HOUSE WORK.

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacement, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Cheered.

A maiden who lived in Siberia,
Where all is so frigid and dreria,
Felt sad, not a bear
And when hugged said: "I swear
It does my heart good to be nera."
—Houston Post.

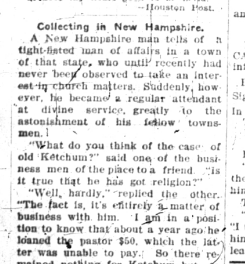
Collecting in New Hampshire.

A New Hampshire man tells of a tight-fisted man of affairs in a town of that state, who until recently had never been observed to take an interest in church matters. Suddenly, however, he became a regular attendant at divine service, greatly to the astonishment of his fellow townsmen.

"What do you think of the case of old Ketchum?" said one of the business men of the place to a friend. "Is it true that he has got religion?"

"Well, hardly," replied the other. "The fact is, it's entirely a matter of business with him. I am in a position to know that about a year ago he loaned the pastor $50, which the latter was unable to pay. So there remained nothing for Ketchum but to take it out in pew rent."—Sunday Magazine.

EXPLAINED.



"I have called," said the captious critic, "to find out what reason you can give for representing the New Year as a nude small boy."

"That is done," responded the art editor, "because the year does not get its close until the 31st of December."

CUBS' FOOD

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1¼ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on, and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health, "There's a Reason. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"OPHIR" IN AFRICA

DR. PETERS CONFIDENT HE HAS FOUND FAMOUS LAND.

Well-Known Explorer Brings Forward Many Arguments to Prove Claims of Dark Continent to Distinction.

Dr. Carl Peters, so well known in connection with the opening up of Africa, has started on a lecturing tour in Germany with two objects in view—firstly, to win recruits to the cause of German expansion in the dark continent; second, to prove that he has found the famous gold land of Ophir.

The reader who has forgotten where the word "Ophir" occurs will find it in the biblical books of Kings and Chronicles. One thousand years before Christ King David and the wise Solomon, his son, sent to Ophir ships which brought back from thence gold and precious stones, ivory and valuable timber, which these magnificent rulers employed in building their gorgeous temples and palaces.

Peters began to think of this subject after he had discovered an old Flemish map of the eighteenth century on which he saw the word "Ophir" printed across one of the least known districts of southern Central Africa. The first thing that struck him was the similarity of the names Africa and Ophir. There was first the Arabic word Afir (Ophir), which when Latinized became Afer. It was an easy translation from Afer to Africa. He thought further and deeper and began to read Christian tradition. All pointed to South Africa.

The ancient literature he read made Peters also acquainted with the fact that at all ages since Solomon's time Ophir had been sought in numerous parts of the world—in Arabia, Persia, Mesopotamia, India; it had even been sought in America, and there are ancient Spanish records which state that among the early conquistadores of Peru and Mexico were men, a few who believed that they had found but only El Dorado but Ophir as well.

Suddenly it occurred to Peters that they famous gold land must be in the neighborhood of Simbabje in southeast Africa. It was an inspiration.

He was attacked for this belief, and theologians and others with a different theory cast on him the reproach that he was not a Semitic scholar.

But he maintained that he was right. The ships of Solomon, he said, sailed through the Red sea and skirted the coast of Africa until they arrived at their port. And they certainly must have brought back millions in gold.

Only Africa could have produced that quantity of gold. Arabia and India have never produced gold in remarkable quantities.

In his description of the Zambesi territory Peters says he has seen innumerable traces which compel him to believe that there and nowhere else was the land of Ophir. Forsaken mines by the score are there, and no less than 70,000 miles where gold has been dug at depths of from 30 to 40 feet. Ruins of towns and villages, remains of temples and palaces speak eloquently of the past glories of the region.

They point moreover to Phoenician origin. Mighty terraces and towers raised by the hand of man are still traceable. These builders were certainly of a race superior to the negro. One still finds in the graves remnants of things which point to the worship of Baal.

But Peters' weightiest argument is that in the Septuagint translation of the Bible Ophir is called Sefala, and the Arabs to the present day call the Zambesi district indifferently Sofala and "the land of gold."

Diana of Philadelphia.

At the mint in Philadelphia there are to be seen coins far more precious than any which find their way into circulation. These form a collection of curios, and many of them date from times of great antiquity.

Perhaps the most interesting of them is a handsome coin bearing on its face the profile of a woman, which has a striking resemblance to the Goddess of Liberty of our own country. Underneath is the single word "Demos," which is the Greek for "the people."

On the reverse side of the coin is a beautiful figure of the Goddess Diana, arching her bow, and the inscription, translated into English, reads, Dianna, Friend of the Philadelphians."

This coin was minted some 2,000 years ago at the city of Philadelphia, in Asia Minor, where, as we know, there grew up in later years one of the seven churches of which St. John writes. The prize was discovered some years ago in Europe by a Mr. Mickley of Philadelphia. By him it was appropriately presented to the mint at Philadelphia.

The Hen and the Girl.

At Bordeaux, in France, a rich lady lost a diamond ring on the street. A few days later a little girl who assisted the cook in a boarding house was sent to market for a chicken. When she brought it home she was told to dress it, and in doing so she found the lost ring in its crop.

The cook, the landlady, the man who had sold the chicken all claimed the ring, and the case was taken into court. There it was decided that it belonged to the girl, and the loser gave her fifty francs for finding it. The hen who wants to get forever peaceful, dead or alive, will look around for lost diamonds.

Side Lights on History.

Scott was writing the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

"After which," he muttered, with a grim smile, "with your kind permission, ladies and gentlemen, the gifted vocalist, Herr Spuytenduyfel, will sing the pathetic ballad entitled, 'Mamma, Your Little Darling Is Too Full to Eat Any More!'"

Scott well he knew that there would be still later minstrels with other lays.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative. Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old. To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in

WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Convenient.
Satisfactory Markets for all Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the cheapest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

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

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

M. V. McINNES, 6 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan; or C. A. LAURIER, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Big Keeley Cure LIQUOR MORPHINE 27 Years Success

ONLY ONE IN MICH. WRITE FOR INFORMATION. GRAND RAPIDS. 854 Wealthy Ave.

WORN OUT WOMEN

Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dizzy spells bothered me and the kidney secretions were irregular. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."

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

What Becomes of the Coke?

A teacher was explaining to her class the various ways in which gas is obtained.

"Much of the gas we use is extracted from coal," she said, "and after the gas has been taken out, the coal becomes coke. In some parts of this country gas is obtained by boring deep holes in the ground and such gas is called natural gas."

"Does the natural gas come from the fires from the bad places?" inquired a boy eagerly. "If it does, what does Satan do with all the coke he has left?"

It is needless to say that the teacher did not answer the question.—Illustrated Magazine.

CUTICURA CURED FOUR

Southern Woman Suffered with Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles.

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of bitter or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a one set of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old standby, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby whose head was a cake of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 710 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1907."

The Reason for Marrying.

"They say that he married her for her money."

"And what did he do when she lost her wealth?"

"He lost his reason."—Harvard Lampoon.

Many Old People Suffer from Bronchial Affections particularly at this time of year. Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief.

By the way, are you acquainted with any man who flatters his wife?

Don't worry about your complexion—take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative and blood purifier. An improvement will be seen in a week.

It's easy for the average man to make a bad break.

AN ADVERTISING TRICK FOR WESTERN FARMERS.

Real Estate "Agents" Go After Men with Land for Sale and Reap Rich Harvest.

A smooth scheme for separating farmers from their money has been worked with much success in South Dakota. An oily grafter calls on a farmer and makes a bid for his land. The figures are absurdly low at first, but by degrees are raised as high as $40 an acre, and the farmer consents. Then the visitor explains that he is only an agent, but that he can sell the land at the price named if the owner will agree to pay for advertising at the rate of fifty cents an acre. The "agent" promises orally that the advertising money will not be payable until the land is sold, but this stipulation is not contained in a contract that the farmer signs.

In a few days he receives a copy of an ad and not over-courteous demand for money. It is said that twenty-two agriculturists were caught with this bait in Brown County, and that one of them gave up $320. Others declare hotly that they will not pay but they will make a fight in the courts.

It's a sweeping assertion to say that a new broom sweeps clean.

ONLYONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

You can't make good ginger ale if anything ails the ginger.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

By doing duty we learn to do it.—E. B. Pusey.

MARVIN'S CASCARA CHOCOLATE TABLETS
THE GREATEST LIVER AND BOWEL REGULATOR KNOWN
SAMPLE FREE. MARVIN MEDICINE CO. 1133 Broadway, New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES

near Salem, Ore.—The Cherry City—in the beautiful Willamette River Valley. Improved farms, $20 to $50 per acre; unimproved farms $15 to $20 per acre; unimproved, $5 to $10. Investment offers to buyers in March and April. For full information address Board of Trade, Salem, Ore.

PATENTS and **TRADE MARKS** obtained in the United States and all foreign countries. ALEXANDER & DOWELL, Solicitors of Patents, Established 1865. Patent Building, WASHINGTON, D.C. Books of information sent FREE.

Afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Utah, Mont., Ida., Colo., Tex., everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Dillon Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder, Teosinte, 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 for packing, etc., to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. K. & W.

The more judgment a man has, the slower and the more careful will he be to condemn.—Maurer.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZ OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

'Talk is cheap—unless a lawyer is handing it out.'

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
375 "Guarantee"

Show us a man who lives the simple life and we'll show you a cynic.

"OUCH, OH MY BACK"

NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST

ST. JACOBS OIL

PRICE 25c AND 50c

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.00 $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. They are equal in style, shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes at the prices advertised.

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 local dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to factory. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free to any address.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NORTH BUTTE EXTENSION

Will be one of the important dividend paying copper mines of the country. We have inside information and know it. Buy it at present prices, it's a bargain. Detailed information and quotations free on request. Send for it.

E. M. BUCHANAN & CO.
STOCK BROKERS
42 Broadway New York City

PAY WHEN CURED PILES

POSITIVELY NO MONEY ACCEPTED UNTIL CURED

WRITE us a full description of your case as you understand it AND WE WILL CONTRACT, in writing, to cure you or charge nothing. You do not pay one cent until satisfied you are cured and you are to be the sole judge. Write to-day and we will send you a booklet explaining our new treatment and containing testimonials showing what we have done for thousands of people from all parts of the country.

Drs. Burleson & Burleson
RECTAL SPECIALISTS
103 Monroe Street
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

SPOT CASH
FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and sailors who served 90 days and honorably discharged and their widows and heirs, who made homestead entries before June 29, 1906, are entitled to additional land. Any such soldier, widow or heir can sell. Talk to old soldiers, widows and heirs. I find them. Have my money with WCC of South Dakota. Write me and I will explain. Get busy and make money. Write me to-day. W. Corr, Washington, D. C., for further particulars.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens

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 the plea of 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 date of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employés 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 & Eastern Illinois at 6¾ 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & 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 & Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6¾ 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 any where 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 & Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6¾ cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate—from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappell on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory 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 territory 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 fates 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 shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the 18-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 & 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.