

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's message was read in Congress yesterday and is given to the public this morning. It is a document of unusual length, and interest, containing nearly 30,000 words.

SPEAKING OF RUSSIA, the Wilson bill demonstrated how severe the Democrats could be with them.

GROVER CLEVELAND shakes hands with himself every time he contemplates the leaderless condition of the Democratic party.

THE message is one that will cause a feeling of pride in the hearts of the American people for the level-headed man who is their President.

THE recent Republican victory in Indianapolis confirms the opinion that Indiana has permanently taken her place in the line of safe Republican States.

CANADIAN statesmen talk of increasing tariff charges against the United States. A heavy advance of that kind would lead to a rapid development of annexation sentiment in the Dominion.

AS THE time approaches for the Cubans to set up for themselves, their ardor for an independent government perceptibly cools. But Uncle Sam always keeps his word, and Cuba can have as much experience on its own account as it is willing to assimilate.

THE Democratic Vengeance Spectator springs this one on itself: An inventive Yankee claims to have perfected an apparatus that will produce a "crowless rooster." We regret to say that the crowless rooster has been by no means a rare bird in Democratic printing offices for some time past.

COLORADO'S swing toward the Republican party is giving great encouragement to the residents of that State, and will advance the value of its property and add greatly to its prosperity. A Republican majority in any State is always a fine advertisement of its people's progressiveness and intelligence.

"The day of high tariff is doomed," says the Montevideo, Ind., Democrat. It then goes on to say that the business of a nation cannot be all sell and no buy. A man who will talk about all sell and no buy, in the face of the figures, had better be warded off or he is liable to grab a railroad or mill dam some night and run away with it.

AS TO reciprocity treaties, those that come within the limits of the definition of reciprocity as fixed by President McKinley can well be ratified by Congress, but not otherwise. That definition embraces such treaties as will not harm a single American industry, or cause the loss of a day's work to any American. Treaties that do not conform to that definition should be amended accordingly.

THE late Li Hung Chang, the illustrious Chinese statesman, was a crafty man and had to be watched sharply by his own government, as well as by all other powers of the earth, but he was so far above all others of the celestial empire in affairs of the state that his loss at this critical juncture in the history of that government is an extraordinarily serious one.

THE fact is called to mind by the talk of tariff tinkering that President McKinley called a special session of Congress to pass the Dingley bill, as the first important step to restoring prosperity. The beneficial effects were at once apparent. They have continued ever since. The work of mutilating a measure that has demonstrated its value so conclusively should be gone about with greatest caution, if undertaken at all.

WE have arrived in this country, and by this tariff, at the almost paradoxical height when we who are able to pay the highest prices for all that we consume are called up to pay the lowest. The American wage-earner, the American farmer may make up his mind that this is the nearest approach to an earthly paradise of material well-being that his eyes will look upon. Let him be prepared to bridle with his heel the head of the same old politico-economic serpent who is now wriggling up to his gait.

ANOTHER victory has been gained by the American soldiers in a fight in the Philippines. As usual the Americans had to contend against heavy odds. This, of course, means that pacification in the islands is far from being complete. The American people were led a short time ago by reports from the Philippines that the insurrection had over the archipelago was subdued, but this was an error. A large army will have to be held in the islands for a year or two—perhaps for half a dozen years—yet. Pacification will be finished sooner or later, however, and the Filipinos will have just as good reason to be glad of it as the Americans. A great future is in store for America's territory in Asiatic waters.

THE right way to succeed in politics, whether it is the easy or not, is to pursue a steady and straightforward course, with no purpose but to be a faithful and efficient servant of the people. By so doing a public man wins the confidence and esteem of the masses and makes himself much stronger than any political bartering could make him. For example, nobody ever heard of William McKinley entering into any political deals. His only guide to public action was his conviction of duty. He was broad-minded and diplomatic, and did not unnecessarily offend anybody, and to that extent he was a politician. But he sought rather to gain the approval of the people in general than to make compact with politicians. By so doing he won the confidence of his fellow countrymen and made himself the leader of leaders.—Pinsky Spirit.

American Diplomacy.

At a banquet by the New York Chamber of Commerce Secretary Hay said a few eloquent words about American diplomacy. The "Monroe doctrine and the golden rule," he declared, were the chart by which this country's rule of conduct toward the rest of the world was being regulated. We have no more desire to get any of the territory of the countries of Central and South American, he remarked, than we have to annex the moon's mans of the moon. This is a fact, too, as all Americans know, which is coming to be understood by all intelligent persons in the countries to the south of us. Some of the addresses by the delegates at the Pan-American congress in the City of Mexico have paid magnificent tributes to the service rendered all those nations by the United States.

The fact has been that the Americans have won many notable diplomatic triumphs in their century of history, and many of these have been in the interest of the world's civilization and progress. Adams, Franklin and Jay, in the Paris treaties of 1783-85 by which England recognized the independence of the United States, circumvented some very sharp intrigues by our allies, France and Spain, which were designed to deprive us of some of the fruits of victory won in the war of liberation. In the treaty of Ghent of 1814, which brought the war of 1812 to an end, the country's representatives did some effective work, although their countrymen never gave them any credit for it. In the treaty of Washington, of 1871, in which the Alabama claims dispute with England was settled, the principle of international arbitration gained its first and most distinctive triumph.

All these triumphs of America's diplomats, and many others which could be named, have contributed to the world's achievement. The establishment of the American republic, accomplished by the treaty of Paris of a century and a fifth ago, has been the cause of the creation of its first and most distinctive triumph. All these triumphs of America's diplomats, and many others which could be named, have contributed to the world's achievement. The establishment of the American republic, accomplished by the treaty of Paris of a century and a fifth ago, has been the cause of the creation of its first and most distinctive triumph.

Reciprocity with Canada.

The American people are quite as anxious as the people of Canada can be for the maintenance of amicable relations, but a matter of business must be treated and dealt with on strictly business principles, regardless of sentiment. The question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States has been more or less discussed for years. It was before the joint high commission, where its consideration was blocked by the attitude of the Canadian Government in regard to the Alaskan boundary issue. Canada has had several opportunities to open negotiation for reciprocity if she had been prepared to make propositions deemed by our government to be fair and equitable. Doubtless she will be given another opportunity if she shall so for it, but it will again be to no purpose unless she materially modifies her position, so as to make it practicable to enter into a trade arrangement that will be really reciprocal and not, as was the treaty of 1854, one-sided, practically all the benefit going to Canada.

It is quite true that it is desirable to retain the Canadian trade, but are we likely to lose any of it even if there should not be a reciprocity treaty? Canada has a preferential tariff for British manufacturers of 33 1/3 per cent., yet our trade with the Dominion has steadily grown. However, let Canada be given to understand that if she wants to talk closer trade relations we will listen to her, but that any proposition for reciprocity, in order to receive serious consideration, must be thoroughly reciprocal in character.—Omaha Bee.

Trust Hurt by Tariff.

The efforts of the free-traders to put into the public mind the idea that the tariff is responsible for trusts and for whatever evils are connected with them, keep getting one hard knock after another by coming into contact with hard facts and unyielding logic. Perhaps, though, they have never received a harder knock than that which has been delivered by the present situation in the sugar industry, when the sugar trust is the most active agent in attempting to secure the ratification of a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba admitting Cuban raw sugar free of duty. The trust finds itself unable to crush out the independent producers and refiners of beet sugar and it is therefore attempting to accomplish their destruction by having them deprived of the protection which is afforded to them by the tariff. In this case the fact frequently pointed out by protectionists, viz., that the result of attempting to curb the power of trusts by the abolition of the protective tariff on the articles produced by them would be the destruction of the small producers and the annihilation of domestic competition with the trust, is made so manifest that he who runs may read. Circumstances have not developed in such a way as to make this fact equally manifest in the cases of other industries, but the reasoning man can work it out for himself.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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CARE OF THE EYES.

It should begin with the Moment of the Baby's Birth. Nature is the comparison between an ounce of prevention and a pound of cure more applicable than in the care of the eyes, for the neglect of seemingly trivial affections, perfectly curable in their beginnings, may lead to an incurably short time to permanent impairment of vision or even to total blindness.

The care of the eyes should begin with the moment of birth. The new baby's eyes should be the first part to receive attention. They should be wiped carefully with a piece of absorbent cotton wet with a warm solution of boracic acid of strength of about 60 grains in four ounces of distilled water. After the lids have been thus carefully washed on the outside, they should be gently separated and some of the solution dropped into the eyes.

In washing the eyes one should be careful never to dip again in the solution a piece of cotton which has once been used. A fresh piece must be taken each time the eyes are wiped.

The baby's eyes must be protected from the light. Its crib must be placed where the eyes are not exposed to the full light from a window, and the curtain should have a shade raised only about a foot above the baby's head. Children often suffer from inflammation of the edges of the lids, which are red and scaly, and the lashes fall out and break off. This may be taken a general scrubbing of the face with a mild soap upon some defect in the sight which causes eye strain, or it may be only a local trouble. If it is only a local trouble, a few applications of boracic acid ointment at bedtime will generally effect a cure.

Conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the membrane covering the globe of the eye, may be due to a cold, to the action of bright sunlight, or reflection from snow, or from snow, or to eye strain from some visual imperfection. Usually the boracic acid solution will give relief here, even when the trouble cannot be permanently cured until proper glasses are worn.

Another natural consequence of eye strain is a succession of sties. When a child suffers frequently from sties, from sore lids or from conjunctivitis, the sties should be tested.

Much harm is often done to the eyes, as well as to the general health, by too long application to letters, either school or story books. Three hours of looking at print by daylight and one hour in the evening should not be exceeded by any child under 14, for that is as much as his eyes, even if their vision is perfectly normal, will stand without injury.—Youth's Companion.

AN ANESTHETIC SAFE.

Queer Product of an Inventor of the Olden Times.

"I ran across a queer old relic in my line of business recently," said a safe and lock expert who is in the habit of prowling around a hardware shop in a town in Iowa, trying to find a fitting that I needed, when I happened to notice a sheet iron box which seemed to have once been entirely covered with glass tubes attached to the surface by cement. All of the tubes were broken, and most of them were missing, but the general arrangement could be easily traced, and the contrivance impressed me at once with a sense of familiarity. Presently I remembered about it. It was all that was left of the one time famous "anesthetic safe," an invention which ought to have been sponsored by a society for the prevention of cruelty to burglars. The idea of the thing was that any cutting or drilling through the outer casing should release certain chemicals which would promptly stupefy everybody in range of their fumes. In the morning the owner would find his valuables intact and could simply call a dray and pack off the unconscious burglars to jail.

"With such a device it was unnecessary to have massive steel walls, and the model which I chanced to reconstruct was made of one-inch iron plate. The inner box was entirely surrounded with glass tubes about the diameter of a lead pencil and filled alternately with two chemicals which were supposed to produce stupefying gas when they came into contact. There was a thin outside casing, and the thing was made in an effort to break in would necessarily fracture two or more of the fragile glasses. It seemed incredible, but several prominent capitalists became greatly interested in the scheme and stood ready to back it with unlimited means until actual tests finally convinced them of its grotesque impracticability. How the model ever drifted to the Iowa machine shop I couldn't find out. It had been there for years and was probably part of the plunder of some forgotten junk sale.

"The only other safe I know of fit to rank with the 'anesthetic' as a freak was one designed by an inventor in Washington. It was circular in shape, with a pivot at the bottom, and at night-time the plan was to connect it with an engine belt and spin it like a top. The inventor was very much in earnest and made a large working model. He admitted modestly that the safe could only be used 'where steam power was available.' What would prevent the burglars from throwing off the belt he didn't state.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Shuffle and Cut. Perceiving now that the block was inevitable, the noble prisoner bethought him of suicide.

"Shall I shuffle off this mortal coil?" asked he. But the executioner, being a man of some wit, divined his thought.

"You shuffle after I cut!" quoth this functionary briefly. The duke was silent at this. It was his grace's wont to haily words with one from the commonalty.—Detroit Journal.

Which?

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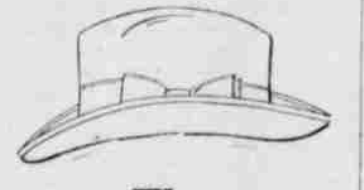
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