11 Market Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Hours-10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Telephone 1436.

## THE MESSAGE

on Important Subjects.

How He Would Deal With These Problems.

He Declares Publicity Is at Present Butte of Combinations-While Opposing Any General Tariff Change, He Upholds the Principle of Reciprocity - Advocates Reduction of Duty on Cuban Imports Into This Other Insular Questions.

Washington, Dec. 3.-The president in his annual message to congress says:

The congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President Mc-Kinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

Of the last seven elected presidents he is the third who has been murdered. and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history, President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

Anarchy and Anarchists.

The president continues with eulogy of Mr. McKinley, then turns to the subject of anarchy, denouncing its doctrines and preachers. He says: I earnestly recommend to the congress

that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchlsts or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and farreaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the

A Subject For Federal Courts. The federal courts should be given

jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for take place by the beginning of the an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole buman race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man stealing known as the slave trade.

The president next considers business conditions, which he finds highly satisfactory. He continues:

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on the latter half of the nineteenth cenginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind they are no

longer sufficient.

Trade Combinations. The growth of cities has gone on beyoud comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but gards it necessary to re-enact the Chiin the number of very large individual and especially of very large corporate fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our

tagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man the wageworker, the farmer, the

legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise of the type which benefits all mankind can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of

Reasons For Caution.

The president adds that there are many reasons for caution in dealing with corporations. He says: The same business conditions which

of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life-the rule which underlies all others-is that, on the whole and in the long run, we shall go up or down together.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake by crude and ill considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such farreaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. What the President Says The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in ra-TRUSTS AND RECIPROCITY tional fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply reme-

dies. How to Correct the Evils.

All this is true, and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils. one of the chief being overcapitalization because of its many baleful conthe Only Sure Remedy Against Sequences, and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from gov ernment the privilege of doing busi-Country - Importance of Building ness under corporate form, which frees the lathmian Canal and the Pacific them from individual responsibility Cable Urged-The Philippines and and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated If they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rld the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with

these institutions. Publicity the First Essential. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts -publicity. In the interest of the public the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and com plete-knowledge which may be made

public to the world. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations. depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges should be subject to proper governmental super vision, and full and accurate informa tion as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable

Intervals. The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorpo rated. There is utter lack of uniform Ity in the state laws about them, and, as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without in terfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate busi

Amend Constitution if Necessary. When the constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century. no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively in-

significant and strictly localized cor

porate bodies of the day. The condi-tions are now wholly different, and wholly different action is called for: I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the expe rience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate comwith ever accelerated rapidity during merce act. If, however, the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the

> power. There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our mer-

chant marine.

The president declares that he renese exclusion law. In regard to labor he says that the government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions and that all night work should be forbidden for women and children as well as excessive overtime. He continues:

Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wageworkers when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themsmall trader, been so well off as in this selves. Finally, there must also in necessary. He would put all the work tion.

country and at the present time. There, many cases be action by the governhave been abuses connected with the ment in order to safeguard the rights accumulation of wealth, yet it remains and interests of all. Under our constitrue that a fortune accumulated in tution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the munic ipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above

the national government can act. He asserts that the immigration laws are unsatisfactory and that a law should be enacted to keep out not only anarchists, but persons of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation and those who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

The Tariff and Reciprocity. The president declares that nothing have produced the great aggregations

could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time

Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal bene fit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and reservation of our present economic olicy. It was specially provided for the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the nandmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it s needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the ndividual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover he difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic

legislation. Need For Wider Markets.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urof the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with | in charge of the bureau of forestry. foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the oint in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus

required by our own interests. The natural line of development for a lem. Here it is not enough to regulate policy of reciprocity will be in connec- the flow of streams. The object of the tion with those of our productions government is to dispose of the land port once needed to establish them it. To accomplish this object water upon a sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the lic domain chose their homes along reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by holdings. Such opportunities are pracmy predecessor.

The Merchant Marine. The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the congress. It is discreditable to us as a that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried n our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products and would provide an arid states the only right-to water auxiliary force for the navy. Ships which should be recognized is that of

work for their own countries just as trine of private ownership of water railroads, work for their terminal apart from land cannot prevail without points. Shipping lines, if established to causing wrong. the principal countries with which we have dealings, would be of political as Insular questions are next treated. well as commercial benefit. From ev- In Hawaii our aim must be to develop ery standpoint it is unwise for the the territory on the traditional Amer-United States to continue to rely upon ican lines. Porto Rico is declared to be the ships of competing nations for the thriving as never before. The attendistribution of our goods. It should be tion of congress is called to the need of made advantageous to carry American legislation concerning the island's pub-

goods in American built ships. At present American shipping is un- much progress has been made toward der certain great disadvantages when putting the independent government of foreign steamships, at a speed of four- accomplished fact. The president teen knots or above, are subsidized, adds: and all our ships, salling vessels and Elsewhere I have discussed the quessteamers alike, cargo carriers of slow tion of reciprocity. In the case of Cuspeed and mail carriers of high speed, ba, however, there are weighty reasons have to meet the fact that the original of morality and of national interest cost of building American ships is why the policy should be held to have greater than is the case abroad; that the a peculiar application, and I most earwages paid American officers and sea- nestly ask your attention to the wismen are very much higher than those dom, indeed to the vital need, of propaid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries, and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The

American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

Financial. The passage of the act establishing gold as the standard money has, it is declared, been shown to be timely and

judicious. The president adds: In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises | As fast as there is any reasonable hope and financial panies. Moreover, the currency of the country should be govern themselves self government of the commercial independence of made responsive to the demands of our has been given in that district. There

domestic trade and commerce Economy in expenditures is urged. fighly. The president then turns to slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction of the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction of the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction of the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction of the slightest chance of our failing to show a sufficient show a sufficiently humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite direction of the slightest chance of our own good faith. We flamed surface, so cents at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. coffee!

From "I. C. S. Illustrated." Copyright, 1901, by the Colliery Engineer Compan



The drafting table is the training table from which is recruited the ranks of Mechanical Engineers, Electrical Engineers and Architects. An I. C. S. course in your spare time will soon qualify you for a position as draftsman at a salary of \$20 or \$80 a month, where you will get tion as draftsman at a salary of \$30 or \$30 a month, where you will get daily insight into the details of your chosen profession while you prepare by study under our guidance for higher work. This plan is being successfully pursued by many of our students. It is fully described in our free circular: Salarled Positions for Learners. Courses in Mechanical, Architectural and Prospective Prawing. For the latter we have a simple but practical method that makes this usually dry and mathematical subject of immediate interest and profit to the student.

We will pay \$100 to anyone whom we cannot qualify as a draughtsman and who will study as we direct.

We teach by mail Mechanical, Steam. Electrical, Civil, Sanitary and Mining Engineering; Shop and Foundry Practices Mechanical Drawing; Architecture; Architectural Drawing; Planbing; Heating and Ventilation, Sheet-Metal Work; Telephony; Telegraphy; Chemistry; Ornamental Design: Lettering; Book-keeping; Stenography, Methods of Teaching; English Branches; Locomotive Running for engineers and firemen only); Electrotherapeutics (for physicians and nurses only). Established 1891. Paid in Capital \$1,500,000.

Send for free circular, stating subject you wish to study. Address Dept. A INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. SCRANTON, PA.

Mar in Schweitzer, Montour Pouse Danville, Pa

Irrigation.

the connection between the forest re-

erves and the water supply. He says:

The forests are natural reservoirs

and replenishing them in drought they

make possible the use of waters other-

wise wasted. They prevent the soil

from washing and so protect the stor-

age reservoirs from filling up with

silt. Forest conservation is, therefore,

an essential condition of water conser-

The forests alone cannot, however,

fully regulate and conserve the waters

of the arid region. Great storage works

streams and to save the flood waters.

Their construction has been conclu-

too vast for private effort. Nor can it

be best accomplished by the individual

states acting alone. The government

should construct and maintain these

reservoirs as it does other public works.

Where their purpose is to regulate the

flow of streams, the water should be

turned freely into the channels in the

dry season to take the same course

under the same laws as the natural

The reclamation of the unsettled arid

public lands presents a different prob-

must be brought within their reach.

The pioneer settlers on the arid pub-

streams from which they could them-

selves divert the water to reclaim their

tically gone. There remain, however,

vast areas of public land which can be

made available for homestead settle-

ment, but only by reservoirs and main

line canals impracticable for private

enterprise. These irrigation works

should be built by the national govern-

ment. The lands reclaimed by them

should be reserved by the government

for actual settlers, and the cost of con-

struction should, so far as possible, be

repaid by the land reclaimed. The dis-

tribution of the water the division of

be left to the settlers themselves in

conformity with state laws and with-

out interference with those laws or

The declaration is made that in the

use. The president says that the doc-

Insular Problems.

with vested rights.

the United States.

what has elsewhere been done for trop-

ic peoples by even the best foreign

any people of the tropics-to make

them fit for self government after the

fashion of the really free nations.

Troubles Anead Vet. There are still troubles ahead in the In connection with the forest reserves islands. The insurrection has become of raising volunteer forces should be tian to proselyte are in a Mussulman an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the The president continues by tracing old world Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to which will extend the classified serv-By restraining the streams in flood

the Philippines. He says: should pass laws by which the re- the civil service law. sources of the islands can be developed. ing business in them and every encour-agement be given to the incoming of of improving the consular service by marriage and admit him fully, frankly dealing with general transportation, dian question. He says: mining, banking, currency, homesteads sively shown to be an undertaking and the use and ownership of the lands funds, doing for them what allotand timber. These laws will give free ment does for the tribal lands - that surely follow will afford to the people tion period during which the funds of the islands the best proofs of the will in many cases have to be held in sincerity of our desire to aid them.

The Cable and the Canal.

tary considerations. Either the con-gress should immediately provide for Cordial sur the construction of a government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government exposition is praised. by contract with a private cable com-

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this con-American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with a view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. I am glad to be able to announce to

you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which, if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume lie lands. In Cuba it is stated that the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use put in competition with the shipping the island upon a firm footing, and it is without the guarantee or interference foreign countries. Many of the fast declared that independence will be an of any outside nation from any quarter

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign police of all the nations of the two America as it is of the United States Th. Mon roe doctrine is a d claration that there must be no territorial aggrand z inby any non-American power at the e pense of any American power on All viding for a substantial reduction in hostile to any nation in the old w the tariff duties on Cuban imports into Still less is it intended to give cov any aggression by one new world por In dealing with the Philippine peo- at the expense of any other 11 ple we must show both patience and ply a step, and a long step toward strength, forbearance and steadfast res- suring the universal peace of the w olution. Our aim is high. We do not by securing the possibility of p desire to do for the islanders merely nent peace on this hemisphere

During the past century other at ences have established the perman governments. We hope to do for them and independence of the smaller star what has never before been done for of Europe. Through the Monroe of trine we hope to be able to safegu like independence and secure like pe manence for the lesser among the ne

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of inde-This doctrine has nothing to do wi pendence for which they are unfit, the commercial relations of any Am thereby inviting reaction and disaster. each of them to form such as it desir that in a given district the people can In other words, it is really a guarante Americas. We do not ask under th is not a locality fitted for self govern- doctrine for any exclusive commercial ment which has not received it. But it dealings with any other America Amendment of the interstate commerce | may well be that in certain cases it state. We do not guarantee any state Amendment of the interstate commerce and well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the provisions of that act. The work carbinabitants show themselves unfit to likelf, provided that punishment does the likelf, provided that punishment does characterised by the certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to likelf, provided that punishment does characterised by the certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to likelf, provided that punishment does characterised by the certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to likelf, provided that punishment does characterised by the certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to likelf, provided that punishment does characterised by the certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to likelf. ried on by the department of agricule exercise it; such instances have already not take the form of the acquisition of healed the sores; and a bright, natural skin occurred. In other words, there is not territory by any non-American power. now takes their place." highly. The president then turns to the slightest chance of our failing to Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient

men. Four thousand additional seacrease in officers. After indorsing the

But in addition we should at once these international relations of mutual provide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direc tion of the navy department and subject to the call of the chief executive should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment and offer manning our ships in time of war. The Army.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time, but it is necessary to keep it at listed men compose this army are, we ! have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in

A general staff should be created Promotions should be made solely ith regard to the good of the service. ongress ought to provide, the president adds, for field exercises. He con-

Action should be taken in reference o the milit a and to the raising of volnteer forces. Our milit a law is obolete and wort less The organization nd arman ent of the national guard of he several states, which are treated s militia in the appropriations by the fined and a system established by law der of mankind. under which the method of procedure prescribed in advance.

The Merit System.

tem of making appointments and says: until proselytism has become a pasnostile Indians in the days when we ice to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to ex- Mussulman a fury of ardor which in-The president declares that the time tend it. In my judgment all laws pro- duces him to break down every obstahas come for additional legislation for viding for the temporary employment cle, his own strongest prejudices inof clerks should bereafter contain a cluded, rather than stand for an inis necessary that the congress provision that they be selected under stant in a neophyte's way. He wel-

so that franchises (for limited terms of obtain at Lome, but it is even more im- be negro or Chinaman or Indian or irs) can be granted to companies do portant to have it applied rigidly in our even European, he will without hesibusiness men of every kind. It is ure the passage of new laws is emphasized. gently necessary to enact suitable laws . The president then turns to the In-

We should now break up the tribal play to industrial enterprise, and the is, they should be divided into individreial development which will ual holdings. There will be a transitrust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the I call your attention most earnestly indiscriminate permission to Indians to to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii lease their allotments. The effort and the Philippines, to be continued should be steadily to make the Indian from the Philippines to points in Asia. work like any other man on his own We should not defer a day longer than ground. The marriage laws of the Innecessary the construction of such a dians should be made the same as those cable. It is demanded not merely for of the whites. In the schools the educommercial but for political and mill- cation should be elementary and large-

Cordial support from congress and people is asked for the St. Louis expo- quired politely that as they would not sition. The Charleston exposition is let him sleep would they let him come commended to the good will of the in and watch the game? people. The work of the Pan-American

It is recommended that the census if he would join them. office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

The Postal Service. A tribute is paid to the postal service. and the extension of free rural delivery is commended. The postoffice department should be sustained, the president says, in its efforts to remove the abuses in connection with second class mail matter.

Much attention is paid to the situation in China, and the progress toward the establishment of peace there is recapitulated. Stress is la d on the im portance of our continuing to advocate moderation in the dealings with China The president concludes his message as

the people of the United States deep his trot, as a matter of fact it did aland heartfelt sorrow, to which the gov ernment gave full expression. When was therefore best not to teach it. But President M K n' v d cd our nation in I have of late been surprised to see

## Itching Scalp.

Scald Head and the Most Vicient Forms of Eczema and Salt Rheum Promptly and Thoroughly Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Among small children, scaid head and similar itching skin diseases are most prevalent and the worst feature is that these ailments, which are apparently trivial at first, almost invariably develop into chronic eczema There is but one treatment that physicians

heads and eczema, and that is Dr Chase's Ointment the great antiseptic healer It prompt-ly stops the distressing itching which accompanies these diseases and positively produces a thorough and

tespettelly will complete cure.
Scores and thous ands of men and women stand ready to vouch for the merits of Dr Chase's Cintment. It has brought about some of the most marvelous cures ever e.orded. In justice to yourself and family, on cannot do without it in your home.

Mr. J. H Grant. 716 Joseph Campan avene. Detroit, Mich., writes.

For three years I have been troubled by n intense itching on my body. So terrible ras it at times that I could get no rest night r day. I tried all kinds of ointments and blood purifiers, but could get no relief. Mr. H. A. Nicolai of 379 Division street recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. A few applications stopped the itching and I have felt nothing since."

Baby Eczema.

Mr. F. S. Rose of 133 Sixteenth street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes "Our baby boy suffered for some time with that wretched eczema, and we were un-

Dr. Chase's Ointment does not cause pain

any territory at the expense of any of British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of The president devotes considerable. Germany also arou ed the genuine symspace to the navy, the upbuilding of pathy of the American people, and this which he says, should be steadily con- sympathy was cordially reciprocated tinued. The navy offers us, it is declared, the only means of insisting on the assassinated. Indeed, from every quar-Monroe doctrine, and a strong navy is ter of the civilized world we received the best guarantee against war. He at the time of the president's death asecommends that provision be made surances of such grief and regard as to not only for more ships, but for more touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently men and 1,000 additional marines thank the Almighty that we are at should be provided, as well as an in- peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy naval militia forces the president says: shall be such as to continue unbroken

> respect and good will. Met His Match.

That well known historical personage, Augustus the Strong, elector of Saxony, has furnished the subject for many a tale of his wonderful muscular material to be drawn on at once for power. We need refer only to one characteristic story in which, however, he met his match. On the occasion in question he entered a blacksmith's shop. To show his suit how strong he was, picking up several horseshoes, he broke one after the other, asking the dividual units who as officers and en. | blacksmith whether he had no better. When it came to paying the bill, the Elector Augustus threw a six dollar piece on the anvil. It was a very thick coin. The blacksmith took it up. broke it in half, saying, "Pardon me, but I have given you a good horseshoe,

and I expect a good coin in return." Another six dollar piece was given him, but he broke that and five or six others, when the humiliated elector put an end to the performance by handing the blacksmith a louisd'or, pacifying him by saying, "The dollars were probably made of bad metal, but this goldpiece, I hope, is good."

All Musculmans Secure Converts. Europeans habitually forget that every Mussulman is more or less of a missionary-that is, he intensely desires to secure converts from non-Mussulman peoples. Such converts not congress, should be made identical with only increase his own chance of heavhose provided for the regular forces. en, but they swell his own faction, his The obligations and duties of the guard own army, his own means of conquerin time of war should be carefully desting, governing and taxing the remain-

All the emotions which impel a Chris strengthened by all the motives which impel a political leader and all the mo-The president indorses the merit sys- tives which sway a recruiting sergeant, I recommend the passage of a law sion, which wherever success seems practicable, and especially success on a large scale, develops in the quietest comes him as a son, and, whatever his It is important to have this system own lineage and whether the convert and finally into the most exclusive society in the world .- Townsend's "Brown

Learning the Game.

Then that great plainsman J. B. Hickok, better known as "Wild Bill," came east on what he called a "redhot trail to learn something," he stopped one Saturday night at a hotel in Portland, Me. When he went to his room to seek

rest, he found that the adjoining room was occupied by a company of fashionable and rich young sports of Portland who, it did not take him long to discover, were playing an interesting rame of poker for high stakes. In vain did he try to sleep. He could not do so, and after an hour arose, dressed himself and knocked on the door. They did so and were impressed with

the appearance of the man and asked "I will if you will post me; but, you know, I'm a tenderfoot east," he re-

plied. They were willing to "post" him, and, playing awkwardly, making blunders and asking questions, but seemingly greatly interested, he continued to play until daylight, when he put his winnings, some \$1,500, in his pocket. "I thank you, gentlemen," he said, "and I'm rather glad you would not let me sleep. I'll be here until tomorrow, so keep me awake some more.'

But the players did not appear again. -Detroit Free Fress. Single Footing and Trotting. My view used to be that, while there

could be no objection to teaching a The death of Queen Victoria caused horse to single foot if it did not spoil most always spoil his trot, and that it marrier of the many horses that could both single foot and trot. Now if we can have single foot without spoiling the trot, it is certain's desirable to have it. The habit of riding continually at a trot is hard upon horses' feet, legs and shoulders. It is better to vary the trot with a canter, and still further with single footing. Whether single footing is easier upon horses than trotting, as pacing is, I am not sure, but I am inclined to think it is. In a single foot there is the same lateral contact with the ground as in a pace. It is hard to tell, by watching him, what a single focter does with his feet; if you attempt it, you will probably end by looking in the dictionary. (How the dictionary man found it out is none of your business.) It is, of course, a highly artificial gait. As for the comfort of it, I have known some single footers in whom the gait was a lullaby. -E. S. Nadal, in Scribner's Magazine.

Crabs and lobsters are hatched from eggs, resembling upon birth nothing so much as the animalculæ shown by the microscope in a drop of ditch water. They are as unlike the shellfish they are to become in mature life as a grub is unlike a butterfly. In the case of the crab the egg clusters are attached beneath the animal after extrusion, while with the lobster they become fastened to the tail, which, by its fanning motion, increases the stream of oxygenated air through and among the

One Kind of Contunction. "What is a conjunction?" asked the

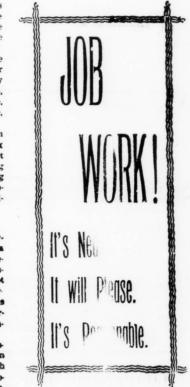
"That which joins together," was the prompt reply. "Give an illustration," said the teach-The up to date miss hesitated and

blushed. "The marriage service," she said at last.-Chicago Post.

The Boarder-I protest against drinking any such water as this. It is positively warm!

DO YOU WANT ANY

kinds of Printing



tasty, J ter He Ticket Progr ment

an ad

for you

A W

satisfa

All you can ask.

A trial will make you our customer

We respectfully as that trial.

OUR STOCK OF

was never more con plete

We have just receive from New York an invoice of the latest effect in outing and ready-to-

HATS.



122 Mill Street.