

Moderation in everything is the secret of joy.

It will be time enough to boast when to-morrow is past.

Happy is the man who never recognizes defeat and despair.

When a man gets a reputation as a clever conversationalist you may be sure that he never will be famous.

A New York woman who lost \$20 at a card party called for the police and had the game broken up. She hadn't expected to be invited out much after this.

Hudson Maxim announces that he has completed an invention which will make armor-plate useless. This ought to help some more toward the establishment of universal peace.

Government scientists claim that the eating of raw meat will enable people to become strong mentally and physically. It may be, however, that mental and physical strength can be achieved in more pleasant ways. If so they ought to be discovered.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman says the British house of lords will be reformed. Owing to the fact that the lords will have to vote in favor of reform before it can be achieved, he is confident of believing that the premier is merely guessing.

It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 hares are shipped from Maine every year and as many more used as food within the state. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that thousands of hares are devoured every year by weasels and birds, the small animal continues to increase.

Mr. Andre Corthis, still a young woman, who recently won the first prize in the "Gemmae et Mores" has won high praise, has been chosen poet laureate of France for the year passed. The honor is one conferred annually by a vote of eminent literary people on the most distinguished poet of the year.

It is Prof. Henry A. Hill of Cornell who has found a classical justification of the slang expression "23" in Plutarch's account of the assassination of Julius Caesar, where it is recorded that Caesar's hair was 23 inches long.

Lord Walsingham, acknowledged to be the finest shot in England, is probably the only man in the world whose aim is so accurate that he can shoot wasps on the wing. He is also an accomplished writer, one of the first economists of the present time, and a fellow of many learned societies and owner of the finest collection of moths and butterflies in the world.

In the former douma last year there were comparatively few young men and many old ones, there being twice as many over 60 years of age as there were under 20. Now the proportion is almost exactly reversed. Under one-fifth of the members are under 20, while one-tenth are over 60. Between those ages the majority are nearer the younger than the older figures, 40 per cent. being between 20 and 40, while only 20 per cent. are between 40 and 60. Analyzed by classes or parties, the monk, or peasant members are the youngest of all and the reactionaries are the oldest.

The World's Work obtains from the last census the surprising fact that among the working classes in the United States there must be included nearly 2,000 stock raisers and drovers, almost as many fishermen and oystermen, and more than 1,300 miners and quarrymen. Also there are 147 men and yardmen, 31 brickmen, 6 ship carpenters, 21 stevedores, 8 longshoremen, 84 civil engineers and surveyors.

In the great basin between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada lie the ghosts of many dead lakes. Rivers still flow down the dry edges of these one-time great reservoirs, and are laced up with evaporation and the Chinook winds. Of all the lakes that once lay there, only Great Salt Lake, Lake Tahoe and Bear Lake are left. The Southern Pacific rolls for 145 miles across the bed of what was once Lake Lahontan, and passengers gazing idly from the windows may see the terraces and wrinkles in the crust of the fossil lake which nature robbed and defrauded of its crystal treasures ages ago.

Australia is arranging to establish a two-cent rate of postage on letters not only throughout Australia but with all parts of the British empire and all foreign countries that will deliver two-cent letters from Australia. The time is coming when the "ocean postage" will be the universal rule.

Once in awhile a foreigner makes a really sagacious remark concerning the observations he has made in this country. An Austrian artist, for whom President Roosevelt "art," declared that the president is ideally American because he could not keep his skill.

MERELY THEORIZING

REFORMERS WHO ARGUE FROM A FALSE STANDPOINT.

Contending for the Abolition of a Protective Tariff They Exhibit Complete Ignorance of Facts and Conditions Relating to American Industry.

At the head of the leading educational institutions of this country, in proportion to its area and population, has prospered through protection more, perhaps than any other state of the union, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton college, seems untrained sufficiently to grasp the fact that the world has moved since he sat at the feet of free trade college Gamaliels. Accomplished facts, the actual results of nearly half a century of protection, are to him as nothing when they conflict with the theory that protection was wrong in the first place, and is all the more unworkable in its modern application. Speaking not long ago at the dinner of the South Carolina society in New York to the congregate toast, "John C. Calhoun," the Princeton president said that the "artificial advantage" of the tariff, the "artificial advantage" which has made it possible for many people to thrive and make money. Said he:

"Congress became the general fact-finder in that in a country whose rich and almost boundless natural resources made such fosterage absolutely unnecessary beyond the initial point where industries had once been assisted to get on their feet as against foreign competition."

Duly appreciative of the implied acknowledgment that there was once a time in the history of the republic when industries were fostered on their feet as against foreign competition, we would like to know upon what state of facts and conditions Mr. Wilson bases his hypothesis that such fosterage has become absolutely unnecessary. How has he arrived at the conclusion that protection is no longer needed in this country? We are aware that this is the general free trade view, that any among the free traders has in recent years come forward with a list of particulars.

Take, for example, Mr. Woodrow Wilson's own state and the city of his residence. Is he, perchance, aware that Trenton's pottery payrolls carry a per capita wage rate three times the pottery wage rate of Germany, Austria and Italy? Does he know that, further, that five per cent. of production cost would more than cover the cost of laying down Saxony pottery at New York? As a matter of closer detail, "What is the reason that Trenton is the only pottery center in the world which has become cheaply from Hamburg to Chicago than from Trenton to Chicago?"

Whether or not Mr. Wilson knows these things, they are all true. Being true, how can a free trader who is over them? How does he figure that fosterage has become unnecessary? That in the absence of a protective tariff Trenton could continue to make and sell pottery at the same price as a foreign production cost one-third the Trenton production cost?

What is true of Trenton's pottery industry is relatively true of all manufacturing industries in this country. Outside of a few establishments whose products are by patents or patented processes secured against foreign competition, it would be hard to find any other industry which would thrive and make money as well without as with the fosterage of a protective tariff. As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to name a single industry that would be as well off or better off without fosterage, for the blot that hurt those dependent upon protection would unfailingly injure those which do not depend upon the tariff to hold the American market.

Calhoun was for many years a protectionist. He did not become a free trader until his old age, and his apprehensive of the growth of northern industries, decided that it would be better to sell his raw cotton in the dearest market and buy its manufactures in the cheapest market. Today, thanks to protection's fosterage, southern cotton mills keep at home more cotton than they send to New England factories. To-day the south has grown richer and stronger in part through its own industrial development. To-day, if alive and better informed as to facts and conditions than Woodrow Wilson appears to be, John C. Calhoun would probably be a protectionist.

If Woodrow Wilson should be the presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1908, he would receive the electoral votes of all the southern states; but it is questionable whether his chances are going to be improved by the advocacy of free trade as the American policy.

Neither Long Nor Loud. The call for tariff revision at this time is neither long nor loud. The general excitement on the part of the majority in congress is to let well enough alone, preferring to rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. With all sorts of business prospering, business, though burdened with a 15 per cent. duty on hides-it is evident that the country at large is not in immediate need of any revision.—Lawrence Telegram.

BETTER AVOID THE RISK.

Free Trade as to Imports Means Also Free Trade Payrolls.

There are a few persons who sincerely believe that a number of American industries are seriously hampered because the protective tariff now in operation increases the cost of the "raw material" essential to prosperous production. Among these industries is that of shoe manufacturing. As nearly everybody knows, the shoe industry has advanced in this country. From the old order of things, when boots and shoes were turned out mainly by the village cobbler and the finer quality of leather goods in this line was a luxury, we now know, we have progressed until American shoes are made in enormous numbers in great establishments scattered all over the country, and the product is unmatchable for its convenience, durability and cheapness. The excellence of the American shoe is conceded the world over.

The total output of American shoes may be ascertained precisely, but there is one feature of the business that must command thoughtful attention. American shoe manufacturers command absolutely the American market. No one outside of the importation of foreign shoes, except possibly by occasional wealthy patrons of Paris outfitters or when shoes are brought here for special purposes. The American invariably walks in American shoes. But this is not all. The people abroad are catching on. This is attested by some returns from our foreign trade. Last year shoes to the value of \$150,000,000, an increase of over 200 per cent. in ten years. That certainly is a marvelous advance, and it is its own reward for those who allege that the tariff prevents their country from the attainment of its destiny. It is more than that, as a little further inquiry will show.

The United States is not only selling shoes, the manufacturer of which it is buying enormously of the material of which shoes are made. The imports of hides and skins to be turned into leather from which those shoes are made in 1906 were \$84,000,000, and the country is more than that, as a little further inquiry will show.

Under protection our home market has developed at a prodigious rate, and the country has become a shoe-making power. The fact that our people have had the money to buy and to pay for shoes, and have in that way helped to keep the shoe-making industry at home, we have had a considerable surplus stock to ship abroad, as has been seen. The fault-finders urge that the skins should come in free. Then why not admit "raw material" in free trade, and when that is done note the American wage earner that he must accept the foreign sale of pay, for that is what the free-for-all policy means?

There is no argument for free hides that does not apply with equal force to hundreds of other articles, and if we are to take that path strict trade-patients directly to free trade. If we do not accept free hides, and the intelligent American wage earner is likely to have something to say before such a finale is reached. And there is not one chance in a hundred that the abolition of duties would in itself be of any lasting advantage to either our capital or our labor. As a sapient observer, with past experience in mind, remarks, "foreign dealers have a habit of marking up their wares when the duty is removed." There are several sound reasons for believing they have not forgotten how—Troy Times.

Reason to Be Thankful. We find in the New York Journal of Commerce, a free trade newspaper, this refreshing bit of candor:

"Railroads are having the same difficulty. They are having to raise new capital or borrow money on easy terms. Capital has been so absorbed in the last few years in expanding enterprises and growing industries, in active business and in real estate, that it is being advanced wages and prices, and in the borrowings of municipal and other corporations, that the available surplus to meet multiplying demands is not to be had. It has to be bid for at high rates and goes to those who can bid highest."

Just how to reconcile this truthful showing of absorption of capital by the enormous industrial expansion of the past few years of adequate protection with the oft-repeated assertion that protection is a clog upon all business enterprise, we shall not attempt to figure out. It is enough to know that the very employment of capital in industrial production and in the payment of advancing wages to several millions of wage earners is a safety anchor in the recent Wall street collapse of inflated stock values. The fact that billions of dollars are profitably engaged in production and wage paying operates as a rock of defense against what would otherwise be one of the most disastrous money panics in our history. For this let us thank the Dingy tariff.

Tariff a Poor Campaign Asset. Cleveland and Mr. C. A. Tamm, a few college presidents and professional "reformers," not many Democrats outside of newspaper editors, think well of the tariff as a campaign asset in 1908. Why? Because Mr. Roosevelt went to appropriate to himself so undesirable a producer of Democratic seats? Wouldn't it be better politics and better common sense to let the other fellows burn their fingers once more?

ZEAL WITHOUT COMMON SENSE.

Striking Example Related by the Late Dr. Field.

A Presbyterian clergyman was praising the late Dr. Henry Martin Field of Stockbridge, who for 44 years edited the Evangelist. "Dr. Field did so much good," he said, "because he went about his work diplomatically, sensibly, reasonably. I once heard him declare that reformers failed often because they dropped their zeal. I was so impressed by what they started a reform they dropped common sense. Common sense was swallowed up in zeal. He said that a nerve cure faddist once entered a shop and leading the proprietor to the door said mysteriously: 'Ah, my friend, you can do the race untold good if you will only take the agency for our anti-epileptic preparation. It is warranted to cure all cases of epilepsy, convulsions and nerve-racked tea tippler. Never again—'

"But the dealer laughed and drew away. 'You have made a mistake,' he said, 'and I will not take your agency as that. 'Don't you see that this is a teashop?'"

"Oh, no mistake," said the reformer eagerly. "It is because you run a teashop that I have sought you. You can into constant contact with the very people we are trying to reach."

BLOOD GETS SOUR.

Gives Advice and Tells of Simple Home Mixture.

At this time of year, says a well-known authority, the Kidneys become weak, clogged and inactive, falling to filter out the poisons and acids, which sour the blood, causing not only facial and bodily eruptions, but the worst forms of Rheumatism, Nervous and Stomach troubles, Backache and painful, annoying Urinary affections.

It is worth anyone's time now to get from the druggist a bottle of the following ingredients: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after your meals and at bedtime. This simple home-made mixture will force the Kidneys to normal, healthy action, so they will filter and strain all uric acid and poisonous waste matter from the blood, and expel this in the urine, at the same time restoring the "full blood count"—that is, 95 per cent. of the normal count, which is absolutely indispensable to perfect health.

GONE FOREVER.

Ten years ago a farmer put his initials on a dollar bill. The next day he went to the nearest town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the dollar back. Four times he put the dollar away and back to him for produce and three times he heard of it in the pocket of his neighbors.

The last time he got it back four years ago. Strange as it is, a mail order house. He never has seen that dollar since, and never will. That dollar bill will never pay any more school or road tax for him, will never build or buy anything for him, and will never be his. He sent it entirely out of the circle of usefulness to himself and his neighbors.

Patronize your local merchant who helps you along in every way, support your schools and churches, and lends a helping hand in times of sickness and trouble.

No Offense. First Stranger (on train)—Do you ever quarrel with your wife? Second Stranger—Never.

First Stranger—What any trouble with the hired girl? Second Stranger—Not me.

First Stranger—Don't your children worry you at times? Second Stranger—No, indeed.

First Stranger—Say, I don't like to call you a liar, but— Second Stranger—Oh, that's all right. I'm a bachelor.

APPENDICITIS.

Not at All Necessary to Operate in Many Cases.

Automobiles and Appendicitis scare some people before they are hit. Appendicitis is often caused by too much starch in the bowels. Starch is found in all sorts of food, and the digestive machinery—also tends to form cakes in the cecum. (That's the blind pocket at entrance to the appendix.)

A N. H. girl had appendicitis, but lived on a diet of apples, bananas, Grape-Nuts and got well without an operation.

She says: "Five years ago while at school, I suffered terribly with constipation and indigestion. (Too much starch, white bread, potatoes, etc., which she did not digest.)

"Soon after I left school I had an attack of appendicitis and for three or four weeks lived on milk and water. When I recovered enough to eat solid food there was nothing that would agree with me, until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts.

"When I began to eat Grape-Nuts I weighed 98 lbs., but I soon grew to 115 lbs. The distress after eating came entirely and now I am like a new person."

Little Grape-Nuts dissolved in hot water or milk would have been much better for this case than milk alone, for the starchy part of the wheat and barley is changed into a form of soluble starch in making Grape-Nuts.) Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

DON'T GRUMBLE AT TRIFLES.

Twenty-five Bushels Wheat and Forty-five Bushels Oats Per Acre Are in Western Canada.

Salicotts, Sask., 8th December, 1906. To the Editor, Dear Sir,

I willingly give you the result of my fourth and a half years' experience in the District of Salicotts. Previous to coming to I farmed in Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, and as I have heard a great deal about the Canadian North-West, I decided to take a trip there and see the country for myself. I was so impressed with the richness of the soil that I bought half a section of land about five miles from the town of Salicotts. I moved on to the land the following June and that year broke 90 acres which I cropped in 1904, and had 39 bushels wheat per acre. In 1905, with an acreage of 160 acres, I had 24 bushels wheat and 35 bushels of oats per acre. In 1906, with 75 acres under crop, I had 25 bushels wheat and 45 bushels of oats per acre.

From the above mentioned yields you can readily understand that I am very well pleased with the Canadian West. Of course, I have had to work hard, but I don't mind that when I get such a good return for my labor. To anyone thinking about coming to this country I can truly say that if they are prepared to work and not grumble at trifles, they are bound to get on. Some things I would like different, but take the country all round, I don't know where to go to get a better.

Yours truly, (Signed) O. H. OLSON. Write to any Canadian Government Agent for literature and full particulars.

AGE TOLD BY THE PULSE.

From Birth to Death the Beats Have a Steady Decrease.

How old are you? Ask your pulse. The human pulse has a wide range, even in perfectly healthy persons. The female pulse always beats faster than the male, and from birth to death the pulse beats steadily decrease. It has been said by great authorities that the age and sex of a person could be ascertained by the rate of the pulse alone. Babies at birth have a pulse of 160 times a minute in case of a girl and 150 in the case of a boy. At the age of four or five the pulse beats will be falling on respectively to 110 and 100. Males and youths pulse average 75 and 80. Mature men and women average 80 and 75. Elderly men and women have an average of 60 and 50.

An old woman's pulse rarely, if ever, sinks below 50, it is quite common. There are, however, great variations consistent with health. Napoleon's pulse is said to have beaten only 44 times a minute.

A MISSOURI WOMAN.

Tells a Story of Awful Suffering and Wonderful Relief.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of 603 West Hickman St., Columbia, Mo., says: "Following an operation two years ago, my kidneys were set in, and my left side was so swollen the doctor said he would have to tap out the water. There was constant pain and a gurgling sensation around my heart, and I could not raise my arm above my head. My nervous system was deranged and passages of the secretions too frequent. On the advice of my husband I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Since using two boxes my trouble has not reappeared. I am now able to do all my ordinary work."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Queen's Most Prized Decoration. One of the decorations of which the queen of Portugal is proudest is the medal of the British Humane society, which she was asked to accept after she had leaped into the harbor at Lisbon and saved a drowning man. On all great occasions this decoration is to be seen pinned on her dress. Her majesty, who is a sister of the Duchesse of Aosta, recently visiting us, was the other special favorite of the royal family, and like her sister, was born at York House, Twickenham. Queen Amelia was one of the very first women to qualify herself as a nurse. She is a shining example to friends that her most trying patient is King Carlos, whom for years she has tried to diet for "too solid flesh."—Tit-Bits.

Back to the Club. The honeymoon was on the ragged edge of the last chapter.

"My dear," said the ex-bachelor, "I believe I'll teach you to play cards." "That will be just too lovely for anything, darling," rejoined the young wife. "What game will you teach me?"

"Solitaire," answered the heartless wretch, who promised to love, honor, and pay the groceryman.

The executive board of the Wesley Brotherhood has referred to its general convention to be held in October, 1907, the resolutions from the Brotherhood of St. Paul requesting the appointment of a committee to hold similar conventions from the St. Paul Brotherhood concerning the unification of Methodist brotherhoods.

It's usually the man who has something to say who doesn't say it.

HENS KNOW THEIR BUSINESS.

Never Would They Lay Anything but the Freshest of Eggs.

There is a German dairyman and farmer, whose place is not far from Philadelphia, who greatly plumes himself upon the absolute superiority of his products above all others in the vicinity.

On one occasion he personally applied to a Germantown housekeeper for a transfer of a custom to himself. "I don't dot you had a lot of trouble with dot dairymen of yours," he said. "Yust you gif me your custom and der will be no trouble."

"Are your eggs always fresh?" asked the woman. "Fresh!" repeated the German, in an indignant tone. "Let me tell you, madam, dot my hens never lay anything but fresh eggs!"

Astonished the Professor. At a recent examination a British candidate in the London College of Music defined a musical interval as "a short pause for refreshments."

WEIGHT AND HEALTH

THIN, NERVOUS PEOPLE NEED THE TONIC TREATMENT.

This Woman Took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Gained Thirty Pounds and Ever Since.

How many women—and men too—are suffering from a general decline in health which the ordinary remedies seem unable to cure? How many husbands see their wives wasting away, slightly losing health and beauty, and becoming nervous and irritable? How many debilitated systems cry for help, for fighting off the infection of these diseases to which most of us are already daily exposed.

The symptoms indicating the decline which may have results so fatal could scarcely be better described than in the statement of Mrs. William Manley, of 92 Court Street, Utica, N. Y. Her case is a typical one. She says:

"For the first time in my life my baby, I suffered from sick, dirty head-aches, which seemed like a rush of blood to my forehead, just back of my eyes. Some days they twinged so I could hardly see and black spots floated before them. The least exertion brought on this sickening appetite was poor and I was often sick to my stomach."

"If I tried to work my feet soon became swollen, pain me terribly. I had sinking spells and grew pale and nervous. I was so thin that I weighed only 50 pounds."

"I was told that the drug store got headache powder I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills instead. I soon noticed that my headache was disappearing and my nerves gradually grew stronger. The pills gave me a hearty appetite and a new weight of 120 pounds. I believe the pills to be the best tonic and builder a woman can take, as they certainly helped me when my condition was critical and I have never been seriously ill since."

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The doctor says that if you are nervous, strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

If you are ill and the treatment you are taking does not help you, write for proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done in similar cases. Your druggist will sell them or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50. Send to Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal, Greasy, Flat or Stuffed Liver. They regulate the Bowels. Small Size. Price 10 Cents.

CARTER'S LITTLE PINK PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE MUST BEAR FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Mica Axle Grease

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves a horse's power—keeps axle and teeth in the best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica, which forms a smooth, hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

If you want your outfit to last and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

SECURITY GALL SALVE

POSITIVELY HEALS SORE SHOULDERS, SORE THROATS, SORE EYES, SORE EARS, SORE NOSES, SORE MOUTHS, SORE GUMS, SORE TONGUES, SORE LIPS, SORE CHEEKS, SORE NECKS, SORE WRISTS, SORE ELBOWS, SORE KNEES, SORE ANKLES, SORE FEET, SORE HANDS, SORE FINGERS, SORE TOES, SORE NAILS, SORE SKIN, SORE HAIR, SORE EYEBROWS, SORE EYELIDS, SORE EYEBLIDS, SORE EYELASHES, SORE EYEBROWS, SORE EYELIDS, SORE EYEBLIDS, SORE EYELASHES.

FREE TRIAL. Send for a trial bottle of this salve. It will cure you in 10 days or your money back if it fails. SECURITY REMEDY CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

SECURITY ANTISEPTIC HEALER.

It's usually the man who has something to say who doesn't say it.