

Silent Smith's Kindness.
 "Silent Smith," said a New York broker, "was an eccentric man, but in many ways a kind one. To his friends and employes he was exceedingly kind. Once, indeed, his kindness saved a lad from ruin. Mr. Smith a good many years ago employed a young man in a confidential capacity. Another employe came to him one day and told him he had better look out for the young man, as he was living beyond his means.
 "Mr. Smith frowned.
 "Living beyond his means, is he?" he said. "Dear me, that won't do. Send him here to me at once. I'll have to raise his salary."

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.
 Hiram Center, 518 South Oak street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Don's Kidney Pills cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."
 Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Costly Monotony in Dress.
 Our clothes are all alike, and this monotony has led to unlimited extravagance. What has not been done to make the eternal pinafore frock look original? New elaborations are invented daily, each one more expensive than the last, but nobody is deceived. It is still the old pinafore, only a little madder, a little dearer, every day.—London Graphic.

Why Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies Are the Best to Use.

Let me tell you why Sloan's Liniment and Veterinary Remedies are the safest and most practical on the market to-day. In the first place, Dr. Earl S. Sloan is the son of a veterinarian surgeon, and from his earliest infancy he was associated with horses.
 He bought and sold horses while yet very young. He practiced as a veterinarian for twenty years, and has battled successfully with every disease to which that animal is subject.
 All his remedies are the result of experiments made to save life or relieve suffering while he was practicing his profession.
 Any reader, by writing to Dr. Earl S. Sloan, 615 Albany street, Boston, Mass., will receive "Sloan's Treatise on the Horse," free. This book tells how to treat horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry.

The total annual capacity for the production of pig iron by the United States Steel Corporation at the present time is about 25,000,000 tons.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Uncle Jasper's Version.
 "Yes," remarked old Uncle Jasper, after much meditation, "de good parson sed it was de apple tree dat caused all de trouble in de world, but I think it must have been de banana tree."
 "And why do you think it was de banana tree, Brudder Jaspah?" asked Deacon Dewberry, curiously.
 "Because troubles an lak bananas— dey always come in bunches."

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
 That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Log for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

It's Born in 'Em.
 Jones had married an orphan. Three months after their wedding day the first cloud passed over the honeymoon. He had complained about the cold soup and hot words passed between them. Finally the miserable bride could stand it no longer.
 "I'm going to leave you," she sobbed.
 "I'm going to go back to the orphan asylum."—Detroit Free Press.

BLACK, ITCHING SPOTS ON FACE.

Physician Called It Eczema in Worst Form—Patient Despaired of Cure—Cuticura Remedies Cured Her.
 "About four years ago I was afflicted with black spots all over my face and a few covering my body, which produced a severe itching irritation, and which caused me a great deal of suffering, to such an extent that I was forced to call in two of the leading physicians of ——. After a thorough examination of the dreaded complaint they announced it to be skin eczema in the worst form. Their treatment did me no good. Finally I became despondent and decided to discontinue their services. My husband purchased a single set of the Cuticura Remedies, which entirely stopped the breaking out. I continued the use of the Cuticura Remedies for six months, and after that every spot was entirely gone. I have not felt a symptom of the eczema since, which was three years ago. Mrs. Lizzie E. Sledge, 540 Jones Ave., Selma, Ala., Oct. 28, 1906."

Editorials
 Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

TO USE CHURCH PROPERTY IN BUSINESS.

HAS not the time come when the churches should either utilize their expensive sites, in part, at least, for business purposes or sell them and devote the larger part of the proceeds to practical Christian uses? Would there be any incongruity in having a modest share of the church property devoted to assembly rooms, while other portions were put to business purposes? Then the property of our churches, administered on business principles, might yield such returns that church philanthropies would flourish as never before, salaries sufficient to attract and hold the ablest men in the ministry might be paid, and practicality and spirituality might go hand in hand in the forward march of the church of the twentieth century.—Leslie's Weekly.

PROTECT THE COUNTRY STORE.

THE Department of Agriculture is taking a paternal interest in the prosperity of the farmer. It is teaching him to have better crops, better machinery and better buildings. Now comes Postmaster General Von Meyer with an intimation that the Post Office Department also wants to take a paternal interest in the farmers. It wants to give rural residents the parcels post. "This," according to Mr. Von Meyer in a Philadelphia speech, "will be a great boon to the farmers on the rural routes, because when they are able to order their goods by telephone or postal card it will relieve them of the inconvenience of going to town to obtain the necessities of life."
 The Postmaster General admits that country storekeepers strongly object to this form of benevolence to the farmers. But he says he will quiet their objections by giving farmers a lower parcel post rate on their local delivery routes than from the outside. Does Mr. Von Meyer imagine that even this concession will protect country stores from the aggressive city mail order houses?

The fatal flaw in Mr. Von Meyer's reasoning, as quoted above, is the supposition that the farmer needs to be pampered until his conditions of living are as artificial as those of the average city resident. He is to have the trolley car at his door, the telephone in his house, his daily mail delivery, which will include all his groceries and store supplies. Neither the farmer, nor his wife, nor his children, are to feel the need of "going to town." One may well doubt whether the average rural resident appreciates or needs quite so much attention on the government's part.
 The country storekeeper needs as much protection as the farmer. The farmer should be encouraged to deal in the nearest town or village. The parcels post is an enemy to this rural community life. It will increase the artificial markets in the cities and curtail the natural home

markets. The government's paternalism could find more legitimate objects than the suppression of normal, healthy neighborhood exchange in the rural centers.—Chicago Journal.

BASEBALL.

DURING the past summer baseball has gained renewed credit. The two great professional leagues played clean baseball, and just as they were closing an interesting series one of the most distinguished of American schoolmasters made a vigorous defense of the game. That baseball needed defense of course shows that it is not above reproach. Professional baseball has to answer for rowdiness on the field and in the spectators' seats, for Sunday games, and for the creation of an amazing dialect, of which the slang metaphors have invaded American speech. Perhaps also employers charge it with mendacious excuses for absence from afternoon labors. Baseball as engaged in by schools and colleges must bear its share of blame for the offenses against sanity and good breeding, from which intercollegiate sports suffer.

But the game is essentially wholesome. Its open nature plainly tests the skill of the player, and reveals rather than hides breaches of rule. No baseball manager can fool the "bleachers." The professional game can still be watched with pleasure by decent persons who enjoy athletic dexterity. Although as an amateur sport it shares certain disgraces which mar college athletics, its rules need not be tinkered in order to prevent violence and discourtesy.
 One reason that baseball has remained comparatively good is that it belongs to the nation. Every male American over five and a half knows the game, and it is difficult for the few to play tricks with what is understood and liked by the many.—Youth's Companion.

RIVER COMMERCE FOR THE WEST.

WHEN river commerce was developed by private capital the railways protected their business by methods which did not commend themselves at all. They will be at a disadvantage in competition with the nation's investment, and there will be born a new sectional question in the rivalry between the East and Middle West. But there is no possibility of standing still. Rivalry among ourselves should not obscure the fact that this improvement is one means of keeping for ourselves the trade within our "sphere" which otherwise is offered for competition to Europe and even to Japan. The West, which long has been restless under improvement of our harbors, may easily think it has a fair case for asking the development of its riverways.—New York Times.

WHAT DOES \$50,000 WEIGH.

A Question Which Caused a Federal Mint Director Much Guessing.
 The momentary inability of the director of the mint correctly to compute the weight of \$50,000 in gold coin was an amusing incident at the closing of the Ford bribery trial recently, says a San Francisco dispatch to the Kansas City Times. Frank Leach, recently promoted from the superintendency of the San Francisco branch mint to the directorship of the mint in Washington, was called by the prosecution to testify to the withdrawal from the San Francisco mint by T. H. Ford of the \$200,000, said to have been spent by the United Railroads in corrupting Ruel, Schmitz and seventeen of the eighteen supervisors. He was cross-examined for the defense by Stanley Moore, who asked:
 "Mr. Leach, what would be the weight of \$50,000 in gold coin?"
 "About ninety pounds," was the prompt answer.
 "The attorneys on both sides smiled. 'Are you quite sure of that?' Moore persisted.
 "Well," said the mint director, fishing out his eyeglasses, pencil and a bit of paper, "that was a quick mental calculation. I can tell you exactly in a moment," and he fell to figuring.
 "Yes, that's right, about ninety pounds,"
 "Why," said Moore, "a witness testified in the former trial of General Ford that it would be from 160 to 175 pounds. I wonder why this difference of opinion?"
 "Well," answered Mr. Leach, "you see a \$5,000 sack of gold weighs a fraction over eighteen pounds, so \$50,000 would weigh approximately—"
 "One hundred and eighty pounds," prompted Francis J. Heney with one of his famous grins.
 "No," corrected the expert, "approximately ninety pounds."
 "But," said Moore, "\$50,000 is ten times \$5,000 and ten times eighteen pounds is 180 pounds. Is it not so?"
 As the light of higher mathematics broke upon the director of the mint in Washington a slow smile overspread his face and he gave in.

In Token of Remembrance.

A Kansas City woman who recently visited her old home in the South met with no warmer welcome than that of a black nanny who had nursed her son more than a score of years ago. The day the visitor left to return to Kansas City the old negro bade her an affectionate farewell, concluding:
 "An' remembah me to dat boy, Mistah Eben. Ah wants yo' to hug an' kiss him good foh me—an' tell him to send me two bits."—Kansas City Times.

Two Mile Tunnel Under Water.

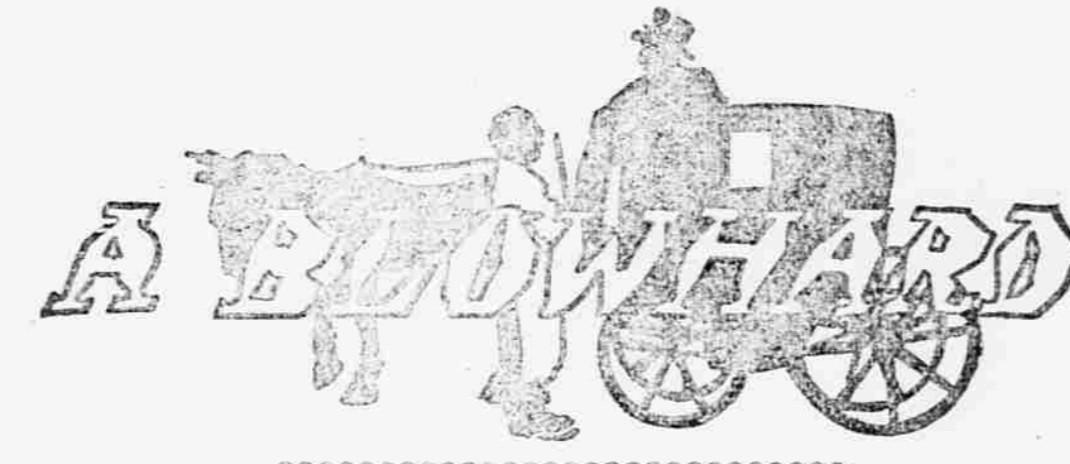
Out from the beach, at East Seventy-third street, Chicago, there rises up over the waters of Lake Michigan a system of wires and supports that suggest an electric car system, so writes Wm. T. Walsh in the Technical World Magazine. For two or more miles the wires reach, curving apparently toward the middle in a great undulating sweep that is due chiefly to the illusive effects of distance. All the past summer they have been there, the wonder and speculation of visitors to Jackson Park and the South Shore Country Club.
 This thing that has attracted so much attention is, indeed, a trolley system—not of the electric type, nor for the purpose of hauling cars, or boats even, but to transport trains of buckets laden with blast shatterer rock. A hundred feet or more below the bottom of the lake this rock is being torn from its bed, and this skeleton against the skyline is a part of the machinery being employed to extend the system of great tunnels upon which Chicago is dependent for her water supply.

Immature.

The Novice at Golf—What's Bugaboo for this hole?
 The Veteran—Bugaboo? You mean bogey, don't you?
 The Novice—Oh, yes; but what's the odds. I knew it was something to do with wearing children.—Puck.

The Latest.

Eva—And was that young man really so hard to understand, my dear?
 Edna—Hard to understand? Why, the goose actually proposed in Esperanto.—Chicago News.



A BLOWHARD
 "Jimmy may be all right, but he's too much of a blowhard to suit me," said the hackman, dangling his legs from his perch on the box of his vehicle.
 "I never had no use for him," said the saloon porter. "That's right about him bein' a blowhard. He never did nothin' else but blow. You'd thought he was the whole thing when he went to work for Hennessy. He was it, but he never give no one the chance to find it out for themselves."
 "Well, he seems to be it now, all right," remarked the hackman.
 "Do you think you kin drive this team?" says Hennessy when Jimmy struck him for a job.
 "If I can't nobody can," says Jimmy.
 "An' kin you load up all them packages an' not make no mistakes about deliverin' 'em?" says Hennessy.
 "Sure thing I can," says Jimmy. "I'd like to know what's to hinder me. It's easy."
 "It ain't so easy as you may think," says Hennessy.
 "It's easy for me," says Jimmy. "You give me the chance an' I'll show you how easy I kin do it."
 "That's the way he was about everything. At the end of the first week what for s'pose he says to Hennessy? 'You ain't never had a delivery man could come anywhere near doin' what I've done, have you?' he says."
 "What did the old man say?" asked the hackman.
 "The old man was a clump," replied the porter. "He scratched his head a moment an' then he says, 'No, Jimmy, I don't know as I ever did. You do mighty well.'
 "You bet I do," Jimmy says.
 "And then the next thing he wants to go into the store an' clerk."
 "You sell goods?" says Hennessy.
 "If I can't beat any clerk you've got sellin' goods I won't ask no pay from you," says Jimmy.
 "If I'd been the old man you kin bet I'd have booted him out the place. But no, he put him behind the counter. Well, it wasn't much more than a year afore he wanted the old man to put him in charge. I guess Hennessy was kin o' sore at first. He ast him if he thought he knew more about the business than he did.
 "If I didn't whad I want to run it for?" says Jimmy. "If you let me do the way I want I'll double the business inside o' six months."
 "Then he started up them branch stores an' married Hennessy's girl."

WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate convened at noon Monday and the resolutions of Senators Clay and Colverson calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the recent bond issues were called up. Owing to the absence of Senator Aldrich they were allowed to go over for another day, as was a resolution by Senator Tillman instructing the committee on finance to investigate the matter. A resolution calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information concerning the reclamation of swamp land was adopted. At 1:15 p. m. the Senate adjourned. The House convened at noon, but beyond the introduction of a number of bills, no business was transacted. At 12:40 p. m. adjournment until Thursday was taken.

Senator Aldrich informed the Senate Tuesday that the Committee on Finance would within a short time bring in a resolution providing for an inquiry into the recent bond issues of the government, and that it would provide for an investigation into all matters contained in resolutions offered by Senators concerning the financial stringency and the efforts of the government to relieve the situation. With this assurance, Senators Callahan of Texas and Clay of Georgia agreed to permit their resolutions to go to the committee for its consideration. Senator Tillman allowed his resolutions on the same subject to lie on the table until he secures data he desires to present. The House was not in session.

The maiden speech of Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, bitterly denouncing trusts and urging the passing of his bill to do away with them, was the principal event in Wednesday's session of the Senate. Several bills were introduced, and after a brief executive session adjournment taken. The House was not in session.

The session of the Senate Thursday opened with a debate on the propriety of department heads sending in bills for passage, and it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on rules. The resolution calling on Secretary Cort Lyon for information regarding the financial situation was adopted. Senator Frye was formally inducted into office as president of the Senate pro tem, and at 2:16 p. m. adjournment was taken until Monday. The House was in session but eight minutes, during which time numerous bills were introduced. Adjournment until Monday was taken.

Seeking Cause of Poverty.

The idea of going after the causes of poverty, instead of dealing with effects, was championed by Gov. Hughes in a notable speech at the recent silver jubilee of the New York Charities Organization Society. He said, in part: "This society is the true agent of democracy, seeking not merely to apply balm to the sores of life, but to eliminate the causes of unnecessary injury. We cannot but realize that a large portion of our population are the helpless victims of an environment from which they cannot escape, and through which they are destined to physical misery, moral impoverishment and economic inefficiency. It is our duty patiently to consider what can be done, not merely to afford temporary relief to immediate sufferers, but to change the improper environment and promote a healthier life." He went on to enumerate the conditions desirable, and said that the number of preventable casualties to workmen is a disgrace to the country.

New Way of Phoning.

Two young women of St. Louis recently discovered by accident that it was not necessary to place the lips near the transmitter of a telephone to be heard at the other end of the wire, provided the transmitter were placed firmly against the chest or even other parts of the body. The advantages claimed for the new system are that it is germ-proof and non-fatiguing. Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, one of the scientists at Washington university, explained that there was nothing new in the principle, but admitted he had never before thought of its application to the telephone. He said the sound vibration in the lungs is communicated through the chest instead of through the lips, and then carried over the wire in the usual way. The system, he said, is in accordance with the principle of the physician's stethoscope.

Common Law to Catch Trust.

Attorney General Dickson of Colorado is the latest convert to the theory that the common law is sufficient to abate the trust evil. He has begun action thereon against the State combination of grocers and coal dealers, which have boosted the prices of food and fuel until the public is wild to down them by fair means or otherwise. If the case is proved, showing secret and monopolistic practices, an injunction is to follow, the violation of which will be punishable with fine or imprisonment or both. Dickson, in supporting the Railroad Commission law before the State Supreme Court, charges the opposition with adding fuel to the flames of popular passion which would surely result in confiscatory legislation later on.

Price of Fresh Meats Down.

Since the beginning of the financial stringency the big meat packers have made a concession of 1 per cent to retailers in the price of fresh meats and have forced a 20 per cent reduction in the price of live stock. Retailers generally have cut prices 3 cents a pound.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

The Senate elected William P. Frye of Maine its president pro tem, an office occupied by him continuously since Feb. 7, 1896, except during periods he has served as president of the Senate.
 Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou and the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce, have both found themselves unable to accept the invitation extended them to be the guests of the Chicago Real Estate Board at the banquet to be given early next year.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Business activity, as reflected by the volume of payments through banks, makes the best exhibit in four weeks, and there is also a gratifying decline in commercial defaults reported. With the close of the year so near, it is not to be expected that improvement in new demands will develop to any notable extent, but the conditions are more encouraging, and it is clear that the process of readjustment in finances and manufacturing is creating a better basis for future operations.

With the national bank statements issued this week and those previously given out by the State institutions, a clear reflex of the money position is obtained, and the effect is favorable. It is now seen that ample reserves have been established.

Liquidation is yet in evidence in various directions, but notwithstanding the pressure upon some raw materials and finished products, no violent declines appear in prices, and there is more disposition to guard against over-accumulation of supplies. Receipts of primary materials for this has not prevented further decline in value of hides and wool a nadir. A NN value of hides and wool and an easier tendency in costs of iron, lumber and leather.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 18, against 23 last week and 26 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 7, against 13 last week and 7 in 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Improvement is still largely confined to financial matters. Accompanying this has come an accentuation of the more confident feeling noted in general trade lines and in a few industries, further reinstatement of orders canceled in a paucity way some time ago, some renewal of buying for quick shipment from jobbers, and, where more reasonable weather has permitted, as in the Northwest and South, some stimulation of the demand at retail for winter apparel and for holiday specialties. At best, however, trade as a whole is still very quiet, and industrial activity is below the normal for this season of the year.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Dec. 5 number 272, against 258 last week, 216 in the like week of 1906, 203 in 1905, 123 in 1904 and 241 in 1903. There were in Canada 26 failures for the week, as against 46 last week and 32 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$1.00 to \$6.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.10 to \$5.22; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 61c; oats, standard, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$11.00 to \$18.50; prairie, \$9.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 27c; potatoes, per bushel, 48c to 52c.
 Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.25; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 49c.
 St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye No. 2, 75c to 79c.
 Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 81c.
 Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 3 white 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c.
 Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 81c; barley, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; pork, mess, \$12.95.
 Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$5.45; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.
 New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 60c to 68c; oats, natural white, 56c to 59c; butter, creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, western, 26c to 31c.
 Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; clover seed, prime, \$9.85.

\$2,600,000 to Aid Science.

Implementing his previous gifts of \$1,200,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research by another donation of \$2,600,000, John D. Rockefeller insures the permanency and efficient equipment of the institution. The entire endowment will provide a yearly income of something over \$100,000. In notifying the directors of this last gift Mr. Rockefeller expressed his gratification with the results accomplished by the institute since its opening in 1901. He told the officials that they were at liberty to use the income in any manner they saw fit to promote the work and offered no suggestion as to how it might best be employed.

NEWS OF MINOR NOTE.

Five trained police dogs from Belgium are added to the New York force.
 Brazil will soon be able to raise all the rice needed for home consumption.
 President Roosevelt let it be known that he seeks a law whereby the President may have the power to suspend illegal trusts.
 Oil producers of the Indian Territory decided to make a protest to Secretary Garfield about the government regulations concerning leases.