

WORK OF CONGRESS

The bill revising the criminal laws of the United States was taken up as unfinished business in the Senate Monday, and its discussion occupied the greater part of the session. A letter was received from Secretary Cortelyou explaining his delay in giving the financial figures which had been asked for. Unrestrained opportunity to express views on the immigration question was afforded members of the House by the decision, soon after convening, to take up and consider a bill appropriating \$250,000 for an immigration station in Philadelphia, and so many took advantage of it that the code of laws bill, which the managers of the House had planned to take up, was also side-tracked for the day. The entire session was devoted to a consideration of the bill, which was passed.

The Senate Tuesday discussed the propriety of authorizing one of its committees to investigate the circumstances connected with the issuance of an injunction in the case of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company versus John Mitchell, by Judge Alston G. Dayton of the United States Circuit Court of the northern district of West Virginia. Senator Culberson asked to have a resolution for that purpose adopted, and Senator Hale thought it should not harass judges in their decisions, and he did not favor such a resolution unless there was considerable ground for believing that a judge had exceeded his authority. Considerable time was spent in considering the bill to revise the criminal code. At the close of a day of excitement in the House of Representatives an amendment was added to the penal code bill making it a criminal offense for any officer or employee of the government to give out advance information regarding any crop statistics authorized by law to be prepared. The original amendment was by Mr. Burleson of Texas, who made a strong plea for its passage, but a substitute by Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, with a brief addition by Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, was accepted. Earlier in the day interest attached to a bill between Mr. Dalziel of Pennsylvania and Mr. Randall of Texas over the latter's amendments prohibiting Senators or members from being employed by public service corporations.

The Senate spent over an hour Wednesday in discussing a resolution offered by Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to suspend its investigation into the affairs of the International Harvester Company, which was ordered by a resolution over a year ago. During this discussion Senator Hansbrough declared that the "harvester trust" is attempting to control the selection of delegates to the next Republican national convention and is especially plotting to defeat him for re-election to the Senate. The resolution finally was referred to a committee. The criminal code bill was again considered for over two hours. Rapid progress was made in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The only amendment of any importance which got through was one by Ollie James of Kentucky, making it a criminal offense, under heavy penalty, to falsify government crop statistics, the object of the amendment being to protect the cotton and tobacco growers from speculators. Over fifty pages of the bill were disposed of.

In the Senate Thursday Senator Stone presented statistics of government deposits in national banks to show that the distribution of money during the recent currency stringency was not "equitable," as contemplated by the law governing the Treasury Department. He declared that the West and South were discriminated against, while New York and Boston were favored. Senator Teller followed with brief comment upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the placing of money in New York City during the panic was fully justified. The Senate devoted the latter part of the session to a consideration of the bill to revise the criminal code, and adjourned until Monday. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House to the exclusion of all other business. A surprise was sprung when Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee warned the members that the country was confronted with the certainty of a \$100,000,000 deficit unless the estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially. A discussion on tariff revision was injected into the proceedings, in which leaders on both sides of the House tried to commit one another to a definite announcement as to whether, if successful at the November elections, there would be tariff legislation.

The Senate was not in session Friday. Although the urgent deficiency bill was technically up for consideration in the House, not a word pertinent to the bill was spoken. Under the privilege of general debate several members addressed the House on a variety of subjects, but the speech which attracted most attention was a criticism by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska of a political forecast by Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio. The debate brought to their feet numerous Democrats, who sprang to the defense of Mr. Bryan, while Gen. Keifer of Ohio, supported by several other Republicans, undertook to refute all the arguments concerning Mr. Bryan's two campaigns. Adjournment was taken until Monday.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Republican members of the Oklahoma Legislature endorsed Secretary Taft for the presidency.

The residence of Justice E. R. Carpenter at Andover, N. Y., was badly damaged by a bomb. The justice has rigidly enforced the liquor law.

Thomas F. Loneragan, one of the supervisors under the Schmitz administration in San Francisco, who confessed the taking of bribes, died in that city of heart disease.

Moravian Barley and Spelts, two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak. Mont. Ida. Colo. yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder Tessie, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Emperor William Oat prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. C. N. U.

His Limited Powers.
"You, my friend!" bellowed the orator, leaning over the desk and pointing his long finger at the honest old farmer in the front row. "You realize, do you not, that you occupy a prouder position than any monarch of the old world? You can make and unmake men! You can adopt or defeat the policies of presidents, curb the ambition of the demagogue, and in the last analysis you can declare war or peace, possess monopoly, reward patriotic endeavor, and almost change the face of the world! You are an American sovereign in your own right, and you know it!"

"It's a durned lie," indignantly answered the honest old farmer. "I'm the only greenbacker in the whole township, and I hain't got influence enough to wad a popgun!"—Chicago Tribune.

How It Might Have Happened.
"Why, Col. Corpuscule, are you alive yet?"

"Am I alive yet? Why shouldn't I be, sir?"

"You must pardon my surprise, colonel. I could almost swear I read your obituary a year ago!"

"It is quite likely you did, sir. The papers down my way have had my obituary in type for years, and it is possible that one of them may have run it in by accident."

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDEN, KINMAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rare Bird.
"I admire that parrot of yours," remarked the visitor, rising to take his departure. "It's the most sensible bird I've seen for a long time."

"Why, he hasn't uttered a single word since you came in," said the owner of the parrot.

"I know it. That's why I admire him."

His Personal View of It.
Admiring Constituent—Senator, you have your own opinion of this currency question, haven't you?

Senator Lottman—Yes, sir, and I suppose I have answered it hundreds of times. It's nobody's business how a man gets his currency.

The swiftest river in the world is the Sutlej, of British India, which in 180 miles has a descent of 12,000 feet.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE

375 "Guaranteed"

Grandfather's Cure for Constipation

GREAT medicine,—the Sawbuck.

Two hours a day sawing wood will keep anyone's Bowels regular.

No need of pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil, nor "Physic," if you only work the Sawbuck regularly.

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation

and,—a Ten-Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood-pile.

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, because,—there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

They don't Purge, Gripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physic."

They don't flush out your Bowels and Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters always do.

No—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles, that line the Food passages, and that tighten up when food touches them, thus driving the food to its finish.

A Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

Cascarets move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

The thin, flat, Ten-Cent Box is made to fit your Vest pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse. Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

OVER NINE MILLION (9,200,000) SOLD THIS YEAR.

Sales Lewis' Single Binder cigars for year 1907 more than.....9,200,000
Sales for 1906.....8,500,000

Gain.....700,000
Quality brings the business.

Needless Ceremony.

Peter had been hastily bidden to Bobby Hunt's party, and his mother was "rounding him up" in front of the washstand.

"Oh, mother," he said, "do I have to have a whole bath?"

"Certainly."

Peter mumbled something, and his mother asked him what it was.

"I said were you sure it wasn't just your idea," replied Peter. "I'm certain I heard Bobby's mother tell you over the telephone that the party was very informal."

—Youth's Companion.

The Orphan.

"Please, sir, will you give a penny to a poor orphan?"

"Certainly, my boy! Has your father been dead long?"

"No, sir. He's the orphan. This money's for him."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *W. L. Douglas*

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas \$4 and \$5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price.

CAUTION.—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Wager of Battle.

In 1817 one Richard Thornton, called to the bar of the king's bench charged with the murder of Mary Askford, in open court threw down his glove and defied his accuser, whereupon there was a pretty to do. Wager of battle, it was supposed, had died a natural death in the dark ages, but Lord Ellenborough, after much consultation of precedent held that it was still the law of England and ordered a field to be prepared. Thornton's accuser thereupon declining combat, the prisoner was discharged. Next year parliament passed an act abolishing this privilege of appeal to the strong right arm.

What It Is For.

Wife—Must you go to the club to-night, dear?

Husband—If isn't absolutely necessary, but I need the rest.—Life.

The Cheerful Suburbanite.

His back is straight, his lungs are strong, His cheeks with vigor glow; Because—O, no! That's where you're wrong— He never shovels snow! He finds the simple life a joy, His cup of bliss has no alloy— He always hires a neighbor's boy To shovel the beastly snow. —Chicago Tribune.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Necessity for Action.

Nan—I was astonished to learn that Lil Billiwink had gone and married that Spriggins boy. Why, she's a good ten years older than he is.

Fan—I know it, but it had narrowed down to a choice between him and his father, and she had to decide quick.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Valentine, Washington's Birthday, Easter and Birthday Cards. Write at once and send for full set, beautifully colored and highly embellished. Full set comes 10c. Fidelity Post Card Co., 946 Second Ave., New York.

\$3 DAILY to induce to distribute circulars and sell concentrated flavor in tubes. Experience unnecessary. Tubular Flavor Co., Haverhill, Colorado.

SEND YOUR PHOTO and we will make you a fine return if postpaid. German Art Co., Burlington, Iowa.

C. N. U. No. 5-1200

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The discriminating farmer keeps a supply of SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For spavin, curb, splint, sweeny, capped hock, founder, strained tendons, wind puffs and all lameness in horses - For thrush, foot rot and garget on cattle and sheep - For hog distemper, hog cholera, thumps and scours in hogs - For diarrhoea, canker and roup in poultry -

AT ALL DEALERS - - - PRICE, 25¢, 50¢ & \$1.00

Send for free book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry - -Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were, (1) that the rate of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company, as the lawful rate by employees of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at six and one-fourth cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago and Eastern Illinois rate was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed this statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois do not run into

Chicago. They terminate at Dolton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dolton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that is applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6 1/2 cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6 1/2 cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate—from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chippell on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from Whiting, as to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the Commissioner of Corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the 'reasonableness' of this rate is not in question." The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil, and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil official said that other large shippers in the ter-

ritory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers included the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrong-doing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight rates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and ruled out by Judge Landis, was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent commodity rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipment of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the eighteen-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any independent shipper,—we must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all the oil he desired to ship from Whiting via Dolton over the lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be so declared by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing down to that apostle of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his Wealth Against the Commonwealth, descending by easy stages to Miss Tarbell's offensive personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes on the corporation calendar. After long years of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official is made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.