

RAILS FOR PANAMA

WILL BE SUPPLIED BY AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

No Extortion Was Attempted by the Domestic Bidder Exporting Prices Being Materially Lower Than Those Named by European Competitors.

If certain supposedly protection newspapers would pay more attention to facts of trade and business that are right under their noses and attach less importance to the reckless assertions of Democratic fanatics, they would know the steel makers' zeal for trust busting and tariff revision would be modified. Pretty much all the Republican newspaper rage for tariff disturbance springs from ignorance of facts and conditions. A notable proof of this is found in two Philadelphia journals of recent date. The Press broke out in indignation on the bids for supplying steel rails for Panama canal construction, asserting that the steel trust had undertaken to rob the government by exacting \$29.15 per ton at tidewater, while the exporting prices of other countries at \$22 per ton. Here was a case, said the Press, for President Roosevelt's action; here a chance to strike a blow at the trusts by purchasing the steel rails in the States. The Telegraph echoed the proposition.

Now comes the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association" with some facts which make the editors of the Press and the Telegraph seem very foolish. The simple truth of the matter is that for several years the American price of steel rails has been \$15 per ton at the additional charge of \$1.15 per ton as the additional charge of delivery at tidewater. Not a very extortionate charge, one would think. Furthermore, as appeared in an announcement from Washington on the 25th of September, the contract was awarded to the American bidder at \$29 per ton, and all the bids of foreign rail makers were in excess of the accepted American price. The discrepancy between the domestic and foreign bids is easily accounted for by the fact that the present price of steel rails at the works in England is \$12.02 per ton, or \$1.02 in excess of the "trust extortion" price in the United States. Allowing also for the longer haul and greater cost of transportation from England to the States, it appears that the government saved considerable sum of money in buying the 5,000 tons of Panama rail from American mills at \$29 per ton.

Much is being said in the States by free trade campaigners regarding trust extortion. Some Republican campaigners, like Congressman Burton, of Ohio, and notably the newspaper writers, tell the story of the Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, is absolutely certain that the duties on iron and steel ought to be reduced or altogether removed. These devoted "reformers" make many reckless assertions regarding the export of steel products at cut prices. They allege that American steel rails can be produced at a profit like those in the States and cite an alleged statement of Charles W. Schwab some years ago in proof, although at that time the price of Bessemer pig iron was \$19 per ton, and it takes more than a ton of pig to make a ton of rails. They accuse the steel trust of selling rails to foreign buyers at \$22 a ton, while charging \$28 at home. Something of the kind may have been done some years past when temporary over-production necessitated such a recourse. But that time has passed. To-day the steel-making concerns, and non-ferrous metal makers, are behind in their orders for domestic consumption, and as we learn from the New York Times of October 17, "premiums of two and three dollars are being delivered this year, and some premiums have been obtained for 1907 deliveries."

We hold no brief for the United States Steel Corporation; far from it. What we would like to see plain is the fact that rampant tariff revision talkers and writers are making inaccurate statements both as to the conspiracy to extort by prices for steel rails for the Panama canal and as to the systematic sale of steel products at lower prices than those which American consumers are required to pay. Much of the tariff disturbance originates in either misapprehension or misstatement of actual facts and conditions.

Helpful Trade Balances.
The slump in foreign trade, which has been predicted and hoped for by free trade writers and speakers as a means of discouraging exports, and by some of the "progressives" as an argument for immediate tariff revision, falls to arrive. The returns for September show an increase both in imports and exports for the nine months of the fiscal year and the calendar year of twelve months. September imports were \$102,286,393, against \$101,987,320 for September, 1905; September exports \$125,859,920, against \$125,983,816 a year ago. For the nine months the total imports were \$947,935,781, an increase of \$75,662,659; exports, \$1,235,252,400, an increase of \$125,736,025. For the twelve months ending with September the imports \$1,254,807,200, a gain of nearly \$100,000,000; exports, \$1,762,718,829, being a gain of nearly \$200,000,000 over the preceding twelve months. For nine months the excess of exports has been \$259,542,212, or \$60,000,000 more than last year, while for twelve months the excess of exports has been \$440,800,000 or \$60,000,000 of borrowed gold. The prospect for trade balance will continue its helpful work.

COST OF REVISING TARIFF.

Means That Country's Business Would Suffer Materially.

The tariff revision question is largely academic. The tariff burdens so eloquently declaimed about are nothing more than a matter of fact, which every revision imposes on the business of the country, when it comes. The demand for immediate revision is largely factitious, and the broad fact that when the matter is tackled, by Congress in earnest its difficulties will become apparent to everybody, renders the great body of business men inactively. Nearly every manufacturer would like to make over the tariff from his point of view. But when he recognizes that there are thousands of points of view which clash with his, and all of which must be considered in making new tariff schedules, he generally prefers to bear the ills he has rather than to fly to others he knows not of. Meantime the men who are howling for tariff reform and immediate revision are doing so, not because the tariff, as it is, is a burden to them, nor because they are suffering from any general tariff injustice, but because they are ever ready to shout for anything which promises a step toward free trade. These howls the people have heard for many years, and they have suffered themselves to be misled by them. They may be fooled again; but if they are, they will deserve all the calamity which will surely come to them. In these days there will be more workmen than work and a strike will be hopeless to furnish either work or wages. It is this that makes it a solemn question whether the time is yet for a revision, even if one admits that revision under certain circumstances would be a benefit.—Lowell Cistius.

Thanksgiving Day, November 29.
November 29 was named as national Thanksgiving day by presidential proclamation, in which ample cause for giving thanks was stated: "Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history, or in the history of any other nation, has a people enjoyed more abundant material prosperity than is ours; a prosperity so general that it should arouse in us no spirit of reckless pride, and least of all, a spirit of needless disregard of our responsibilities; but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own."
Patriotic and well-meaning well spoken. Pride is not reckless that glories in splendid achievement. All may be properly proud of what has been accomplished in the past nine years of protection prosperity. Needless disregard of responsibilities it would be if we were to forget the chief cause of that prosperity. To forfeit our many blessings by destroying their source would be an act of supreme folly.

WHY HE STANDS PAT.

Tariff and the Farmer.
Nearly all of the attacks upon the farmer are actuated by personal or sectional motives. For instance, some man in an agricultural district cannot see how the tariff benefits the farmer. He might see it directly, if, as the Kansas City Journal points out, the tariff were removed from Mexican cattle and Canadian wheat.
But whether the products of the farmer are protected or not, he must have a market for his products, and this he cannot have if business conditions throughout the country are upset. One interest of the country cannot shut itself up and enjoy prosperity while other interests are suffering. If the workmen have no wages, and matters it how attractive prices may be? With markets cut off it would make little difference how large the crops of the farmer were. People must be in a position to buy or there is little need of production.
The Journal is right in saying that as a producer of hard times nothing has ever been so successfully tried in this country as a substantial reduction in the tariff.—Albany Evening Journal.

Former Gov. Douglas is going to Alaska to put his regrets into cold storage. His hopes of a chance to push Massachusetts into the tariff revision list again have been spoiled. The Douglas bill, which has been so long in the making, and which will continue to expand under the protective tariff.—Worcester Telegram.

It would not be necessary for Congress to take action to revise the tariff to close every silk mill in Paterson, but the very agitation of the subject would bring on a panic and stop the smoke issuing from the factory chimneys.—Paterson Call.

HEARTH & BOUDOIR

For Bureau Adornment.

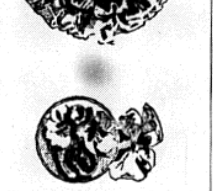
PIN CUSHIONS IN FLORAL DEVICES ARE POPULAR.

Old Form of This Useful Adjunct to Toilet Table Replaced by Designs Prettier and Fully as Adequate for Purpose.

Pin cushions in floral devices have quite supplanted the more prosaic and stereotyped forms which have long been indicative of this toilet necessity, and bureau, chiffoniers and toilet tables will this winter blossom out to regular flower gardens with their new appointments.

Effective as these cushions are, they are simple to make, and any woman fond of fancy work will have no difficulty in fashioning a wild rose or a gorgeous sunflower pin cushion for the bureau.

Simplest of these cushions are made in the shape of a bag, the top of which spreads out into a pretty blossom. For the bottom of the bag a square or round piece of cardboard is first covered with white or colored



Water Lily and Rose Designs.

HOW TO TREAT OBESITY.
Too Much Water or Juicy Food Things to Be Avoided.

Drinking too much or eating too much juicy food will make you fat and clumsy, declares an obesity patient. Possibly those who eat but little and are still fat (unless they have fatty degeneration, where all food turns to fat) drink enough to fill them out. Most thin people drink too little, and the majority of people drink too little water. That is why there are more thin than stout people.
Liquid taken into the system does not pass out as soon as it enters, but goes into the blood and all through the body, and you know how heavy a gallon of water is. Some people in one form or another, take almost a gallon of liquid a day, and of course it makes them fat and heavy. Another thing, if you drink less liquid, you will have less appetite for food, so reducing will not be such a heroic undertaking.
Avoid things that make you thirsty, as too much fruit, sweets, spiced foods, pickles, salt and greasy foods, etc. If you want to get rid of that tired feeling and be light on your feet, avoid soups, stews, juicy fruit, liquor, etc. The fat woman should let her preserves and pickles only sharpen her appetite and thirst. Cut off your water, or rather liquid supply, gradually, as any sudden change to the system is injurious.

Dedication of the Home.
A home into which a family have recently moved has been dedicated. Friends met there and an impressive ceremony, comprising chiefly of passages of Scripture was carried out. A mother might arrange a similar dedication of her own home. She could set apart a day in which all of the family will join in some religious observance. The father, could give a talk on the meaning of the home and the children could tell what the home meant to them. Souvenirs of the occasion in the form of a picture of the house or a family group photograph could be distributed. Such an observance is especially appropriate when a new home is entered.

Spangled Gowns.
The best thing to do with a worn-out spangled gown is to purchase at once a new robe and lay it right over the old one, and let it rot. Spangled gowns are by no means obsolete and, according to all present indications, bid fair to be more popular this year than ever before and the only way to keep them from becoming too numerous to remain quite smart. Then, too, the most effective robes are ridiculously inexpensive this year and the most of them seem to be of good material, which is an all-important consideration. Too fine or too stiff a net is to be avoided, for, in all probability, it will scarcely stand the making up.

bag into which cotton, curled hair, sawdust or any other filling is packed and the top gathered and tied with narrow baby ribbon.

The tops which are formed into the flowers, though complicated in appearance when finished, are easily made.



Wild Rose and Sunflower Cushions.

The petals of white, pink or whatever the color may be, are cut from the tied ribbon and knitted to imitate the scalloped edges of the real leaves, but if a pansy or a daisy is to be fashioned, the petals are turned down slightly at either side and the effect is decidedly natural. Artificial centers may either be bought for a small sum or made by working French knots of embroidery silk and attaching to twisted threads wadded so they will stand up in place.

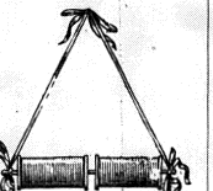
A pretty cushion that is even less difficult to make is fashioned out of a round piece of cardboard, covered with silk, with a layer of cotton batting beneath. On top two or three roses in a cluster make this cushion effective and decorative. At the top a twisted piece of ribbon is sewed to the edge so it can be hung up.

Flower pin cushions are not the only floral decorative pieces that will be used on dressing tables, for there are hat pin and hair pin holders that are made in imitation of apple blossoms and wild roses. These are easily made by covering a glass tube with a netting, to which the ribbons may be sewed. About eight pieces of narrow silk or a flower which is the real petals fall over and inside the tube the petals of a rose or daisy are attached, and with yellow centers look like a flower that has just burst into full bloom.

STRING ROLLER IS USEFUL.

Little Expense or Time Needed For Pretty Present.

A useful present and one easily made is a string roller, and there is no expense or effort for the baby ribbon it hangs by. Two large spoons, that any milliner will give you, are slid on a skewer, which can be obtained



from a butcher. The pointed end of the skewer should be cut off, and some pretty paper, such as the ends of the spoons to cover the torn labels. Then the spoons are wound with string. It is prettier if one spool will take several turns, and if the ends on each side. The baby ribbon is tied on one end of the stick in a many-looped bow, and carried up into a long loop for hanging. This loop should be arranged so that it may be used for winding new string on the spool. It is convenient to have a small pair of scissors hanging with the roller.

To Crystallize Rose Petals.
Select perfect, fragrant blossoms, separate into petals, spread on an inverted sieve and stand in the air until dry but not crisp. Make a heavy sirup using one cup each granulated sugar and water, and cook without stirring until it spins a thread. Flavor this sirup with a few drops essence of rose, and color with a tiny bit of cochineal. Now drop the ends in one by one, using a fine wire; take out and drain on the greased sieve. Turn once in the process of drying, which will take several days. If the leaves then, look preserved and clear they will need no further dipping, but if the petals seem dry and not candied dip again, suit with sifted flour, and serve on hot-bon saucers.

The Disappearing Basque.
The tailor gowns are to be very trim and delicate in outline, the large clumsy coat and the most unbecoming long basque, and the most unbecoming and its place are to have the short and graceful short coat in a great many varieties with a small basque all over, either round or fitted, and too easily the figure or with a short cut short and a large basque at the back only. But one and all will have some fine embroidery and braiding on the neck, and the waist and the cuffs, and on the cuffs to the almost inevitable three-quarter sleeves, which are to be fuller and much decorated

RATTLE OF THE RIVETER.

The Man from Oklahoma Thought It Was a Woodpecker.

Charley's uncle from Oklahoma was up town being shown the sights, he having come in the day before with a few loads of steers, and Charley was doing the honors.

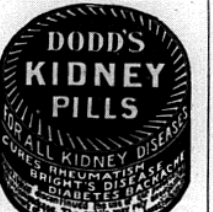
They were walking along on Grand avenue discussing the tall buildings when all of a sudden one of those rackety riveting machines began hammering away at high speed on a top story of a steel skyscraper building.

The old man stopped as if he'd run against something. He turned his eyes in the direction of the sound but could make out nothing. When he turned to his bewildered nephew his eyes were fairly popping.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "But I'd like to see that woodpecker. It must be a whopper."—Kansas City Star.

In the Shade of the Sphinx.
The Egyptian pyramids will probably lose much of their magnificent and legendary appearance in the near future. The Egyptian government has given permission for the erection of homes and hotels in the vast plain stretching from Eschek to the Nile and covered with the ancient sphinxes and structures. Already several societies have been formed to avail themselves of the picturesque view for the building of large hotels. All around the pyramids of Gizeh there are to be erected first-class hotels, ranging from nine to ten stories in height.

Vanderbilt Popular with Comrades.
Cornelius Vanderbilt will probably surely earn his way to the front in the national guard of New York. In 1901 he was elected a second lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment and is now senior first lieutenant in the organization. He has been detailed to the captaincy of one of the companies and will soon become a regular captain. The members of the regiment show no jealousy over this promotion, as they say it was earned by good work as a soldier.



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NOVEMBER AILMENTS

THEIR PREVENTION AND CURE.

November is the month of falling temperatures. Over all the temperate regions the hot weather has passed and the first frosts will have appeared. As the great bulk of civilized nations is located in the Temperate Zones, the effect of changing seasons is a question of the highest importance. When the weather begins to change from warm to cold, when cool nights succeed hot days, when cold days follow hot, sultry days, the human body must adjust itself to this changed condition or perish.

The perspiration incident to warm weather has been checked. This detains within the system poisonous materials which have heretofore found escape through the perspiration. Most of the poisonous materials retained in the system by the checked perspiration find their way out of the body, if at all, through the kidneys. This throws upon the kidneys an overburden, and the result is a disease of the kidneys, producing functional troubles of the kidneys and sometimes Bright's Disease. Peruna acts upon the skin by stimulating the excretory glands and ducts, thus preventing the detention of poisonous materials which show their function in spite of the chill and discouragements of cold weather.

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