



MISS SOPHIA KITTELESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for nearly twenty-five years and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help."

"Then my brother advised me to try Peruna, and I did."

"My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough."

"Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarrh is gone and my health is very much improved."

"I recommend Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was."

PERUNA TABLETS:—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative. Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Victorian English. The England which spoke the language which was already dying in the eighteenth century.

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FROM THE COMMONER MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

A Boston Example.

The President in his recent message gives an illustration of trust methods.

He tells of Boston's experience with a combination which secured control of the market. He says:

"Allegations are often made to the effect that there is no real need for these laws looking to the more effective control of the great corporations, upon the ground that they will do their work well without such control."

I call your attention to the accompanying copy of a report just submitted by Mr. Nathan Matthews, chairman of the finance commission, to the Mayor and City Council of Boston, relating to certain evil practices of various corporations which have been bidders for furnishing to the city iron and steel.

This report shows that there have been extensive combinations formed among the various corporations which have business with the city of Boston, including, for instance, a carefully planned combination embracing practically all the firms and corporations engaged in structural steel work in New England.

This combination included substantially all the local concerns, and many of the largest corporations in the United States, engaged in manufacturing or furnishing structural steel for use in any part of New England; it affected the States, the cities and towns, the railroads and street railways, and generally all persons in that section of the country.

As regards the city of Boston, the combination resulted in parceling out the work by collusive bids, plainly dishonest, and supported by false affirmation.

I have submitted this report to the Department of Justice for thorough investigation and for action if action shall prove practicable.

"Surely such a state of affairs as that above set forth emphasizes the need of effective Federal legislation, not merely to curing bank deposits."

A man in a dispatch printed in the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Why pass a bill simply because the newspaper publishers want it?"

"The country will declare we have discriminated in favor of the newspapers and we will receive the righteous swatting of the voters because we have done something for them and not for the rest of the people."

This, in substance, is understood to be the Cannon argument, or excuse, for not yielding to widespread pressure against free-listing pulp and paper.

It is an excuse, however, that has been readily met by the new plan of action at the White House.

"If you want to do something for the rest of the people as well, you have the chance." That was in substance the answer given to Speaker Cannon today.

Here the postal savings bank proposition. It has been urged by the administration, is in the interest of the whole people, and the people, having studied the matter, want the system established.

They want that just as much as the publishers want wood pulp and print paper on the free list. You alone stand in the way of both propositions.

Act in both matters, or get off the lid and let the House act and then it can not be said that Congress was discriminating in favor of any single interest.

This must be interesting reading for Republicans who yet believe that the Republican party intends to represent the people.

Here the President of the United States invites the Speaker to the White House and pleads with him to give Republican publishers—and, of course, publishers generally—relief from tariff imposition.

And when the Speaker says that a wood pulp bill would be a dangerous object lesson for voters who yet imagine that the for-

curing bank deposits. I have been a resident of Illinois for a number of years, was a depositor in a bank that failed there, and an account of your favorable banking laws for depositors.

I transferred my account to the bank of Oklahoma. My account is small, but it amounts to more than seven thousand dollars.

I have friends who left Illinois with twice as much as I had, who wrote to me, Okla. I and my friends came from Oklahoma county, and there are other friends who will transfer their accounts to remain on deposit because they like the security.

I write you for no other purpose than to let you know how the people of other States appreciate the banking laws of Oklahoma. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,

The Commoner has a copy of the letter, but the name of the writer, together with the name of his county in Illinois, and the name of the banks in Oklahoma to which the money was sent, have been omitted that no injustice might be done by the publication of the letter.

The fact that banks of Oklahoma are made secure by a law that compels all the banks to stand back of each bank is already having its effect.

There is no doubt that Kansas and Nebraska will adopt a similar law as soon as the Legislatures can be elected, and the reform is bound to spread.

At present, many of the leading bankers are opposing it under the false impression that it would hurt the larger banks.

It will not take from the large bank any legitimate advantage, and the bankers themselves will soon be compelled to favor the law, because the people will demand the security and will send their money where the security can be found.

Why not make the banks safe? Why not protect depositors? We should have laws, State and national, giving assurance to depositors that their earnings, when deposited in banks, will be safe.

The bankers who have opposed such legislation are responsible for the growth of sentiment in favor of postal savings banks.

Their selfishness is short-sighted and they will find, by talking to their depositors, that they are destroying the influence they used to have as advisers. Many bankers



Bricklayers in Japan are paid 36 cents a day.

In the building trade of the United Kingdom there are employed about 1,200,000 people.

An effort is being made to organize the workmen of Mexico on the same lines as they are in other countries.

For the twenty years 1887-1906 the average of unemployed among 629,678 British trade unionists was 4.5 per cent.

Montreal (Canada) longshoremen object to the bonus system introduced by the shipping men, but the latter refuse to abolish it.

The recently organized Master Barbers' Association at San Francisco, Cal., has promised to finance the Barbers' Union in its efforts to put all the shops in a sanitary condition.

The Congregational Ministers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., has asked the local Central Labor body the privilege of paying dues the same as other organizations. The offer was declined.

In the installation of a co-operative sewing shop at Manhattan, another practical side of the Women's Trade Union League has developed along lines of great utility to the women workers.

Los Angeles, Cal., has a new publication which is devoted to the union label of the various organizations.

It is intended to instruct all classes of people as to labor and what they stand for.

An effort is being made at Washington, D. C., by the unions of organized labor to prevent the awarding of government contracts to firms and individuals who won't employ union labor, or observe the eight-hour law.

Organized electrical workers in Minneapolis, Minn., are taking more than an ordinary interest in the proposed street illumination plans, and are making an organized campaign in favor of electricity in street lighting.

The attempt to combine the business men of all France into a non-political protective association, to be known as "The Federation of French Manufacturers and Business Men," is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The officers of the International Brass Molders' Union of North America report that since the establishment of the international, in October, 1904, the membership has increased to 10,000.

The organization pays sick and death benefits.

Of the 232 labor organizations formed last year in Canada, 51 were formed by railway employes, 43 by metal workers and 41 in the building trade.

Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia.

Practically one out of every three union men in the State was idle at the close of 1907, according to the quarterly bulletin of the New York State labor department.

In New York City the percentage was 34.2 as compared with 32.7 for the remainder of the State.

During the year 1907, 6,483 new industries were reported in the South, compared with 6,411 in 1906, which was the best record ever made.

The leading States were Texas, 1,383; Oklahoma, 704, and Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas, from 400 to 550 each.

An act was passed by the Tennessee Legislature to make it unlawful to allow any female child under sixteen to work in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty-two hours in any one week in 1908, or more than sixty-one hours in 1909, and after Jan. 1, 1910, more than sixty hours.

Much enthusiasm is displayed by the labor men of Baltimore, Md., over the passage of the new eight-hour law, which is regarded as effective.

The new measure, which passed the Legislature several weeks ago, is now in force. It is patterned after laws in several of the Western States, and has stood the test of the United States Supreme Court.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

A team from Dakota Wesleyan university defeated a team from Hamline university in a debate at Hamline.

A committee of St. Paul Aldermen has adopted an ordinance providing that hereafter school buildings in the city shall be of fireproof construction.

St. Olaf College of Northfield defeated Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter in debate. St. Olaf had the negative of the municipal ownership question.

Rev. Edwin A. Schnell of La Porte, Ind., has been elected president of the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and has accepted the position.

James A. Bull, for many years an active supporter of the Minnesota State agricultural school, died suddenly at his home in Edina Mills, a suburb of Minneapolis.

Anti-vaccinationists won a signal victory when the Minneapolis board of education overruled the action of Health Officer Dr. P. M. Hall, and ordered the reinstatement of Roy Larsen as a pupil at the Seward school, despite the fact that he has not been and will not be vaccinated.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, who maintain a school in Crookston, Minn., are making application of John D. Rockefeller for money for additional buildings on their grounds and have sent him letters of recommendation from many of the local merchants.

By a recent action taken by the board of trustees, the State school of science at Washburn has become affiliated with the South Dakota agricultural college. Graduates of the school of science may now enter the agricultural college with the rank of juniors, and graduate upon the completion of the general work.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness at right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.



WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations.

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily obtainable in these great grazing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn., and J. M. MacLachlan, Box 126, Watertown, So. Dakota. Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

The Gentle Rebuff.

"Immeasurable are the rebuffs that the helpers of the poor, the seekers after charity for their suffering brothers undergo," said a New York charity organization official.

"A friend of mine, a Methodist minister in a small western town, told me the other day of his last rebuff, a not unkind one. Entering the office of the local weekly, the minister said to the editor:

"I am soliciting aid for a gentleman of refinement and intelligence who is in dire need of a little ready money, but who is far too proud a man to make his sufferings known."

"Why," exclaimed the editor, pushing up his eyeglasses, "I'm the only chap in the village who answers that description. What's this gentleman's name?"

"I regret," said the minister, "that I am not at liberty to disclose it."

"Why, it must be me," said the editor. "It is me. It's me, sure. Heaven prosper you, parson, in your good work!"

A Danger Avoided.

It was a wise young man who paused before he answered the widow who had asked him to guess her age. "You must have some idea about it," she said, with what was intended for an arch sidewise glance.

"I have several ideas," he admitted, with a smile. "The only trouble is that I hesitate whether to make you ten years younger on account of your looks or ten years older on account of your brains."

Then, while the widow smiled and blushed, he took a graceful but speedy leave.—Youth's Companion.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health. "What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food.

My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth."

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



"ALAS, POOR YORICK!"

cause of the material benefits such legislation will secure, but above all because this federal action should be part, and a large part, of the campaign to waken our people as a whole to a lively and effective condemnation of the low standard of morality implied in such conduct on the part of great business concerns.

The first duty of every man is to provide a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him; it is from every standpoint desirable that each of our citizens should endeavor by hard work and honorable methods to secure for him and his such a competence as will carry with it the opportunity to enjoy in reasonable fashion the comforts and refinements of life; and, furthermore, the man of great business ability who obtains a fortune in upright fashion inevitably in so doing confers a benefit upon the community as a whole and is entitled to reward, to respect and to admiration.

But among the many kinds of evil, social, industrial and political, which it is our duty as a nation eternally to combat, there is none at the same time more base and more dangerous than the greed which treats the plain and simple rules of honesty with cynical contempt if they interfere with making a profit; and as a nation we can not be held guiltless if we condone such action. The man who preaches hatred of wealth honestly acquired, who inculcates envy and jealousy and slanderous ill will toward those of his fellows who by thrift, energy and industry have become men of means, is a menace to the community."

This is a splendid illustration of the manner in which the public is robbed by private monopoly. It is time that the private monopoly was exterminated, for its extermination, instead of destroying business, will revive business and at the same time relieve the public from one of its greatest menaces.

Pleading with the Speaker. Newspaper dispatches say that President Roosevelt invited Speaker Cannon to the White House, May 5, and bluntly told him that unless he allowed the House to do something for the public interests he would be responsible for Republican defeat.

The President particularly wanted the wood pulp bill passed.

Referring to the conference between the President and the Speaker, Walter Well-

signer pays the tax and that "the rest of the people" will then demand some relief, the President says he might give "the rest of the people" the postal savings bank. "Uncle Joe" is right so far as the object lesson is concerned.

A great many Republicans who have for years patiently submitted to tariff exactions are very likely—in the face of tariff revisions for the benefit of the newspaper publishers—to ask "why not tariff revision for consumers generally?"

And why not tariff revision? If it is good for the newspaper publisher why not give it to the consumers generally? And how does it happen that this great political organization, whose leaders insist that it is the party of the people, the "party of God and morality," can not be persuaded to legislate in public interests?

It can hardly be coaxing to give enough in the way of remedial legislation to which the Republican political managers may point as an excuse for the re-election of their party to the control of the national government.

So the Eye May See. An Elgin National watch, seven jewels, in an open-face twenty-year gold-filled case costs the American retailer of watches \$10.75, which may be represented by a line thus:

This same watch is sold to the dealer in England for the sum of \$7.41, which may be represented by a line thus:

The American purchaser is therefore compelled to pay, in addition to the dealers' regular profit, thirty-seven per cent more for an American made watch than the English customer is compelled to pay, which may be represented by this:

Insuring Bank Deposits. A citizen of Illinois writes to one of the Oklahoma officials as follows: "I am very much pleased with your law for se-

are already taking a broader view of the subject and are advocating the guaranty plan. May their tribe increase.

Secretary Taft Misquoted. Secretary Taft claims that he has been misquoted. He did not say that "we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between labor and capital," he was quoted as saying this, but as expressing the hope that it would be peacefully settled.

What he said was, "That unless laborers united into organizations, the laborer would stand no chance in that inevitable controversy that we always hope will be peaceful but that must exist—that inevitable controversy as to how labor and capital shall share the joint product of both."

The Commoner is glad to aid in setting Mr. Taft right before the public, for it can appreciate the annoyance of incorrect reports of speeches.

An Aldrich bill under the Vreeland name would provide just as much commercial stand.

Senator Warner of Missouri talks like a Republican who realizes that the negro vote of Missouri can not possibly change the result this year.

While claiming great credit for trying to preserve our forests by means of the "forest reserve act," the administration continues to offer a premium for the destruction of forests by retaining the tariff on lumber and wood pulp.

When Mr. Tener of Pennsylvania takes a seat in Congress he will find his former experience as a baseball pitcher handy. He will have to perform some mighty curves in order to get anything worth while past Speaker Cannon.

The wages of 30,000 Massachusetts cotton mill operatives were cut ten per cent last week. The week before 60,000 other operatives were subjected to a similar cut, and 35,000 more will get the same kind of a Republican tariff prosperity dose next year.

The full dinner pail is becoming something of a hallow mockery.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.