

## WORDS OF WARNING.

IT WOULD BE WELL TO GO SLOW ON TARIFF REDUCTION.

With Treasury Surplus Disappearing and Great Public Enterprises Calling for Heavy Expenditure, It Is Not a Good Time for Experiments.

The activities of a great nation such as ours are not to be measured by the same yard stick that would be in the dimensions of the business of a little corner grocery. To listen to the spasms of anxiety coming from the minds of the rampant tariff-haters who would think the contrary.

Five years, or even a round decade, is a mere tick of the clock in the life of a nation. One hundred million dollars more or less is only a little bit of pocket money for a gentleman who has on his hands the great enterprises carried on by "Uncle Sam."

The surplus in the treasury at the present time is a large sum of money, and but for the wise action of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing it on deposit with the national banks of the country in the recent days of financial stringency, the locking up of so many million dollars would have greatly embarrassed the business of America.

The unexpected and unmatched business activity of the year and the high point to which the tide of prosperity had run were the causes of this enormous surplus. We did not have long to hold it and wait for a very distinct change in the business and financial weather. Revenues will be a good deal less in the coming year than they were in the past. Already the treasury contemplates the calling of some of this surplus money back from the banks in order to meet the regular expenses of our government. Before the year 1908 has run its course, the treasury will have no trouble to handle the surplus.

The United States has enormous undertakings before it that will keep down the surplus to a reasonable figure and keep the money moving as actively as the nimblest shilling the retail merchant ever turned over twenty times a year.

We are digging the great ditch at Panama, and it is costing money in a way quite comparable to that in which the steam shovels devour the sand and mud. We have the reclamation service building dams and constructing irrigation systems at many points throughout the arid regions, also calling for enormous sums of money week by week. We are about to enter upon the improvement of our internal waterways. Here, again, the call for money will be pressing and great. Our Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast in Congress are carrying on an active agitation to show the government the necessity of fortifying the western coasts of America, so as to forestall any aggressive movement on the part of any nation on the globe which has a big stick behind its back for any part of our domain. We are building large additions to our already formidable fleet, and this work must not slacken, much less stop.

There is not one of these undertakings, calling each for so many millions, and in the aggregate for so many hundreds of millions, that has not come from a popular demand. The people have clamored for each and every one of them, with exceptions so few that most of us are in a humor to neglect the voice of the opposition.

All we have to do, in the plain sight of the surplus now held by the treasury, is to fix our minds for a moment upon these correlated facts, the natural slackening likely to prevail in our business for the coming twelve months, with the natural lessening of the revenues coming into the treasury, and on the other side these enormous public enterprises and the immensely large sums which they will call for during the twelve months.

The tariff is to be considered at the present session of Congress, and it is just as well to take a pretty broad and far-sighted view of subjects of so great importance. We do not hesitate to make the prophecy that by the time the Sixty-first Congress shall have been sworn in and taken its seat, there will be a very different point of view. It would not surprise us at all if by that date there would arise a new set of factors in the two sides of the equation (income from tariff and outgo for great enterprises) which would disturb the equilibrium between the two members of the equation, leaving a minus quantity on the treasury side.—Los Angeles Times.

**That Heady Surplus.**  
Silly free trade writers are harping on the treasury surplus as one of the causes of the existing situation. They never stop to think that because of this very surplus the government was able to run \$200,000,000 of currency to the relief of banks which would otherwise have been compelled to suspend payment and close their doors. That treasury surplus has proved an anchor of safety, a fortress of financial strength. The government had no surplus with which to help out the banks in the free trade regime of 1893-97. It was, indeed, issuing bonds to the extent of \$200,000,000 of currency to treasury deficits. Protection surpluses are sometimes handy things to have.

**Reassuring.**  
Business will be reassured in the absence of tariff tinkering. If Congress will get into line with the President's recommendation touching tariff regulation, the chief objection to the present tariff will be eliminated not by tariff tinkering, but by sincerity in the enforcement of conspiracies against protection led by such gentlemen as Morgan, Rockefeller and Harriman. If the steel tariff is promoted as an international enterprise by free trade in England and by protection in the United States, the necessary Democratic conclusion would be to eliminate protection from America and free trade from England.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

**Sentiment of the Great Majority.**  
If the protective tariff harmed the industries of the country those engaged in them have not found it out. Last year, the official figures show, the mills and factories turned out \$15,000,000,000 worth of goods, and the figures for the export of manufactured products show a large increase. The protective policy is doing well for the country, and any party that makes war upon that policy will run against the sentiment of the great majority of the people.—Morrisville (Vt.) News.

The world's sheep shearing record is 2,394 animals in nine hours. It was made in Australia.

## HEWERS OF WOOD AND MAKERS OF HISTORY.

GEORGE



ABE



TEDDY



AN EVOLUTION OF THE BIG STICK.

THE LEVEL OF COST.

Prices Have Advanced Throughout the World.

Many persons in our own country who have complained of the increased cost of the necessities of life have talked and written as if the condition were peculiar to the United States and affected alone. The fact, as is known to students of broader view, is that high prices have been and are worldwide. Increased cost here is coincident with increased cost abroad. If prices had risen in the United States only we might blame the tariff or the trusts or anything else prominent in the political discussions with better show of reason, but since the foreign suffers with the American consumer it ought to be clear that the things most dwelt upon here as underlying causes of greater cost are not the responsible ones.

A deputy speaking in the German Reichstag recently on the increase in the cost of living in Berlin, said that it amounted to 32-33 per cent in the last ten years; that the price of articles of general consumption had in some instances advanced over 60 per cent, as, for example, in the case of rice, which had gone up 62.7 per cent, while wheat had risen 45 per cent since 1901 and flour 34 per cent since September, 1906; barley had risen 10 per cent and potatoes 12 per cent since last year; in 1906 the price of beef had risen 36 per cent, veal 31.5 per cent, mutton 50 per cent, and pork 40.6 per cent, compared with what they had cost ten years before; during the last twelve months all these prices, except in the case of pork, the price of which had slightly decreased, had recorded further advances.

Prices of things which enter into general consumption tend everywhere to a common level. Special causes intervene to make the price of some article or some class of articles a little higher here or a little lower there, but in general when the price is high or low in one country it is the same in another and all. There is the important difference always, however, that the purchasing power of our own people is greater than that of the people of other nations.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

**Never More Deserving than Now.**  
During this campaign we shall hear something about protection and free trade. Mr. Bryan and his friends will argue from the assertion that protection is the mother of trusts, and that the surest means of dealing with trusts is to destroy protection. The Republicans should welcome that debate—should welcome even the most veiled attack on a system which stands so thoroughly justified by experience. If protection cannot be defended, nothing can be. It was never more deserving of the title "the American policy" than it is today, with America, under its application, in the front rank of producing and flourishing nations.—Washington Star.

**The Mainstay of Prosperity.**  
Republicans assumed control of this country March 4, 1887, with the installation of President McKinley, when tinkering with the tariff left the business interests in a deplorable condition, the agricultural element in insolvency and the industrial masses dependent upon soup houses and those who had work with small wages and tiny dinner buckets to carry their meals. The tariff was readjusted and out of chaos came order. Out of adversity came prosperity. And from that day to the present the country continued to prosper.—Lincoln (Neb.) Herald.

**Plan to Escape.**  
Mrs. Peckem—"Henry, suppose you and I were all alone on a deserted island, and what is the first thing you would do?"  
Peckem—"Thank goodness that I know how to swim."

## Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

### TRAGEDIES OF THE MINES.

BULLETIN of the Geological Survey makes its cold statement of facts a powerful indictment against the murderous methods of coal mining permitted in the United States.

The great increase in the production of coal in this country is not responsible wholly for the shocking number of lives lost in the mines. There has been a great increase in coal production in Europe also, and there the deaths have diminished, owing to the enforcement of laws for the protection of the men working underground.

There is certainly criminal neglect of some sort in our methods when the death rate of miners by accident has increased here from 2.67 per thousand in 1885 to 3.40 per thousand in 1906, the death rate from the same causes steadily declining in European countries during the same period.

Our coal mines kill nearly four times as many men per thousand as do those of Belgium, more than four times as many as the mines of France and nearly three times as many as those of Great Britain.

In no country of the world are the conditions for the safe extraction of coal so favorable as in the United States, and yet this murderous record stands against us as a result of neglecting the safeguards that ought to be enforced. We are not so strict as we should be in making compulsory the use of safety lamps. We do not limit as we should the charges of explosives that may be fired. We are not so careful as the Europeans in short-drawing at times when the mines are unoccupied except for the presence of the expert shot-firers.

Taking this bulletin of the Geological Survey as a guide, the laws of every coal-mining State should forbid many of the practices tolerated in our own mines, and command the observance of the rules and precautions quoted from the laws of European countries. Our list of criminal tragedies is already too long.—St. Louis Republic.

### THE VALUE OF PREACHING.

INDIVIDUAL cases, at least, the breaking down of the preacher by the cares of the administrator, seems clearly traceable. It may have happened in the old days that a clergyman was invisible all the week, and incomprehensible on Sunday; but to-day the trouble is apt to be that he is only too visible all the week, "running" the church, and exhorting his nervous energy in serving tables to such an extent that he is in speech contemptible on Sunday. You cannot plow with a race horse and expect him to keep his speed. A man absorbed in business for six days cannot emerge as an uplifting speaker on the seventh. An orator must be plus who hopes to be a true master of assemblies—not one whose thoughts and spring have been drawn down to minus by exacting labors.

### THE TREE'S ROOTS.

Something About What Is Called Plant Intelligence.  
As the animal is nearer to us than the vegetable, so is animal intelligence nearer akin to our own than plant intelligence. We hear of plant psychology. When a plant growing in a darkened room leans toward the light the leaning, we are taught, is a purely mechanical process. The effect of the light upon the cells of the plant brings it about in a purely mechanical way, but when an animal is drawn to the light the process is a much more complex one and implies a nervous system. It is thought by some that the roots of a water-living plant divide with better show of reason, but since the foreign suffers with the American consumer it ought to be clear that the things most dwelt upon here as underlying causes of greater cost are not the responsible ones.

**The Birth of Tammany Hall.**  
William Macloy and Robert Morris were the first senators from Pennsylvania, and both attended the initial session of Congress in New York City. Senator Macloy kept a journal of his proceedings, and his comments and deductions are the delight of close students of history. Under date of May 12, 1790, we find this entry:

"This day exhibited a grotesque scene in the streets of New York. Being the old First of May, the Sons of St. Tammany had a grand parade through the town in Indian dress. I delivered a talk at one of their meeting houses and went away to dinner. There seems to be some sort of a scheme laid off erecting some sort of order or society under this denomination, but it does not seem well digested as yet. The expense of the dresses must have been considerable, and the money laid out on clothing might have dressed some of their ragged beggars. But the weather is now warm."

This rugged and fearless old hater of royalty and aristocracy had participated in the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the Society of Tammany, and we know little more today of that embryonic organization than he did then, but we need not seek far for the causes which inspired its forming. Tammany was the political successor of the "Sons of Liberty," called in some sections of the country "The Liberty Boys."—Success Magazine.

### She Was Posted.

"And do you doubt my love?" he asked passionately.  
"No, Samuel," she answered, with admirable tact, "but when you say that the day you call me yours will usher in an era of lifelong devotion and tender solicitude you—pardon me, dear, you put it on a trifle too thick. You seem to forget, Samuel, that I am a widow."—London Telegraph.

The novel-writers have a nice way of saying that a girl's face was framed in wavy curls when it was meant that her hair was flowing.  
There never was a circus or a Christmas as good as expected.

### AMERICANS WORK FAST AND DIE EARLY.

PHYSICIANS have long been preaching the doctrine that American business men live too fast. With the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone and other modern facilities the man of affairs can do in one hour work that formerly would have occupied six. It might be thought his work would be correspondingly shortened. Nothing of the sort has occurred. The speed with which trade can be effected has simply accelerated his pace, and he not only works faster, but more hours than ever, with corresponding increase of business and responsibilities. To keep up this energy he eats too much—sometimes drinks too much—for a man who spends most of his working hours at his desk and takes no open air exercise. Physical deterioration is inevitable, and when a period of more than usual stress and anxiety arrives he is liable to succumb.

What American business men must learn is to slow down, take wholesome recreation, and, above all, quit worrying, even over real troubles when they come, whereas most of them now worry over troubles that never come.—New York Herald.

### INDISCRIMINATE CHARITY.

HERE are thousands who need every incentive to honest labor that can be found, and they are really demoralized by the spectacle of men enabled to live in comfort without any labor at all. Maladministration of the poor law is largely responsible for this state of things, but it is powerfully reinforced by the self-indulgence of the more well-to-do classes, who gratify their passing emotions and impulses by indiscriminate charity. The idle rich conspire with the idle poor to swell the tide of social demoralization and to encourage the unfit.—London Times.

### COMFORT FOR FISHERMEN.



**FISHING THROUGH THE ICE UNDER SHELTER.**  
In the winter the fishermen on the great lakes of Canada build little cabins on the ice. In these huts they take up their quarters, and fish through a hole chopped in the ice in the center of the cabin floor. The fishermen sit close to their little stoves. These men can make quite a good thing out of the winter if they do not go into these fishing camps. They can make from four to five dollars a day.

### AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Why Gotham's New Harbor Waterway Received Its Name.  
The name of Ambrose channel was given the new waterway by an act of Congress passed in May, 1900, one year after my father's death, says Catherine Ambrose Shady in the New York Sun. The action of Congress was inspired by the Legislature of New York from which the following is quoted:

"Whereas, During the last year Providence has seen fit to call from the midst of us the late John W. Ambrose of the city of New York, whose life of unselfish public service has proved of such inestimable advantage to the citizens of that city and of the entire State by reason of his securing new and adequate channels leading from the ocean into the port of New York, for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing commerce, he having for that purpose secured from the Federal government during the past eighteen years appropriations for the harbor of New York aggregating the enormous sum of \$8,000,000; and

"Whereas, Mr. Ambrose having held by public office, but animated solely by patriotic motives, to which he gave his pre-eminent abilities, by arousing general interest in such public improvements, not only of the harbor facilities of New York, but also of the waterways of the State at large, we now desire to give pronounced expression in this manner of our appreciation of his services; now, be it

"Resolved, That the State of New York recognizes with gratitude and warm appreciation the efforts of the late John W. Ambrose, and commends his unselfish labors for the advancement of trade and commerce."  
At the instigation of many influential members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the produce and maritime exchanges and the leading representatives of the large steamship companies, Senator Dewey

## THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Incidents of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle.

"I am reminded," said the Doctor, "of an incident in the Union army in 1862. I was then in charge of the convalescent ward in one of the large hospitals at Nashville. I had in one room which had been the assembly hall for some thirty or forty men."

"One-half of them were recovering from low fevers, and all were weak and despondent. Some were discontented and irritated because they were not strong enough to go to their regiments. Others had the blues because they couldn't go home. It seemed to me that they were losing rather than gaining strength. One day an army officer came hurriedly to the room and asked, 'How many men in this room are fit to carry rifles in an extreme case?' I answered at once, 'Not half a dozen.'"

"But when the officer explained that Forrest's cavalry was only a few miles from the city, and that the General in command wanted to put every man who could pull a trigger on duty, I turned and stated the case to the sick men. I asked how many of them felt strong enough in such a case to handle a musket. Instantly every man in the room except two began to get out of bed. They were lying in single beds, ranged in rows the full length of the long hall, and it seemed to me that their feet touched the floor with the precision and time of men on drill."

"They all stood up and announced that they were ready to fight Forrest at any time and under any circumstances. Their old uniforms were brought to them, their muskets were brought from the storeroom, and in fifteen minutes fully ninety men were in line, with their equipments on and their muskets in their hands. They staggered as they marched out, but they were ready for fight. Fortunately they were not called upon to go far, but it stirred my blood to see those sick men in ranks."

"At Shiloh," said the Captain, "I had a bad case of variable fever. The battle came when it was at its worst. I went into the ranks and was on constant duty for two days of battle. The night of the first day I stood for five or six hours in the rain. I turned the rim of my cap to keep the water from running down the back of my neck, and I remember that my face was so powdered with mud that I could hardly see. I was sick for two weeks after the battle, but I have always rejoiced in the fact that I did not know I was sick during the battle."

"Men in the old army as a rule rarely shirked a fight, whether they were sick or well. I remember a story told by Major Wilkes of the Confederate army, son of Commodore Wilkes. On one occasion, while Wilkes was in command of a company, he asked for volunteers to charge a Federal battery on a hill. Every man in the company, except one, promptly fell into line ready for business. The one man remaining out had dodged every fight in which the company had been engaged, but this day Wilkes noticed that he was busy among the men who had volunteered to make the charge. He wondered what the fellow was doing, and was about to ask, when the young man came up and said: 'Captain, how much do you think of those guns up on the hill are worth?' He said he didn't know that fight didn't care. 'Well,' replied the private, 'I thought, if they were not too expensive, we would subscribe and raise the money and buy them, and I have been around among the boys with a subscription paper. They don't seem to take kindly to the proposition, so I suppose we shall have to go up and take them, and he fell in.'"

"On one occasion," said the Major, "a jack rabbit ran up and down between the lines of Unionists and Confederates, scared by the firing. The men on both sides were waiting for the order to charge, but they yelled at the rabbit, and it dodged first this way and then that and finally broke through the line in the space between two of our regiments. Thereupon one of the oldest men in the company shouted: 'Good-by, old cottontail, if it were not for the look of the thing, I would be with you.' The men yelled at this and then charged."

"In another case the firing was very hot, so hot that every man dropped in to the grass and weeds and waited for developments. The captain saw one man crawling back from the line and watched him until he was within hailing distance, then asked him what he meant. The fellow said that he had certain death to stay in line, and he was going back. The officer replied, 'Good heavens, man! What do you want to live forever for? Back with you and stay with the boys!' This quieted the man's nerves and he crawled back."

"Speaking of animals between the lines," said the Colonel, "reminds me of Fort Donelson. When the rebels came out to cut their way through our lines, it so happened that fifty or sixty dogs were caught between the lines. They were frantic with fright, and ran this way and that in an effort to escape. A volley from our side would drive them toward the Confederates, and a volley from the rebels would drive them back toward us. The squabbling of these dogs could be heard above the firing, and the squabbling continued until every dog was dead."

"The Captain's story of Shiloh reminds me of an anecdote told of the Captain of Battery Schwartz. His battery was captured in the first day of battle, but was afterward recaptured and went into action again. About this time the Captain of the battery rode up to General Grant and reported that the rebels had captured his battery. The General asked, 'Did you spike the guns?' 'Spoke those new guns,' exclaimed the Captain. 'No; that would have spoiled them.' 'What did you do then?' asked the General, with some impatience. 'We took them back again,' said the Captain, and he pointed to where the battery was blazing away."

### Harrison "Made Good."

Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., tells a story of the late President Benjamin Harrison. "During the civil war," says the doctor, "Col. Harrison, for he was then colonel—was for a time in command at Bowling Green. Many soldiers were sick, and he appropriated the hotel of the place, the Mitchell House, for use as a

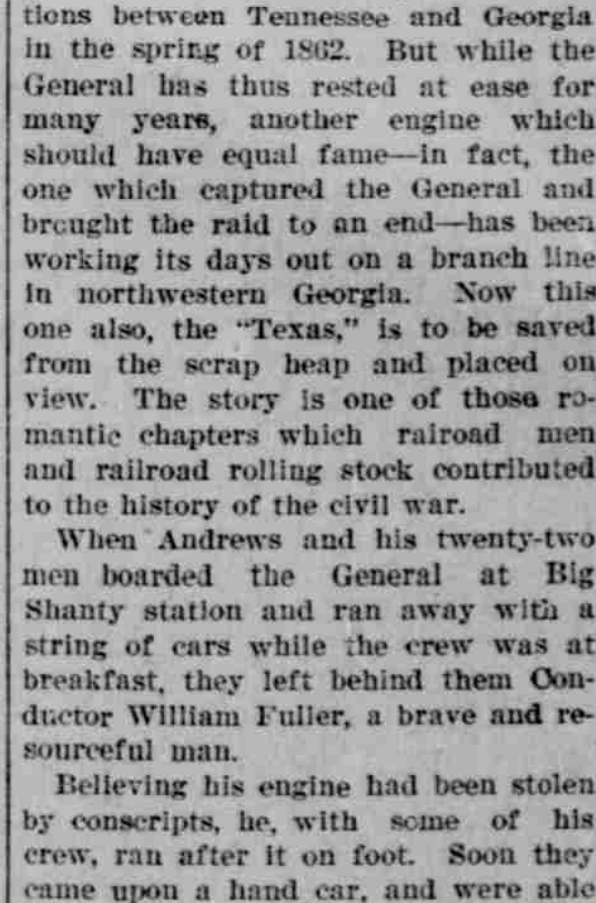
hospital. Mr. Mitchell murmured somewhat, but had to give way to military necessity, Col. Harrison assuring him that he should be paid for the use of the house, even though Harrison should have to pay out of his own pocket. The war ended, and the years went on. Mr. Mitchell was well to do and presented no claim. Finally, when Harrison became President of the United States, Mr. Mitchell concluded to send his bill directly to the President. He did so, and President Harrison sent him his check for the money."

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throat, and of the neck band to which the higher collar can be attached. It is appropriate for the wash flannels that are so desirable for everyday wear, for percale, madras, linen, indeed, all materials that are used for boys' waists and the advantage found in making at home and fitting to the special figure are sure to more than compensate for the slight amount of labor involved.

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### Over Blouse or Jumper.

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### Unfamiliar Facts.

The daily consumption of pens is 3,500,000.  
The coal mines of the world employ 1,250,000 men.  
On the average, boy babies weigh about a pound more than girls.  
Statistics show that married women live two years longer than single ones.  
The various countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.  
The film of a soap bubble is so thin that 50,000,000 of them would be required to make 1 inch.

The railway companies of South Australia spend \$80,000 a year in removing weeds from their lines.  
The average duration of the reign of English monarchs for the last 600 years has been twenty-one years.  
Strong feeling is raging in German and Austrian trade circles against co-operative shops, which are practically ruining the internal trade of these countries.

The world's coal production for 1906 was about 1,100,700 short tons. Of this amount the United States produced 414,157,200 tons, or 37.5 per cent. In 1898 this country's percentage of the world's output was only 14 per cent; it is only eight years since the United States supplanted Great Britain as the leading coal producer. In 1906 the United States produced 43.7 per cent more than Great Britain, and 85 per cent more than Germany, exceeding Great Britain, this country produced more coal in 1906 than all other countries combined.

Mrs. Annetta E. McCrea, the first woman landscape architect in this country, is the official landscape architect for the St. Paul road, and consulting landscape architect for other Western roads.  
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"Why do you think that?"  
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