the publicity given by the press, and if the same sort of suppression of the truth were extended to the courts, few would ever be convicted, since the pressure of public opinion in important cases goes a long way with the average jury. Fortunately, secret trials of criminals are barred by the national Constitution, if that counts for anything.

The same considerations of justice which demand a public trial demand likewise the printing of the testimony. There is no argument in favor of suppressing or garbling the evidence which does not apply as well to the exclusion of the public from the court room. The right "to a speedy and public trial" is fundamental.—New Orleans Picayune.

NEWGATE'S HORRORS.

Modern Structure Replaces a Grim Old London Prison.

The recent opening in London of the new Sessions House on the site of Newgate prison and the old Bailey marks the passing forever of a grim and tragic relic of the past.
Newgate's history is unusually filled with horrors and tens of thousands of unhappy mortals have been executed within and outside its walls. During the reign of King Henry VIII. alone 72,000 executions took place at New-

gated the mob would fling themselves upon him and half murder him before the rope could be put around his neck. At the time, earlier than this, when criminals were confined at Newgate and executed at Tyburn, they were wont to be assaulted on the way to Tyburn by savage mobs and were frequently pelted with stones and mud as they hung suspended from the gallows.
Nor was it the mere rabble who enjoyed these degrading spectacles. People of "fashion" paid as high as \$25 for advantageous places from which to witness an execution and the governor

ed during the Gordon riots of 1780, when for several days London was at the mercy of a mob and more than 450 persons were killed. On the burning of Newgate on this occasion 300 criminals were set free and immediately joined the rioters to plunder and kill. Lord George Gordon, who precipitated these outrages because of his opposition to remedial legislation for Catholics, afterward became a convert to Judaism and died in Newgate prison of fever. Old Bailey, which was virtually a part of Newgate, was the trial court. Now both are displaced by the new sessions court.

Caoutchouc Tree in Cuba.

In describing the cultivation of a hardy variety of rubber tree in Cuba a writer in the National Magazine of Cuba says that it is advisable to plant the small trees about six meters apart. In this way, at the age of 15 to 20 years the trees having reached a height of say thirty feet do not interfere with minor cultivations.

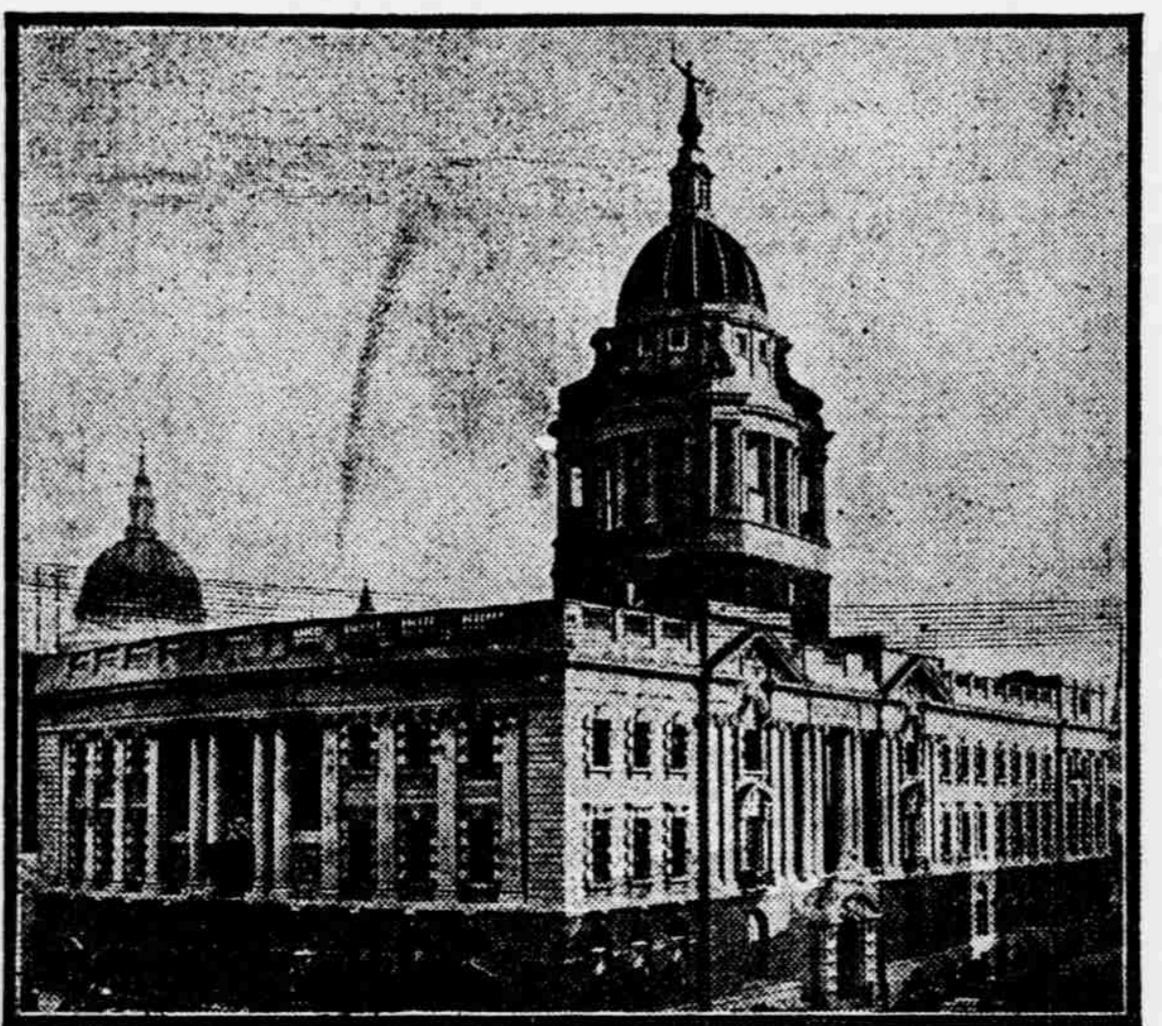
While the trees are reaching maturity the grower can raise beans, kidney beans, nuts or cassavas, malanga, cotton and maize. The pineapple will make a profitable interpolated crop. The caoutchouc requires no cultivation, the grass and the vegetation assisting the young plant, and when older the shade eliminates all useless grasses and herbs. The tree can be tapped at the fifth year, but more satisfactory results will be attained by waiting until the sixth year, and then, instead of abstracting two or three pounds of juice it is prudent to take no more than one to one and a half pounds, according to the development of the tree. An average of one and a half pounds would be very reasonable.

If methodically handled the rubber tree is extremely long lived, and from the eighth to the tenth year the tree will produce about six pounds annually and still remain in condition to give service many years to come.

Simple Enough.
"The leddy hasn't the money now," said Della, "but ye kin lave the ice an' she'll pay ye on Saturday."
"But," protested the new iceman, "s'posin' she ain't got the money then?"
"Well, if she ain't ye kin take yer ice back."—Philadelphia Press.

Out of the Question.
"As pretty as a picture," she
By all her friends is known,
And yet, of course, she could not be
As pretty as her own.
—Philadelphia Press.

If we are ever tempted to steal, it isn't going to be a dog.



THE NEW SESSIONS HOUSE, LONDON.

gate and Sir Thomas More tells us in his Utopia that twenty thieves might be seen hanging from a single gibbet at the same time and that hangings were of almost daily occurrence. In those days the theft of a loaf or the snaring of a hare upon a game preserve were crimes punishable with death.

Up to 1868, when Michael Barratt, an Irish Fenian, was hanged, all the executions at Newgate were held in public. The public regarded such events as holidays and crowds used to assemble outside the walls and camp out during the night in order to have a view of the ghastly spectacles. Whisky and gin were sold freely, even upon the steps of the scaffold, and often when a criminal, who had committed some glaringly atrocious crime, was led forth to be

WHEAT HITS \$1 MARK

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE IS SCENE OF UPROAR.

Both September and December Lines Touch High Figure—Millions Put in Trades—Foreign Demand and Rush from All Over the Country.

Wheat hit the dollar mark in Chicago Monday with apparently the Board of Trade in a "brain storm." The even figure was reached by both September and December lines, with the trade spreading wider and wider. Foreign buying orders swelled the demand.

The opening trade in wheat was the wildest in the history of the Board of Trade. Brokers who have been on 'change for twenty or thirty years say they have never witnessed anything equal to the excitement of the first fifteen minutes of trading. There is no way of estimating the volume of business transacted within that period. Leading houses traded in millions and millions of bushels. Orders to buy at the market were filled without regard to price. Opening sales ranged from 93 to 97 cents for July, 95 cents to \$1.00½ for September and 96½ cents to \$1.03 for December delivery. Those figures tell the story of the market.

To what extent this speculative craze will be carried no one can tell. The development of bullish enthusiasm, seasoned operators assert, has been more sudden and far-reaching than ever before in a corresponding period. Foreigners, thoroughly frightened over the prospect of a shortage of the world over, are buying in competition with the speculators on this side. Profits resulting from the rise so far aggregate millions of dollars and enormous selling by speculators who wanted to take their money out of the market was instrumental in subduing the conflagration shortly after the opening, the offerings being heavy enough to supply the wants of buyers for the time being.

Crop Losses Are Heavy.
Underlying the present speculative craze is the belief that there will be a serious shortage of bread supplies the world over this season, owing to heavy crop losses both in this country and Europe. The present indications are that the United States and Canada will have a greatly reduced exportable surplus. The weather in the Northwest still is so cold as to retard the work of seeding, and each day of delay now means a further reduction in the acreage.

Little wheat has been seeded in Minneapolis and North Dakota north of Fargo. Only about two-thirds the crop has been seeded on the Preston and Dalrymple farms in the Red River valley and the owners say they will not seed any more. This means a heavy spring wheat shortage in this country. Such wheat as is seeded in the southern part of North Dakota and in South Dakota is laying un-sprouted and much will fail to germinate.

32 DIE IN TRAIN WRECK.

Horrible Accident Caused by a Broken Switch at Honda, Cal.

Thirty-two persons were killed in a wreck of the Shriners' special train on the Southern Pacific coast line at Honda Saturday afternoon. Of the two-score or more injured many are terribly hurt and probably will die.

The wreck took place one hour and forty-five minutes after the convalescent visitors, forming a merry party, had passed a the morning sightseeing in Santa Barbara. The train was running sixty miles an hour when it struck a defective switch at Honda. In an instant the big locomotive, baggage car, diner and Pullman coupled with it were hurled together in a huge heap of wreckage.

The engine shot forward on the broken track, tearing up the rails and ties and twisting the huge iron spans like fishbones. The baggage car half buried itself in the sand on the right side of the locomotive and was smashed almost to kindling wood.

The dining car, in which were thirty-two persons eating their noonday meal, leaped into the air and was thrown directly on top of the demolished locomotive. Nearly every person in this coach was killed. Scores were scalded by steam escaping from disconnected pipes in the kitchen of the diner.

It is said that after the wreck occurred Conductor Jones climbed the nearest telegraph pole and with a telegraph instrument provided for such purposes succeeded in tapping one of the dispatcher's wires. Connected with the San Luis Obispo division office, he told of the wreck. The men at the other end of the line doubted his story, believing some one was playing a prank, but confirmation followed when in confirmation of his identity the conductor read a copy of his last order. The news immediately was sent to Santa Barbara and other points.

Interesting News Items.
At Rose Pine, La., a block or business houses and two dwellings were burned. Loss \$25,000.
Fire destroyed the plant of the National Stove Company, Lorain, Ohio. Loss \$200,000, covered by insurance.

Peter Savage and Joseph Chonowsky were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia and to a fine of \$500 and costs for wrecking with dynamite the Welsh Congregational church at Edwardsville, Pa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The important factors marking the course of business show, unusual developments, but the fundamental basis of healthy progress is undisturbed. In the continued spell of unseasonable weather and the government report disclosing the extent of damage to winter wheat are found the most unfavorable current features. In both respects, however, the adverse effect upon commerce is temporary, and offsetting factors are sustained activity in production and distribution in the principal industries and a legislative action paving the way for local improvements involving the outlays and employment of labor. A better indication of soundness came to be cited than that of the unprecedented May payments through the banks and the small trading defaults reported. Money has become easier, but there is lighter borrowing for mercantile purposes and improving investment in real estate and bonds. Conditions in manufacturers reflect enormous deliveries, and new demands come forward freely, yet the difficulties increase in obtaining adequate supplies of necessary materials for factory conversion, and the dearer costs force a marking up of prices for machinery and other finished metal and wood products. Railway facilities have steadily improved, and earnings of the Chicago roads exhibit substantial gains over those of a year ago. More vessel tonnage is sought for the lake traffic, but most of the shipyards remain idle owing to the protracted strike, and freight charters rose above those of the last week.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Freezing weather and snow have hurt trade and retarded crop preparations and growth in the Northwest, while low temperatures and heavy rains affect southern distribution and crop growth and measurably influence distribution in the central West and East. Despite the between-seasons period, and the slowness of retail trade and collections, there are few complaints coming from jobbing and wholesale lines, except that filling-in orders are light and that retail stocks are reported heavy. One explanation of this is that jobbers and wholesalers had a very heavy volume of business booked, deliveries upon which have been slow, and the lull has enabled the latter branches to catch up measurably with demands. Demands from wholesalers, therefore, while smaller than some months ago, have been sufficient to keep all actively engaged, and crop and trade developments from now on will be closely watched to allow of a proper appreciation of future needs of fall trade.

Business failures for the week ending May 9 in the United States number 154, against 163 last week and 162 in the like week of 1906. Canadian failures number 20, against 18 last week and 28 in this week a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 9 aggregated 2,904,419 bushels, against 2,234,756 last week and 2,142,042 this week last year; for the last forty-five weeks 146,794,906 bushels, against 115,748,211 in 1905-6. Corn exports for the week are 1,744,800 bushels, against 1,817,695 bushels last week and 1,573,740 a year ago; for the fiscal year to date, 63,172,737 bushels, against 105,411,083 in 1905-6.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.75; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, standard, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 74c; hay, timothy, \$13.00 to \$19.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 50c to 70c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 white, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 43c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.57; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.30; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 85c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 3 white, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 85c to 88c; corn, No. 3, 47c to 49c; oats, standard, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 77c; barley, standard, 78c to 80c; pork, mess, \$16.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.90 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.55.
New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 83c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, natural white, 48c to 49c; butter, creamery, 23c to 27c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 73c; clover seed, prime, \$8.90.

Brief News Items.
Fire on one of the export piers at the foot of North Twelfth street, Brooklyn, did \$100,000 damage.
Superintendent Sands of the naval academy posted an order providing for an escort of midshipmen for President Roosevelt at Jamestown. Four companies, the pick of the brigade, will form the escort.