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tion leaders made a desperate resist-

vide a fund for carrying on the gov

ernment organized over the Porto Ri-

territory acquired without consent by

jection was made to this, the Demo-

actly similar question involved in

"pacifying" the Filipinos. As if this

were not enough, however. North Car-

olina-where the local bankers, rail-

roads and other large interests are

"greater than their parties"-proceeded to "jam through" a Constitutional

amendment which substituted educa-

tion and birth as tests of suffrage in

stend of the "consent of the governed."

The result of the National election,

having been thus decided through the

in and out of congress, nothing re-

On February 28th, the house passes

the Porto Rican tariff bill. On March

14th, the president signed the gold

standard bill. These are the two de-

cisive measures of the year, and the

ground which the Democrats lost on

cratic "leadership" on the floor of the

house having been judiciously entrust

mained except to announce the vote.

action of the Democratic "managers'

for FOUL BREATH

ERITA

RITA

for SICK HEADACHE

for WANT OF APPETITE

for ACIDITY OF STOMACII

for SOUR STOMACH

for FLATULENCE

The World in 1900

I. -THE TREND OF EVENTS.

LTHOUGH the last year of the Nineteenth century developed nothing of pre-eminent importance in literature, science or art, the future historian will revert to it as the beginning of a long series of events necessarily resulting from the inauguration of Pan-Anglican policies embracing all the widely separated countries which are dominated by Anglican influences.

No event in American history, or in the history of the world since the Napleonic wars, has had a greater historical significance than the "Anglo-' rapprochement, contemplated as a possibility during the whole century, but actually effected only in its closing year. The attempt to restore a harmonious political, commercial and financial modus vivendi, between England and the United States was made with great skill at the beginning of the century and again at the time of the Opium war, but in both cases the friendly advances of England were refected, as a result of deep-scated preju dices produced by the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. There existed, too, at that time, a feeling that Amerlea had a peculiar destiny as "a herald of liberty to all mankind," and every effort of friendship and alliance from the governing class in England was met by counter demonstrations of sympathy for Ireland in the famines which have so frequently afflicted it, and under the Anglican coercion acts which have driven so many of its people to America. Such influences as this, cooperating with resentment of the exultation shown by the English "upper classes" because of our Civil war, postponed, until the final year of the century, the most important single event in international politics since Clive and Hastings laid, in India, the foundations of that great Anglican empire which survived the suicide of the one and the

impeachment of the other. From any point of view, what has been actually effected in the international politics of the year, seems impossible, incredible! With a population consisting so largely of the descendants of Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians and others whose sympathy is supposably with American, rather than ideals, the United States seemed destined at the beginning of the Twentieth century, as at the beginning of the Nineteenth, to assert in proud isolation the right to world-leadership by virtue of a distinct national ideal which cannot succeed morally in the politics of the world or even of the Americans without completely revolutionizing the thought and existing political system of England.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS.

What could never have been expected what has actually happened-during he year was this: England has joined its colonies in a union, which rejects equality, and secures the supremacy of the South Briton (from the wall of severus to the Land's End) over the rest, but expects the rest to support Canada and the states of Australia have joined England in overthrowing the South African republics and, having done so, have united more closely with England in the great Pan-Auglican movement which has included the United States, developed the war in China, and resulted in the crushing defeat of the "Liberals" in England and the "Democrats" in the United States.

The policies of which these results are incidents were carefully matured and, during the last four years, they have been developed with the highes skill and with a determination which stopped at nothing. A part of this plan, matured in advance, was, undoubtedly, that the United States should annex or control Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, using the latter as a base to support Pan-Anglican operations in the East; thus checking Germany, France and Russia in their rivalry with England.

When, in 1898, it became obvious to intelligent students of politics that this plan had been matured, it was equally apparent that for the Democratic party in the United States and the Liberal party in England only a boldness superior to the astounding audacity of this attack could avail as a means of preventing overwhelming defeat. The necessity was self-evident, intelligence was not lacking and courage would have increased with action; but neither in England nor America did the Opposition have the morale-the faith in itself and its own professions of faith to meet the emergency.

OBSTRUCTIONARY TACTICS.

No matter what the "issues" are, there are two policies which no party in opposition can adopt without disorganizing itself:

First-It inevitably defeats itself if. when in opposition, it grows more conservative, as the administration party grows more radical. Both in England and America the "practical" politicians of the Opposition did this. Had they been better linguists they might have reflected that those who grow more conservative on the outside necessarily "con-serve" the outside for their pains,

and stay out! Second-The Opposition in America attempted what one of the best pracfical politicians who ever lived concluded to be impossible, except for those who make up their minds to the resultant ducking: it attempted to 'swap issues while crossing the stream.' No matter what the "paramount" issue is, it can never be successfully changed

for another after it has been joined. It will be found, on examination of party organization, both in England and America, that these lethal imbecilitles of Opposition politics were the result of a single cause—the skill with which those who controlled the policles of the administration party controlled also the machinery of the Opposition. The attempt to do this is permanent feature of Machiavellian statesmanship; but if there were nothing novel in the attempt, the complete success it achieved is without precedent in recent politics.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

The social and economic conditions of the year were favorable for it. The "party of moral ideas" ceased to exist in England with Gladstone. Liberal leadership in parliament has been put in the hands of a man of so little moral force that only those who have eccentric memories can recall his name. In America, a bid was made for aristo-

important part of the work of recontructing Cuba, under military consentative of the Lee family, while, at the same time, the forces which controlled the administration reached into he Democratic organization and 'eliminated" the idealists and "disturbers of business." In the same connection, a general movement was made rom London and New York as centres of operation to advance and hold up prices-not merely of manufactured goods, but of agricultural products, Southern cotton and Western grain were advanced under favorable condiions which made it possible to make the advance impressive at a time bank clearings were declining. A worldvide exertion of the activity of manufacturers, banks, railroads and merchants followed with this-giving such a splendid illustration of the power of organization as may well be pro-nounced worthy of the last year of the Nineteenth century.

II.—INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION IN

Intimately associated with the po itical movement of the year was an unprecedented international movement of trade "expansion," attributed to the closer organization and more effective co-operation of combinations of capital, which takes no account of the boundary lines of ountries as they are marked on the maps. The protected industries of the United States, long subject to attack because of their disregard of the export trade, exerted themselves in carrying out well-coneived plans for making such a showing of export business as would silence their opponents on this score. This American activity was met by corresponding activity in England, Germany and other countries of Europe. so that the year shows "expansion" extraordinary in many respects besides its volume. It was accompanied in the United States by increasing restriction and high prices for articles offered in the "home market." the exported "surplus" serving to "relieve the home market" and thus prevent a break. In almost every important line of production, the American market was controlled thus during the whole of the year, and the same phenomenon

was marked in England, where the

combination of corporations was a

eature of the year's business EXPORT MOVEMENT. export movement from the United States, Canada, England, Germany and France was the most notable feature of the year's history-unless we except the "colonial expansion," with which trade expansion seems to have had an intimate moral relation. In a recent number of the Banker's Magazine (London), Mr. J. R. Lawson makes a very intelligent comment on this. "Just now," he gantic speculations of the day are carried on, not in stocks, but in coal, iron opper, cotton, and even breadstuffs. While consols and other gilt-edged seurities have been westing away, sta de commodities have doubled or trebled in value. Every manufacturer in the country (England) is busy. works, factories and ship-building yards all are at high pressure. The ndustrial output, not only of the United Kingdom, but of all the commercial states is unprecedented." The statistics fully support this assertion n the United States during the first three-quarters of the calendar year. exports exceeded \$900,000,000 "and for he first time in the history of our export trade, every month has exceeded \$100,000,000, while the total of \$131,157,-000 for March is the largest total ever reached for a single month." The exess of exports over imports averaged \$40,000,000 a month. The gross earnngs of American railroads, to October, reached \$908,288,000—a gain of 10 per cent over 1899 and of 23.2 per cent over 1898. The only thing which seems out of sympathy with this movement is bank exchange, which, as reported, Dunn's) in the United States, for nine nonths of the year, show, as compared with 1899, a loss of 13.4 per cent for the list quarter; 12.5 per cent for the second; and 18.9 -per cent for the third. The comptroller of the currency reports, however, that from March 1st to September 14th, 312 banks were organized under the new act with a capital of \$16,098,000. Unofficial statistics of new industrial and commercial corporations organized from January to Augist give them a total capital of \$1.869.-

AN INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT.

600,000—incredible figures which go

well with the general movement of

The statement that this movement vas international is fully supported by he reports of reliable English statisiclans. They place the increase in he export business of the United States for the fiscal year at 14 per cent over the preceding year; with an inrease for Canada of 15 per cent durng the same time. From January to July. English exports were £168,928,000

-a gain of £36,000,000 over 1898. In the same period German exports showed a total of £106,521,000 as compared with £89,481,000 the previous year. France increased over 20 per cent; Austro-Hungary over 25 per cent and Italy about 20.

It is hardly necessary to extend staistical inquiry further. It is clear hat the industrial movement of the year was an analogue of the politicaland its characteristic feature has been ightly described as "expansion" rather than as development. The export movement for "colonial" markets was coincident with a terrible famine in ndia; with a destructive war in South Africa, with fighting in the Philipines, and with war and radical disturbances of normal industrial conditions in China. The figures of exports given are all figures of valuation fixed at the domestic prices of the market from which they were exported. They not represent sales and the returns in each received by the manufacturer, nor do they stan for actual consumproad. It, as a result of trade n, they have ged into actual "mutionabroul at their statistical

price, then "expansion" is coincident

with development and this wonderful

great industrial combinations

cratic support at the South, and an | Europe and America is full of hope for | with all Boxer leaders, and to make

trol, was given to the leading repre- III .- THE COLONIAL MOVEMENT The concert between the English and American administrations in their colonial policies was the marked feature of the year in international politics, as it was in the campaign which defeated the Liberals in England and the Democrats in America. Its leading features were (1). The war in South Africa (2) the war in the Phillppines (3) the war in China (4) the control of Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico by military garrisons preparatory to rganizing them under whatever modification of the English colonial system may finally be determined on for the United States.

> The war in South Africa showed a finer spectacle of determined resistance to overwhelming force than the world had seen since Kosciusko marshalled his handful of Poles to resist the dismemberment of their country. With a handful of men, the Boers held the Tugela river against Buller's army, until the close of January, and on January 27 forced Buller, who had crossed, to retreat to his original lines. It was not until Cronje's little army of 4,600 nen had been surrounded at Paardeberg and captured (February 27) that the British forces of Twela were able to advance at all .On March 13, Bloem fontein, the capital of the Orange Free State was occupied by Roberts, after Dundonald had made an unresisted enrance into Ladysmith. (February 28). At Korn Spruit and Reddersburg, the Boers won important success in March and April, but they did not attempt a movement in force to check the British advance. On May 16th, Mafeking was relieved, after a siege of 217 days, and on June 5 Lord Roberts sign of surrender, however, but, withdrawing to the hills, they have since operated with skill and success to cut off British communications. The British plan of campaign since June has consisted largely of burning the houses of Boer families which have members The field. In October, President Kruger of the Transvaal sailed for Europe to beg help from the powers but his case is hopeless, and no interference is to be expected from any quarter with the English plan of crushing the two republics and reducing them to imperial colonies,

OTHER WARS. Messrs. Wessels, Fisher and Wolmarans, the Boer envoys, who visited the United States in May, were politely but unofficially received at the White House and were told that the United States could not interfere against England. At that time the administration was carrying on active operations against the Philippines and preparing Cuba for independence. The war it the Philippines seems to have been protracted by the Filipino leaders says, "the world is on the crest of a great wave of industrial activity which dwarfs everything else. The most gimerican killed or wounded, and thei country has been ravaged by the burning of hostile villages. The war in the Philippines and in South Africa did not provoke great enthusiasm either in England or America in the first quarter of the year. Without further activity, there was no assurance of ponular support for either administration. On February 1st, the way was opened for operations in China by "a note." headed by England and the United States, demanding protection for all European and American missionar ies in China. This pledged the United States to the concert as one of the Powers-a position it had studiously avoided during the first hundred years of the republic. The way was thus prepared for a Holy War in the interest of religion, and no difficulty was found in developing it. The patriotic societies of China were already on the verge of frenzy because of open and ong continued threats of dismembering their country. The Chinese govrnment undoubtedly encouraged them to organize. They committed frequent procities, but there has been no confirmation of the extraordinary stories of wholesale massacres of Christians by Chinese soldiers sent out during the preparations for the movement of the allies. On May 21st, the English and American ministers at Peking, supported by the other Powers, made a ormal demand on the Chinese government for the suppression of the "Boxer" or Nationalist movement. On May 29th, the McKinley administration led the movement of the allies by landing marines under Admiral Kempff to act with the American consul at Tien-Tsin, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour joined the United States forces with 2,000 men (June 16th), and the nost intense excitement ensued in Pekin. As a result, the German minister Baron von Ketteler was (reported June 10th.) murdered by a mob, and on June 17th the allied forces attacked and captured the Taku forts. A relief expedition commanded by Admiral Seymour advanced to rescue the foreign ministers in Pekin, who on June 24th were requested by the Chinese government to leave the city and join their forces at Tien Tsin or elsewhere, as they pleased. They refused to go under Chinese escort, however, and remained in Pekin bsieged and frequently attacked until relieved, on August 28th, by the capture of the city. This practically ended the war,

that date, have been frequent and ex-FOREIGN OUTRAGES. That many atrocities were committed by Chinese "insurgents," couraged by the government, is certain, but American correspondents report that they saw Chinese babies tossed on the bayonets of the allies while when Tien-Tsin, a city of half a million people, was captured by the allies in June, the advices agree that they sacked it and set it on fire to warn the Chinese of the danger of provoking civilized people to anger. The massacre of Chinese in the streets of the city during the sack seems to have been unprecedent since the suppression of the Indian "mutiny" by the British imperial army. On October 3, Presi-"'nley ordered the withdrawa of American troops from Pekin and he has since acted in concert with Lord Salisbury in negotiating terms of setspectacle of unanimity between the tlement with the Chinese government,

though the campaign reports of mas-

sacre on both sides, before and since

who, in the joint note of February 1st

V.-COLONIAL POLICIES AND

an electoral vote of 284 to 168, and country did not think it advisable to stop at the sheep.

V.—PUBLIC BUSINESS IN THE

UNITED STATES. The receipts for the fiscal year, a officially reported, were \$233,368,000 from customs, and \$272,486,000 from inernal taxes (including \$43,837,000 from stamp taxes), which, with miscellan eous receipts, made a total of \$515,652. collected during the year. against \$347,721,000 for 1896-97. The in crease in collections from customs axes was about \$57,000,000 over 1896-97 The total expenditures rose from \$365. \$15,000 in 1896-97 to \$487,694,000 in 1900 The excess of the fiscal year). eipts over expenditures reported for the year was \$781.152.000. The interest bearing debt at the close of the fisca year stood at \$1,001,419,000. A gold re serve of \$150,000,000 was maintained during the year with total gold in the treasury in excess of \$200,000,000. The urrency basis was strictly monome tallic, with free use of silver and silve

paper on the gold basis. Expenditures for war and navy ros from \$52,000,000 in 1896-97 to \$190,000,000 for the fiscal year-an increase of condderably over 300 per cent, due to the military governments in Forto Rico Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. The entire expense of the war with Spain and of the military system inaugurated after it, is stated at \$336,000,000 up o the beginning of the year. Under the new currency act, the refunding of the national debt as the basis for a National Bank currency went on durng the year. One of the notable features of the new bonds is "a handsome engraved portrait of Thomas H. on," whose celebrity rests on his opposition to bank notes of all kinds.

THE GOLD STANDARD FINED. The most important single act o ongress during the year was the law establishing the monometallic basis The Republicans of both houses supported it without notable dissent. The Democrats in congress made only : pro forma opposition to the bill. They ould not have defeated it at any rate but their "Radicals" were anxious for a fight on it, which would have inclived an appeal to the country on the issue. This was carefully avoided. The Democratic National platform at Kansas City reaffirmed the principles of bi-metallism, but the fight on the issue had been surrendered in congress. where individual Democrats contented themselves with merely going on record. This "Conservatism" was a strongly marked feature of the year on the Democratic side in the house in February, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered a free coinage bill in the senate es a substitute for the Republican currency measure, but under the Cleveland administration he had offered a bill to abolish silver coinage altogethe and allow the banks to use silver bullion as a basis for their circulation. He had also announced on the question of inaugurating "imperialism" by annexing Porto Rico, that Porto Rico might as well be annexed as it was "no big ger than a saddle blanket anyhow. The element of humor in a radical anti-imperialistic and anti-monometal lie campaign under such auspices was certainly striking to the few who keep political note book or have memorie quivalent to it.

PORTO RICAN TARIFF The Democratic managers showed the same lack of aggressiveness when the question was on the organization of Porto Rico. The real question from which has promised to deal summarily I the Democratic standpoint was, of

whatever additional reparation may be n its power. The probable settlement is, the virtual control of its finances and its customs ports by the Powers. Under the terms of the joint agreement, as cabled November 12th, China was to be required to abolish its coast defenses and to pledge itself not to import arms and munitions of war. This means, of course, the abdication of its sovereignty. The November demand said nothing of the missionaries, were made the occasion of the peremptory demand on China which opened the way for all the disturbances which preceded the British and American

THE ELECTIONS.

Both in England and America the elections of the year were decided by the Anglican joint colonial policy. In England, the Liberals, "led" by the mournfully inadequate Campbell-Banerman, were signally defeated in the fall elections. The Salisbury administration "appealed to the country" on September 25th and was sustained by a majority of 132 in a total house of 670. In the United States the McKinley administration was sustained by vote in the house of about 197 to 151. Attempting to shift "paramount" issues during the campaign, the Demo cratic leaders lost Kansas, Nebraska and the entire West without winning over the Eastern element, which had encouraged them with promises of support on a new "paramount" issue The question which really decided the issues of the campaign was that of the annexation of Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1898, Mr. Bryan and the late entered Pretoria. The Boers made no R. P. Bland were in radical opposition to the administration's plans for annexing these islands, but the administration effected an entrance to the Democratic National committee and, after Bland had been "repudiated" in his own state, Mr. Bryan was forced to acquiesce in the administration's Cuban operations. It set the day for the Cuban constitutional convention in the week of the election and carried out its program unmolested, as it did both in Porto Rico and Hawaii. Democratic anti-imperialists, including Mr Bryan himself, were "shut off" from opposing "Imperialism," except as it was concerned in the annexation of the Philippines. As opposition to the high protective tariff and monometallism was abandoned during the campaign and as the Issue against the ad ministration's foreign policies was thus narrowed to the single point of the final disposition of the Philippines the result in the United States exactly paralleled that in England, Boldness and thoroughness were endorsed, rath er than timidity. With Cuba, Porte Rico and Hawaii conceded to the administration's handling, as a lamb, the

> ed to a statesman of the utmost "cau tion," who completely vindicated the good opinion of those who had brought

> MINOR EVENTS Events of minor importance during the session of congress were the expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts, polygamist congressman from Utah; the re fusal of the senate to seat Clark of Montana and Quay of Pennsylvania: the Hepburn report on the Nicaragua canal; the ratification of The Hague and Argentine treaties and of the New Samoan treaty. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Nicaragua canal were extensively discussed. Under the provisions of the Dingley bill, the administration made important reciprocity agreements with Germany and Italy and a postal convention was agreed upon with Spain. Under The Hague treaty ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland were appointed international arbitrators, but Mr. Cleveland declining, Justice Gray of Delaware was appointed in his stead. Sanford B. Dole was appointed governor of Hawaii under the territorial organization act passed by congress, and in Cuba two departments (Havana and Pina del Rio) were consolidated. The liscovery of extensive embezzlements in the Cuban postal service led to the suspension of E. G. Rathbone, "Director General of Posts" (May 21) and to the indictment of several of his subordinates. The Cuban constitutional convention was called for election week in November, thus minimizing the necessity for discussing its action

in this country. A most important judicial decision during the year was that of the United States Supreme court sustaining the

inti-trust law. The only notable disturbance in state politics during the year was the murder of William E. Goebel, claimant for the governorship of Kentucky and author of the "Goebel Returning Board Law"-an act modeled on the returning board principle of the Tilden-Hayes campaign. He was shot January 30th and sworn in as governor or his death bed to vindicate the policies for which he stood. On October 9th, however, the Goebel election law was repealed by the Kentucky legislature On September 29th, James Howard had been found guilty of the murder and sentenced to be hanged. The political effect of the murder was to re store the control of the state to the

VI.-THE UNITED STATES IN GENERAL.

Democrats.

The new/census gives the United States 76,295,220, including Hawaii. The population of New York was stated by he census at 7,268,000, a gain of 1,270,-000 in the decade. Pennsylvania ranko

next to New York, with 6,301,365. The census of Cuba in January showed a population of 1,572,000. The population of Porto Rico was announced at 957,679. "The Ecumenical Council of Mis-

sions" held at Carnegie Hall April 21st was one of the most notable religious demonstrations of the year. On September 8th, the city of Galveston was virtually destroyed by a tidal wave. The loss of life is placed

at 6,000; of property at \$12,000,000.

The year opened with numerous

whether the Porto Ricans were as As a rule they were settled by conces much entitled as the Filipinos to sions to the strikers. Their connechoose their own form of government. tion with the politics of the presiden-But waiving this on the saddle blanket tial year was obvious. The first one to theory of statesmanship, the Opposibe seriously resisted was that of the street car operatives in St. Louis. ance to a two years' duty of 15 per which resulted in much disturbance ent on imports to Porto Rico to proand rioting, the most serious being on June 10th, when a sheriff's posse fired into a crowd, killing four persons and cans by congress. The government as injuring a considerable number of othreally organized treated Porto Rico as ers. This strike was lost by the men On September 17th, 140,000 men struck conquest and by purchase. As no obin the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, expecting and receiving the socrats in congress thus settled, as far licitous attention of the political comas their party was concerned, the exmittees. The strike was settled by

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concessions from the mine owners The strikes of the year did not serously disturb business. They were ecognized generally as an intelligent demand from organized labor for a share in the results of the "paternal" policies of the federal government, and direct issues were generally evaded by oncessions.

The only notable disturbances, not due to strikes, were results of race pre-judice. On July 27th, the murder of a policeman in New Orleans, precipitated a riot lasting several days, during which a number of negroes were killed. This was followed, soon afterwards, by riots against negroes in the East Side, in New York. On August 20th, a mob at Akron, Ohio, burned the City Hall in an attempt to lynch a negro who was them, they did not recover on anything accused of assault. The number of else. Indeed, there was no aggressive lynchings showed no notable increase, however, and was perhaps somewhat below the average for the decade.

VII.-FOREIGN-GENERAL.

No great changes occurred in any European country during the year, King Humbert, of Italy, who was asassinated by Gaetano Bresci, on July 29th, was succeeded by his son, Victor Immanuel III. on August 2d, without Interruption of the government's functions. Attempts were made on the life of the Prince of Wales, while he was visiting Brussels, in April, and on the shah of Persia while he was in Paris, during August. Neither shah nor prince was hurt.

The French Exposition opened April 14th. An incident of its progress was the presentation of a statue of Lafay ette to France by American school children.

On October 17th Count Von Buelow succeeded Hohenlohe as chancellor of Germany. Except for the spectacular performances of the kaiser, the history of Germany during the year would have been as dull as that of the rest of Continental Europe.

South and Central America fur nished one or two uninteresting revolutions, but the event of chief importance in Spanish-American history was the re-election of Diaz as president of Mexico, and the inauguration of a quiet movement for the co-operation of Spanish-American countries to support each other against "Expansion" from the United States.

The famine in India during the year vas unspeakable in its horrors. The New York Review of Reviews wrote, in June, that the famine was "vastly vorse than that of 1877, and it is feared it may be as bad as that of 1897 when 6,000,000 people actually died of starvation." A description of the famine districts said: "The people are trying to eat berries, roots and grass; parents are selling their children to buy food." It is a notable fact that in some of the worst famines in India, rice and other Indian food stuffs have been continuously exported to England.

VIII.—DEATHS OF CELEBRITIES. The death list of the year shows an

inusually large number of famous people. Among them were Doctor Edward McGlynn, James Martineau, ohn Ruskin, Edward J. Phelps, Pers Didon, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the Duke of Westminster, John A. Bingham fermerly United States minister to Japan; Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, o Ohio; General "Plet" Joubert. Transvaal republic; Archibald Forbes the English war correspondent; St George Mivart, author of the celebratel essay on "Happiness in Hell" Osoan Digna, the greatest Turkish general of modern times; Michael Munkaesy, the Hungarian painter; the Duke of Augyle; W. C. Endicots, of the Cleveland cabinet; Csunt Muriaveff, Russian minister of foreign affairs: Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs; Stephen Crane the novelist; John Sherman and his wife: Rear Admiral John W. Philip the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; John Clark Redpath, the American historian; John I. Ingalls; Collis P. Huntington; Baron Dussell, lord chief justice of England Prederick William Nietzsche, the Ger man pessimist: Arthur Sewail, candi-date for vice-president of the United States in 1896; General John A. McClernand and General John M. Palmer, of Illinois: Feld Marshal Martinez Campor of Spain; William L. Wilson of the small strikes, chiefly in New England. Cleveland cabinet; Charles Dudley Davis, of Minnesota,

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