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REPUBLICAN ROUSER

SENATOR NELSON VINDICATES THE CAUSE OF EXPANSION.

Minnesota's Junior Senator Makes a Notable Speech at the Dedication of the Fourth Ward Republican Wigwam at Minneapolis—Vigorous Arrangement of the Anti and Their Traitorous Conduct—Leading Moral Support to the Country's Enemies—Congressman Tawney Also Takes a Whirl at Them.

The Republican elephant of Minnesota broke loose in Minneapolis the other evening and cavorted in a way that simply delighted about four hundred representatives of the party. The occasion was the formal dedication of the superb wigwam of the Fourth Ward Republican club. It was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The dedicatory rally was not simply a local affair. It was not wholly a state occasion. It will have national character, mainly for the reason that the principal speaker of the evening—Senator Knute Nelson—presented arguments and conclusions that will unquestionably attract wide attention. President McKinley favored Minneapolis less than three months ago, when he came out in plain and unequivocal fashion regarding the future of the Philippines. It remained for the junior senator from Minnesota to not only indorse the president, but to present the great question of the future of the archipelago in his characteristically practical, matter of fact and logical way.

Senator Nelson began by reviewing the history of the growth of the United States and following the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. He touched upon the Civil war and gave statistics showing the area, population, etc., of that country at different periods, down to and including the war with Spain. The senator also traced the industrial and commercial development of the United States. He dwelt upon the vast trade opportunities presented to us in China and the East generally through the acquisition of the Philippines. "Aside from our great base of operations in the Philippine islands," said he, "we are, here in our home country, within far shorter and easier distance of all the important points in the Orient than the great competing nations of Europe. England and Germany are the great manufacturing and commercial nations of Europe and will be our chief competitors for trade in the East. In the matter of distance they are at a great disadvantage." A statement of comparative distances followed.

To Revive Merchant Marine. Senator Nelson added: "Not only the matter of distance, but also the tolls of the Suez canal should be taken into account. These two factors place Europe at a great disadvantage. Her commerce will move eastward, ours westward, and we must have an opportunity to grow as we have not had since the early days of the republic to revive and restore our merchant marine to that capacity and standard that the commerce and greatness of our country demands.

"In the field, the mine, the shop and in transportation by land we are strong and powerful. On the ocean we are weak and beneath ourselves. But the opportunity—the time and the tide are now ours. Ours by reason of our great insular possessions, and with proper legislative encouragement—which I have no doubt congress means to give—we can soon make the North Atlantic an American sea, with the Stars and Stripes waving from every masthead.

"Large and growing markets in the Orient for American products, carried in American bottoms, will prove a great stimulus and will breathe increased life and vigor into our industrial life at home. No other nation ever had such an opportunity. And shall we, the most enterprising and progressive people on the face of the earth, forego and neglect what the dullest and least progressive nation would grasp and utilize with eager avidity?"

Our Moral Duty. Senator Nelson said a moral duty toward the Philippines was involved, which we could not ignore or disregard. It was incumbent upon us to civilize these people, having rescued them from the yoke of Spain. They must not be abandoned and left to their own resources. "More than two-thirds of the Cubans are of our own race, civilized, and with some political training and experience, in a measure qualified to attempt self-government, and being at our very doors, where we can so easily watch over them and protect them against the avarice of other nations, it may be safe in their case to permit them to embark into independent statehood. The same might be said of the people of the Porto Ricans, though in their case, being less in territory and less in numbers and less able to stand alone, it is wiser—and so they themselves have regarded it—for them to remain under the direct control and supervision of our own people, as we have planned it.

In the case of the people of the Philippine islands, the conditions are entirely different. There are perhaps a million Tagalos, who might, if wholly undisturbed from any source, govern themselves after a fashion, but they would be utterly helpless in governing and managing 9,000,000 barbarians, covered in numerous groups and tribes by race, religion, environment and antipathies. To leave the people of the Philippines to themselves, in their present condition, is to relegate them to a chaos and barbarism as cruel, as demoralizing, as their Spanish captivity. If we abandon them, their only relief from political and moral suicide would be the fate—and it would come upon them quickly—that great powers of Europe would at once seize them, and carve them up, and distribute them among themselves, as they have done in the case of Africa.

To hand the Philippines over to either of these fates would be, before God and man, unparalleled moral cowardice, and a gross breach of trust and duty.

"It would humiliate our nation before the whole world. Christian and heathen, Jew and Gentile, would alike despise us and cease to trust us. The Philippines need to be civilized, educated, trained and crystallized into a nation, and who is more competent and better equipped for this task than the American people.

"In developing the agricultural resources, the commerce and the trade of the islands, we necessarily train the people in some of the most essential elements of self-government. Give them, as it were, an industrial education. If we supplement this with good schools and ample educational facilities, and then gradually permit them to participate in their self-government, the problem will not prove difficult, and we shall in time make the Philippines—that they have not been before—a civilized, prosperous, well-governed and happy people."

Then Senator Nelson addressed himself to the "anti-imperialists." He said: "If these men came to us as spiritual guides, we might do them the justice to concede that their fears arose from the fact that increased commerce and traffic would make us more worldly minded and greater slaves of mammon, and that increased property might lead to increased selfishness. But these men do not come to us with this gospel. Their contention really is that the soldiers we employ to pacify and garrison our new possessions are likely to be so demoralized by their liberties and to undermine our institutions. What ground is there for this assumption? In all our history has the American soldier ever ceased to be a loyal American citizen?"

Dread the Thirteenth. "Did you fear the veterans of the Thirteenth regiment when they returned from Manila, or look upon them as imperialists? No; you rushed across a continent to receive them and struggled for a chance to do them honor. In our great civil war we had more than a million men in arms—veterans of many battles, scars and wounds—an army as seasoned, as disciplined and as gifted with warlike spirit as the legions of Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon. The bravest and the noblest general to the humblest private, in that grand army, there was not one single whisper or thought of imperialism."

Despite all evil prophecies, the soldier of the Thirteenth regiment, however, became most worthy English citizens. Senator Nelson concluded: "The same testimony can be borne as to our veterans of the great Civil war. They retired from the ranks of the army to the quiet life of civil life and were as quietly as though they had never been in battle array, and took up the duties of civil life without a murmur and with as much zeal, industry and thrift and as much loyalty to our institutions as the best of those who had never entered the ranks of the army. The old soldiers of the Civil war have proved themselves to be a safe, reliable and conservative element in our special and the general government.

And our brave boys in the Philippine islands are of the same texture and imbued with the same spirit and the same love for our institutions as were these men of the great Civil war. The American soldier has never, in the past, nor will he ever in the future, give any occasion to fear that he will be hostile or unfaithful to his flag, his country, or the liberties of the American people.

Congressman Tawney's Speech. The great gathering accorded to the energetic and brainy young congressman of the First district a greeting that was unmistakable in its heartiness. Mr. Tawney made a clear and concise speech on the subject of "expansion." He dealt severely with the anti-imperialists. Among other things the speaker said: "Under the guise of opposition to other policy, these men have been engaged in encouraging and aiding those in rebellion against the government and against the sovereignty of the people of the United States. It is true the right of free speech under the constitution is guaranteed to every American citizen, but no man can justify his construction either of that right or the guaranty into a license to wantonly abuse the government or lend aid to those who are endeavoring to overthrow it. Recently one in your city at a meeting of so-called anti-imperialists. When it is, and that too, for the double purpose of exciting hostility to the government and of encouraging the rebellion in our far off possessions in the Pacific, the character and enormity of the offense should be constantly held up to public gaze in order that the influence and stamp of the rebellion may be destroyed. The seriousness of this matter locally is not alone emphasized by the willing presence of our governor at such a meeting, but when such treasonable conduct in his presence, affords such a ready-made example to the chief executive of a great state like that of Minnesota there is ample justification for the statement that the dangers incident to the problems bequeathed to us by the rebellion are being met in our own territory with the dangers following such unpatriotic conduct on his part and on the part of those who owe their allegiance to the government whose defeat and disorganization he implored the aid of divine providence.

"At no time before this since the close of the Civil war, has our government been assailed or injured from within by the venomous sting of the copperhead, or the assassin of the rebellion, or the man whom the flag of the Union has been lawfully unfurled.

Opposing What They Themselves Favored. "The remarkable fact in connection with the attitude of these people—the anti-imperialists—is not in nine-tenths of them favored and urged on the war with Spain, from which we have inherited the consequences they are evidently too weak to face, but that their assault is prompted by that which has already been accomplished, ratified and approved under the Constitution of the United States by more than two-thirds of the states of the Union and fully three-fourths of the people of the United States. It is the government contemplates doing that they assail; it is that which has been irrevocably accomplished. It is most humiliating to the patriotic citizens of Minnesota that the administration of our own fair state by those who, but for the irresistible energies and unconquerable spirit of expansion of our forefathers and their descendants, would to-day be the commonwealth of the United States, are endeavoring absolute obedience and homage to their sovereign despotic will.

The man who either in prayer or public speech calls upon divine providence to aid those who by force of arms are resisting the lawful exercise of the power and sovereignty of his own government, whether that authority is sought to be exercised within the states or within their territory, is a traitor to the states, is a traitor to his country and deserves the condemnation and contempt of his fellow citizens.

"Are these men sincere in their criticism of the government and of the president and his policy? Do they honestly believe their oft-repeated assertion that he is actuated by motives of personal aggrandizement or political advantage? or are they simply using the situation in the Philippines as a pretext for the accomplishment of some other end?"

"It is neither territorial nor commercial expansion that prompts their prayers, or their vociferous denunciations. They know that the policy of expansion is the traditional policy of the nation. They know that the war which gave us complete possession of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands was fought in obedience to the universal demands of the people, reluctantly acquiesced in by our chief executive. It is a matter of record that the protocol of Aug. 12, 1898, by which hostilities between the United States and Spain were temporarily suspended, expressly stated that 'the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.'"

In conclusion, Congressman Tawney said: "With distance annihilated as it is today by the aid of steam and electricity, there is no reason why Americans cannot repeat their work on the American continent on any soil or under any sun. We must, if we are to prosper, if we are to have all combined to urge us to this new expansion. It is for Americans to do what new things among the nations of the earth

to make an imperial domain a republic, so that we will have an empire of hearts, not merely of lands, held together as citizens of one common country by the attraction of love more resistlessly than by the power of the sword."

INTERESTING ANIMAL NOTES.

The Male's Affection for a Horse and Detestation of the Ass. Los Angeles Times: Every game bird, in its native haunts, has a habit of association which is differently expressed. Teal partridges, a covey of quail, a bunch of prairie chicken, a plump wild fowl, a wisp of teal, either green or blue-winged, a file of geese, a flight of pigeons or woodcock, a line of snipe. Pheasants are so nearly domesticated that they are said to come in clutches, rail and plover in balls, and cranes and heron in slants.

Everybody knows that a fox's tail is in hunting parlance his brush, but few people know that his brush is not only technically a "mask," or that if he is superlatively game, it is torn off, nailed on the kennel door of the pack in at his death, and marked with three crosses to show that he died only at the end of a ringing gun. The brush, of course, goes to whoever is nearest when it is taken. The trophy next in value is the right forefoot—in hunting phrase, "pad chief." The left forefoot, "pad minor," ranks next. After them the hind feet, "slap-pops," which only very young or very avid hunters care much to claim.

One amusing fact regarding the vixen she fox is—she does not follow her trail while she carries young. It is uncertain whether she leaves no scent, or whether the dogs obey some primal instinct, in passing over her track. A certain consideration for the female is apparent in most of the canine species. One of the sure signs of rabies is for a dog to attack a bitch of his own species.

Fawns when first dropped are for some reason unable to stand. The doe does not remain to nurse them, but packs them around at a considerable distance. Every now and then she gives a little tremulous bleating call, at sound of which the fawn lifts its head and tries to struggle to its feet. She then comes in a zig-zagging line, but laggingly, and halting, as though herself hurt unto death. When she thinks she has lured the enemy far enough away, she shows three great flying leaps, which take her at once out of sight, and goes back to her baby upon seven-league boots. But if left undisturbed, she keeps up the pacing until she sees the fawn standing, then paces faintly away in a straight line, choosing always the easiest grade. As she paces she calls faintly, and every now and then halts, looking over her shoulder, to see that she is followed.

It is a curious fact that horses delight to attack very young foals, and will kill them if permitted. Mules have the same cheerful habit, unless they are under the influence of "the bell mare." She is the queen of the herd—a kindly creature who has grazed and fed with them, waiting a tinkling bell about her neck. If she snorts defiance of anything, all her followers rush to the attack. If she sniffs tolerance, they pass it by. In all things they obey her abjectly. Each in his own day, when horses and mules throughout the Southwest went to market in droves, the rough-riding highlanders of that epoch always tried to capture "the bell" mare, and to get her into the pen. The owner or chief drover brought up the rear. The lad had strict orders at the first sign of trouble to go his very best, caring for nothing but "the bell."

Mules are, on the whole, something of cats. They are very proud of their hoofs, and very much ashamed of the other side of their ancestry. One horse in a lot full of mules is a royal personage. Poor Neddy, contrarily, is kicked and cuffed, and nipped most cruelly.

Corn-Fed Oysters. Portland Oregonian: A barrel of blue point oysters, which arrived here from the East a few days ago, was found to be of the liberal allowance of cornmeal sprinkled among them. It was said that the meal was put in for the oysters to feed upon during their long journey. An inquisitive fellow endeavored to investigate the matter and ascertain if it were a fact that oysters bartered up could eat cornmeal sprinkled on their shells. An oyster in his native mud and feeds by opening his shells and allowing the tide to flow through, straining out invisible organisms for dinner with his gills or whiskers. It looks as if sprinkling meal on the shells of oysters would be about the same thing as locking up a man in a safe and emptying the bank into the safe. It is a sort of fad among people handling oysters to sprinkle meal over them, to create an impression that they are being fed and fattened, but it is very doubtful if any of the meal ever gets into the oysters' stomachs, or that they could digest it if it did.

Influenza Caused by Ozone. Popular Science: On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a heavy fog was blowing in from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an influenza. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind; but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. It was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back to their homes in the city. Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold, or why one contracts influenza, because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Fear of this kind should lead to the extreme caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health.

A Blow at Slush. St. Louis Republic: Chicago's city council filed a distinct parliamentary need when recently it established a standing "committee on resolutions." It is a body that without debate all legislation pertaining to matters with which the council has nothing to do, which committee shall never meet and never report. The immediate cause of the formation of the committee was a resolution introduced into the council asking for a ruling on the new century began, and the new plan is kinder than the one which Thomas Brackett Reed, America's premier parliamentarian, once declared a resolution of order and pounding with his gavel until the offending sponsor resumed his seat. That way was effective, but it was brutal and calculated to bring much unpopularity to the presiding officer. The Chicago plan has the necessary suavity in mode and suggests general imitation, with special recommendation to the congress of the United States.

Protected Hydrants in Dawson. Introduced by the water works company in Dawson, probably not duplicated in any other city on the continent. It consists of a wooden hydrant, four feet high, which is placed over each hydrant in the city. Each of these houses contains a small stove, which fire is kept day and night. By the payment of \$1 a week patrons can secure water at any time.

Using the Telephone. Yonkers Statesman: "What does this mean, 'Bright'?" exclaimed the lady of the house, returning from shopping; "the telephone's been taken out."

"What do you mean, the girl over the way came over and said her misus would like to use it for a little while, and I sent it over to her; but I had a terrible job getting it unscrewed from the 'm' man."

Nothing Against Pie. Boston Journal: "Say, Mickey, do big kid on corners need your pie?" "Well, he'll have to call me somepin' was an 'dat' before I give him a chance to lick me."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Polygam is called a side issue, probably for the reason that it involves so many ribs.

Bank Imposes Obligations. "What do you mean by 'secundus,' 'tertius,' 'quartus' and 'quintus'?" inquired the stranger.

"I am calling the floors, sir," replied the new elevator boy from Boston, with dignity.—Chicago Tribune.

Insight. The mind reader has no remarkable brain; He's not gifted with wisdom galore; He merely believes things will happen again Because they have happened before.—Chicago Record.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Death of Genius. "There doesn't seem to be nearly as much fine poetry written as there was once," said the young woman. "No," answered the young man, "not since all those big bicycle manufacturers quit advertising."—Washington Star.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa is delicious. Costs less than one cent a cup. Made only by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

She Wanted to Be Seen. Exasperated Old Gentleman to lady in front of him—Excuse me, madam, but my seat has cost me ten shillings, and I want to see. Your hat.—The Lady—My hat has cost me ten guineas, sir, and I want to be seen!—Punch.

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6 French Hair Wood Pipe, 25c	30 700 Set, no playthings, but real tools, 1000
7 Shovel, hollow ground, fine English steel, 25c	31 Toilet Set, decorated porcelain, very handsome, 1000
8 25c pipe, best quality, 25c	32 Remington Rifle, No. 4, 30 or 32 cal., 800
9 Sugar Bowl, triple plate, best quality, 25c	33 Watch, sterling silver, full jeweled 1000
10 Straps, 25c, sterling silver, 25c	34 Dress Suit Case, leather, handsome and durable, 1000
11 Knife, "Kee's Knives," two blades, 5c blade, 25c	35 Sewing Machine, first class, with all attachments, 1500
12 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	36 Revolver, Colt's, 38-caliber, blind steel, 1000
13 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	37 Rifle, Colt's, 38-shot, 38-caliber, 1000
14 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	38 Guitar (Washburn), rosewood, inlaid, 1000
15 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	39 Mandolin, very handsome, 1000
16 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	40 Winchester Repeating Shot Gun, 12 gauge, 1000
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18 25c, "Kee's Knives," 5c blade, 25c	42 Bicycle, standard make, ladies or girls, 1000
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