

ROOSEVELT IN ST. PAUL

MAKES THE OPENING SPEECH OF
THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Discusses the Issues of the Campaign Before an Immense Audience—Introduced by Senator Davis—Thousands Unable to Gain Admission to the Auditorium—Gov. Roosevelt Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

The following is the speech of Gov. Roosevelt delivered before the National League of Republican Clubs at St. Paul:

"Men and women of Minnesota, of the Northwest, of the United States, I thank you for this greeting. Let me thank you not for myself but for the party and the country, because it signifies well to have such bodies as this, such men and women as are here to-night, assemble to take thought of the policies that are to control our country.

"You will pardon me if I think particularly this club, the first Roosevelt club, believe, organized in the United States, organized long before I became a vice presidential candidate, organized at a time, if you will permit me, when I had no desire to become a vice presidential candidate. I know of no compliment greater than to have named for me a club of young men formed to go into politics not for reward or for self-aggrandizement, but because they are Americans, for the purpose of combining those two qualities that must be combined if our public life is to be made what it must be made—the qualities of decency and efficiency. Both, mind you; neither is a substitute for the other. Perhaps I might add a third.

First of All Be Honest.

"A politician who isn't honest, no matter how able or smart he is, is a curse to the community. Don't let any man delude you by trying to convince you that he can help you by being a little dishonest in your side. He will desert you when he craves comes.

"I have met here to-day a few men from my old stamping grounds in the Dakotas and Montana, where I used to be a delegate to the cattle conventions. There are a few of my fellow delegates here to-night. I was then in the cow business myself. Out there the cow puncher and the branding iron took the place of the pen. We used to brand the calves every year, and if a calf was passed over it became a maverick. It was the rule in those days that a maverick when found might be branded with the brand of the ranch in which it was found.

"And one day I was riding over the ranch with a cow puncher and we came across a maverick. It was on the Thistle brand ranch. The cow puncher roped and tied the maverick and we got off to put a brand on it. I remember that I took off the cinch iron to help put on the brand. And I said to the cow puncher, 'Remember, it is the Thistle brand, the cinch iron, and I knew his business.' But I saw he was putting on my brand. 'Hold on there,' I said, 'you're putting on my brand.' 'I always put in my boss' brand,' he replied. 'I said to him: 'You can go to the ranch and get your time. If you will steal for me, you will steal from me.'

"And that applies in politics as well as in the cow business. You have got to have honesty first, and you have got to have courage with it. I have mighty little use for the honest, timid man, the man who takes out his honest, timid, the man who would do his work with a flourish, but he is not very nice and pleasant, but he is no use.

"But no matter how honest and brave a man may be, if he is a natural born fool you can't do anything with him. He must have the

Saving Grace of Common Sense.

Honesty, courage and common sense are needed in public life just as they are needed in private life. And it is because I believe that associations like this club, associations like this league, make for the elementary decency of political life that I take such pleasure in addressing you to-night.

"I do not address you as a Republican addressing Republicans, but as an American addressing his fellow Americans, urging them to stand for honesty and the honor of the flag. We have come here to begin the work of a campaign more vital to American interests than any that has taken place since the close of the Civil war. We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens that are Americans in fact as well as in name, to help us in re-electing President McKinley. It was indeed of infinite importance to elect him four years ago. Yet the need is even greater now. Every reason which then obtained in his favor obtains now, and many more have been added. Four years ago the success of the Populist-Democracy would have meant fearful misery, fearful disaster at home; it would have meant the shame that is worse even than misery and disaster. To-day it would mean all this, and in addition the unmeasurable disgrace of abandoning the proud position we have taken, of flinching from the great work we have begun.

"President McKinley has more than made good all that he promised, or that was promised on his behalf, and as the smoke clears away we see how utterly rival the matters because of which his administration has been criticised, when compared with the immense, substantial gains for American honor and interest which under his administration have been brought about. We appealed to President McKinley before, asserting what he would do if president from our knowledge of what he had done in lesser positions. Now we appeal for him, asking that the promise of a second term be judged by the performance of his first, and pledging that the wonderful work so triumphantly begun in his first term shall in his second be carried to an even more triumphant conclusion.

"We ask support for President McKinley because of what he has actually done, of what he now stands for and typifies, and because of the marvelous work that has been accomplished under his administration. We ask the support of all upright citizens because against him are arrayed

The Forces of Chaotic Evil: because of the brooding menace to our moral and industrial welfare which is

implied in the present attitude and purpose of the Populist-Democracy.

"We know definitely what we believe and we say it outright.

"Our opponents, who represent all the forces of discontent, malice and envy, formed and formless, vague and concrete, can hardly be said to know what they really do believe, because the principles they profess, if put forth nakedly, are so revolting, even to their own followers, that they like at least to try to wrap the mantle of hypocrisy around them. They rant about trusts, but they have nothing practicable to advance in the way of remedy.

"Nor is this to be wondered at, when one of the makers of their platform, the representative from New York, and the leader of that organization in New York, are both themselves among the most prominent stockholders in the worst trust to be found to-day in the United States—the ice trust, which has justly exposed itself to the criticism which our opponents often unjustly apply to every form of industrial effort. They have invented the imaginary danger of imperialism, and about that they also rave. Yet so conscious are they of the hollowness of their attack, so well aware that to follow out their professions would mean to trail the American flag in the dust, that they are obliged to pretend that really after all they are for expansion. After infinite labor they finally did decide that they still believed in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 29 to 24, so that it appears they only have 52 per cent of faith in their 48-cent dollar after all. Even this amount of faith they were able to reach purely by the aid of Hawaii, and yet four years ago they objected as much to our expansion over Hawaii as they now object to our expansion over the Philippines. There is an

Element of Grim Comedy

in these builders having now perforce to take the one rejected stone to make out of it the foundation of their new platform.

"Their only unequivocal position is that in favor of free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, for they have sought at least to make the pretense of qualifying, or at least of clouding what they mean when they ask for the relaxation of the bonds of justice and order and the abandonment of our position as a great nation manfully doing its part in the world work that must be done by all great nations. True to their nature, that have sought to subordinate this issue on which they take a decisive stand, and they declare that they have subordinated the question of free silver to other questions. Now, as a matter of fact, they cannot decide which one of their various heresies the people shall regard as most important. The decision rests with the people themselves; and those that are primarily interested in our financial honesty and industrial wellbeing cannot admit that any possible difference is caused by putting the free silver plank in one rather than another portion of the platform. If a man announces that he believes in the doctrine of cowardly surrender and also in the doctrine of repudiation of debts, it makes no slight difference as to the order in which he puts his two policies. Neither does it make any difference whether the Populist Democracy to which we are now opposed lays most stress upon its determination to debase the currency or upon its determination to degrade the flag. We are opposed to both propositions, and no self-respecting citizen in making up his decision can afford to neglect either.

"There is little need to argue against free silver now. What need we say against a doctrine which would work a sweepingly destructive revolution in our financial system, and yet which is advanced by a party only after a violent contest in which nearly half of that party has opposed it?"

"At Kansas City it took the Democrats two days to determine upon the free silver plank in their platform. The rest of the planks did not need an hour's work. And yet they solemnly ask that the two days' plank shall be relegated to a secondary position!"

"Indeed, if their attitude on this question were not full of such terrible possibilities of tragedy to the nation, it would amount to a farce. My fellow townsman, Mr. Richard Croker, the arbiter of the destinies of the New York Democracy, has recently evolved a theory which is entirely worthy of serious consideration by any man that is willing to take the Kansas City convention itself seriously. Mr. Croker has announced that he thinks congress should

Change the Ratio every four years, so that the only thing certain about our dollar would be that no one ever could prophesy more than that length of time in advance what it would amount to. Mr. Croker's party associates appear inclined, it is true, to treat his views on finance rather flippantly. But in reality he is just as much entitled to serious treatment from us. It is hardly necessary to say that not merely free silver, but the very threat of free silver would paralyze our whole industrial life. The election of Mr. Bryan would cause such economic and financial chaos as to reduce this whole country to a condition of fearful and acute distress that cannot be imagined even by those that keep fresh in mind the dark days of '93, only seven years ago. Any representatives of the Populist Democracy, as at present composed, whom Mr. Bryan could appoint as secretary of state and of the treasury, would inevitably bring this country to the brink of ruin; they would do even more to harm it now than they would have been able to do four years ago.

"Now, as to expansion. It hardly seems worth while to waste any time upon what the Kansas City people call imperialism and militarism.

"The dominant note of the Kansas City convention was insincerity.

"The convention which nominated Mr. Bryan in 1900 was in character infinitely below that which nominated him in 1896. In 1896, for all their wild and dangerous folly, his advocates had at least the merit of sincerity in their bitter fanaticism. However wrong-headed, they knew what they believed and they stated it without fear. In 1900 their actions were determined purely by policy, and their pandering to the lowest and most degraded passions in our national life, had enough in all conscience sake in itself, was rendered infinitely worse because robbed of every vestige of honesty and sincerity. It took them two days to find out what they believed about free silver, and this was the only plank concerning which they took the trouble to find out their beliefs at all. They reasserted the doctrines of anarchy which they had preached in '96, not because they longer believed in them, but because they hoped by announcing

them to attract to themselves all men of unsound and violent mind. When it came to dealing with

Our Foreign Policy

they deliberately strove to foster resistance to the national flag where such resistance already exists, and to call it into being where it does not exist, with the hope of gaining some petty party advantage at no matter what cost of ruin to the nation. They mouth about imperialism and militarism knowing that this is not one shred of truth in what they say, knowing if they know anything, that their words are putting a premium upon trouble in every island from which the Spaniards have been driven and caring nothing because they wish to purchase party success even at the cost of dishonor to the flag, of death and suffering to the men that fight under the flag. Bitter indeed is the cup they hold out to the nation to drink, and twice bitter it will be for the nation if it does not spurn it.

"What they say about Cuba and Porto Rico need not detain us for a moment. In Porto Rico we moved the Governor Allen in charge. We have established a system under which the island is advancing by leaps and bounds to prosperity. In Cuba we have put Gen. Leonard Wood in charge and all the preliminary steps have been taken to give to the people of the island their own government. Our pledge to Cuba shall of course be kept. Gen. Wood's administration is a synonym for honesty and cleanliness, and the minute that fraud was discovered in the postal department, the wrongdoers were hunted down in unsparring pursuit, and the best possible proof was thereby given that we meant what we said, and that government of cleanliness would be obtained in the only possible way by the unsparring cutting out of corruption wherever it was found.

"We now come to the Philippines, and to the general question of expansion. Many of the positions taken by the Populist Democracy at the moment are so palpably dishonest and maintained in such palpable bad faith that to state them is sufficient. It is hardly necessary to discuss what they say about 'the Constitution following the flag.' The Democratic party never championed the doctrine thus set forth save in the dark days, when it had become the

Handmaid of Slavery

and rebellion, and danced to any tune which the apostles of slavery chose to pipe. When, under Jefferson, the great West beyond the Mississippi was acquired, when, largely through the instrumentalities of Jackson, Florida was added to the Union, the new provinces, with their Indian populations were governed precisely and exactly on the theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferson secured the Louisiana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain, precisely as Gen. McArthur is now warring against the bandits among the Tagals, in Luzon. Unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of the meed of honor which has been held to be peculiarly theirs, we cannot deny the same high praise to President McKinley. At Kansas City, the men engaged in preaching the gospel of slavery and imperialism abroad led quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. You men of Minnesota and the Dakotas who are here this evening can appreciate the fatuousness of that statement by the simple process of thinking whether your liberties have been abridged by the return of the Minnesota and Dakota troops who won such honor for themselves in the Philippines. There are geometrical propositions so essentially absurd that mathematicians hold their mere statement to be equivalent to their refutation. So it is with this proposition. If it were worth while I would point out its dishonesty and insincerity. But flagrant though these are, its absurdity is so much more flagrant that nothing need be said.

"So it is with their cant about militarism, and 'intimidation and oppression at home' as following what they are pleased to call 'conquest abroad.' We cannot argue with them on this proposition, because no serious man thinks for one moment that they believe what they assert. During the great Civil war there were many preachers of the gospel of disloyalty among the so-called Copperheads of the North, and these men, like their representatives among our opponents today, prophesied the subdivision of the country when the great armies of Grant and Sherman should come back from the war; but the great armies of Grant and Sherman returned to civil life and were swallowed up among their fellow-citizens without a ripple. A considerable army was kept for a year or two on the Indian frontier and in some of the Southern states, but it never entered the head of a human being to attempt what

The Copperhead Prophets of disaster had frantically foretold. In '98 and '99 you yourselves saw regiments and brigades and divisions return from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, to be disbanded and swallowed up in the mass of the people, if volunteers, and if regulars to assume their ordinary work in the North, and these men, like their representatives among our opponents today, prophesied the subdivision of the country when the great armies of Grant and Sherman should come back from the war; but the great armies of Grant and Sherman returned to civil life and were swallowed up among their fellow-citizens without a ripple. A considerable army was kept for a year or two on the Indian frontier and in some of the Southern states, but it never entered the head of a human being to attempt what

The Territorial Avidity of the Americans of the day. He asserted that the Constitution was never constructed 'to form a covering for the inhabitants of the Missouri and the Red river country,' and finally, when his prophetic vision brought before him the awful picture of senators and representatives from west of the Mississippi arrogantly assuming a right to take part in the legislation of the country, he asked with a fervor worthy of the most pronounced anti-expansionist of to-day: 'Do you suppose the people of the Northern Atlantic states will or ought to look with patience and see representatives and senators from the Red river and Missouri country pouring into congress, managing the concerns of a seaboard fifteen hundred miles at least from their residence and having a preponderance in councils in which constitutionally they could never have been admitted?' And he continued further to harrow the minds of his hearers by stating that the expansionists of that day might even intend to establish states in California and at the mouth of the Columbia, and concluded by asserting that 'the extension of the principle (of expansion) to states contemplated beyond the Mississippi cannot, will not and ought not to be borne.' Well, I am addressing at this moment citizens from the very states, the possibilities of whose existence appeared so terrible to the excellent Mr. Quincy. You yourselves are the fruits of the expansion which he regarded as fraught with such immeasurable disaster to the nation. You yourselves represent the results of that policy which was followed from the days of Washington and Jefferson, through those of Jackson, down to the time when Sewton purchased Alaska. The great American policy which has again been applied under President McKinley

"Absurd though the fears of men like Quincy seem to us now, they are no more absurd than the real or pretended fears of our opponents will seem now a score of years hence. Picture to yourselves the dreadful calamity that it would have been

end, but at an infinite cost of bloodshed and woe, we would have to do in the Philippines if they were successful in the coming election. Yet not one of them could dream of saying that we were not right about Hawaii, in fact, they could not do so, and so strange irony the Kansas City convention had to rely upon the vote of Hawaii before it could settle its views on the financial system of our country.

As Regards the Philippines.

even the Kansas City convention felt that they had to propose some policy. What they propose is that we should first give them a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference. By the order in which they put these propositions they showed their estimate of their importance. Well, what we are doing now is precisely and exactly to try to secure a stable form of government in the Philippines, and the chief obstacle in our way is the support given to the bloody Aguinaldo oligarchy by their sympathizers among the people that were represented at the Kansas City convention. Moreover, now we are seeing that no outside nation interferes in the island. After we have secured a stable government we then intend to give them self-government as rapidly as they are fitted for it. Our opponents say that they wish now to give them independence. To give 'independence' now would be precisely like giving 'independence' to the wildest tribe of Apaches in Arizona. It would mean the turning over of the most peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous part of the population to be plundered by the banditti that are following Aguinaldo.

"In China we see at this moment the awful tragedy that is following just exactly such a movement as that which the so-called anti-imperialists have championed in the Philippines. The Boxers in China are the precise analogues and representatives of the Aguinaldo rebels in the Philippines. Had we adopted the 'policy of scuttle' in the Philippines, the policy which our political opponents now champion, the streets of Manila would have witnessed such scenes as those of the streets of Peking. To allow the Filipino rebels to establish their own so-called government and then to protect them against other civilized nations would be exactly as if we now sided with the Boxers in China, demanded for them the license to butcher their neighbors, allowed them to establish their own independent government, and then agreed to protect them from the wrath of civilized mankind. A more wicked absurdity than the Kansas City proposition for dealing with the Philippines was never enunciated by the representatives of a responsible political party.

"I would ask those who by their words have encouraged the warfare of the Philippines against us to recall the latter of Gen. Lawton, written just before he was killed, in which he pointed out that the blood of his soldiers reddened the hands of the men at home who encouraged

Our Foes Abroad.

"Some years ago when certain Easterners were clamoring in the name of humanity against the army officers who were ordered to protect the western settlers from the Indians, Gen. Sheridan wrote: 'I do not know how far these humanitarianism should be excused on account of their ignorance, but surely it is the only excuse that can give a shadow of justification for aiding and abetting such horrid crimes.'

The scheming politicians at Kansas City have not even the excuse of ignorance when they incite the people to fresh warfare against our soldiers with the base hope that thereby they may further their own political advancement.

"There are doubtless many worthy and amiable gentlemen of humanitarian tendencies in the Northeast who oppose expansion, as men like them do in the West, who are opposed to the American policy now on the point of being admitted to the Union, and the country beyond the Mississippi—the country now carved into the great states from which so many of my hearers come—was being governed territorially, a prototype of the modern anti-imperialists, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, addressed the house of representatives in language that, with very slight variation, might be used by his successors to-day. In a speech that would be quite in place at the Kansas City convention, he stated that his anxiety and distress now are more than ever, and that with the admission of the trans-Mississippi territory into the Union the liberties and the rights of the whole people of the United States were so completely upset as to justify a revolution. He declared that if Louisiana was admitted to the Union, then the Union ought immediately to be dissolved. He denounced in unmeasured terms

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had our nation in 1811 listened to the counsels of the shortsighted and weak-hearted; if California, Texas and Florida had been left as Spanish-speaking communities, and if all the magnificent region from the Mississippi to the Pacific had been turned over to be quarreled for, either by local Indian tribes or by European nations. Hardly less would be the calamity if we now turn our backs upon our duty and, with craven and abject shrinking from responsibility, abandon

Our Part in the World's Work and incur the deserved contempt of humanity by deliberately refusing to take our place among the great nations of mankind.

"Remember that expansion does not bring war; it ultimately brings peace. It is of advantage to all, and especially to the people lifted above barbarous peoples, so long as that advantage is not made in some form prejudicial to the rest of civilized mankind.

"I wonder how many of this audience are aware that up to 1830 the United States paid tribute to Algiers to secure immunity for our sailors and our commerce from the Algerian corsairs? The reason we did not pay tribute after that date was because in that year France began to expand over Algiers. War followed and lasted a number of years, and the Algerians were foolish people who then wrote in praise of Algerian independence, just exactly as there are foolish people now who talk about Aguinaldo independence. But lasting peace, the first for many centuries of conquest, as it will come to the Philippines through our refusal to abandon the islands. So Russia has advanced over Turkestan and brought peace in her train. So it is a good thing for Germany to begin to play her part abroad; and the patriotic way in which the German people have upheld the German policy of building a navy and seeing that Germany's citizens are protected and Germany's trade rights throughout the world guaranteed is an excellent lesson to us here.

'The expansion of a civilized people means not war but peace.' We had expanded over this country the border warfare between the white man and the red and between the different tribes of red men was unceasing, but now that we have expanded, peace has come; exactly as peace has been brought to Algiers, to Turkestan and the Soudan, by the great peoples of Europe. Every such instance of expansion has been of immeasurable benefit to mankind, and more and more the civilized peoples are beginning to realize that they can work hand in hand with one another. See what is happening in China to-day. Read the notes issued by Von Buelow, speaking for Germany, and John Hay, speaking for ourselves, and see how absolutely alike are the policies therein outlined. We are talking the only course consistent with our material self-interest, our national self-respect, and above all with the well-being of mankind at large. The best of all things is where a new nation can be brought into the circle of civilization, as Japan has been brought, and where such is the case America will ever be foremost to greet the new civilized power and to work with her as we now work with Japan. But to refrain from doing our duty in the world would be merely ultimately to invite

The Fate of China.

'The Chinese policy has always consistently been against expansion, and she offers to-day the best example of the fruits of such a policy when logically carried out.'

"Nominally her policy has been one of peace, and in reality it has simply been one which invited aggression from without and incited her own people to ferocious and hideous barbarism. The so-called anti-expansionist, who has insisted upon our abandoning the American territories and laymen alike, who are in China to their dreadful fate without an effort to rescue them, and insists that America shall take no legitimate step to secure for our merchants, farmers and workmen the benefit of the open market.

'Expansion means in the end not war, but peace. But like every other great good it can normally be achieved only by effort at the outset. Woe to us if we shrink from such effort! Woe to us if we fail to do our duty because the first step seems hard to the weakling and the men of little heart! If we care to retain the respect of mankind we must do no wrong and must not suffer wrong from others.'

"We must strive with earnest good faith to secure the steady betterment of the populations over which we assume control. We must show ourselves anxious to work in a spirit of frank and open friendship with other civilized nations. But we must no more shrink from introducing orderly liberty and a just and stable government in the islands to which our new duty has called us than we shrunk in the past from the various kinds of expansion which carried us from Florida and New Mexico to Alaska.

"This election is more important than that of this country has seen, save only the election of '64, and we have the right to appeal to every man worthy to call himself a good citizen that he shall stand by us in this contest for upright and honest legislation and administration at home, and abroad for the upholding of the flag and the great privilege of doing the world's work as befits a great world power.

Study the Kansas City Platform

and you cannot help realizing that their policy is the policy of infancy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad. We ask the support of all Americans that have the welfare of the country at heart, no matter what their political affiliations may have been in the past. We ask the support of all sound-headed men who do not wish to see our national well-being swallowed up in an abyss of disaster. We appeal to all good men who believe in civic decency and shrink from the taint of financial dishonor, and we appeal to all brave men who are proud of the national name and reputation, and ask them to see to it that we are not humiliated before mankind, and that we do not abandon the position we have taken in the forefront of the great nations of the earth."

The Difference.

Ask it—What's the difference between a poet and a verse writer? Tell it—The verse writer gets paid.

At the Delivery Desk.

Small Girl—Will you give me the book my sister wants?
Librarian—But what book is it?
Small Girl—Oh, I don't know. But she wants it very much.
Librarian (at a venture)—Is it 'To Have and to Hold'?

Small Girl—Yes; that's it—all I could think of was 'if you get it, keep it.'—Library.

The Trust Problem

To a thoughtful mind is one of serious import, for it creeps upon society before you are aware of its existence, in this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one reliable remedy for all such ailments.

A Substitute.

"Don't you miss your husband terribly?" asked the young wife of her neighbor whose lord and master only came down to Wave Crest over Sunday.

"No, indeed," said the older matron. "At breakfast I just stand a newspaper up in his place, and I quite forget that he isn't there."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Drugstores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Reporter Sent in the Wrong Card.

An official of the supreme court was puzzled by a card sent in to him by a desperate newspaper man Monday, April 30, when the arguments on the Kentucky government case began. The court room was full of sightseers, and the overflow extended in a long line down the corridor. The reporter tried to get in ahead of the line, and was stopped. He protested.

"Shall these rubbernecks be let in to monopolize the supreme court room when I, a newspaper man, ordered to report the case, am kept out?" he exclaimed.

"Them's orders," said the ancient colored man at the door.

Off rushed the reporter to the court marshal's office. He yanked out his wallet, and, seeing a card in it, wrote on the back:

"My editor orders me to report the Kentucky case to-day. Must be admitted; can't wait for the crowd." In a moment the answer came back, and his card with it: "No room." The reporter looked at the card he had sent in and blushed. He had by mistake, given the attendant not his own, but the card of a manager of a troupe of ballet and variety performers.—Washington Letter.

Some articles must be described. White's Yucatan needs no description; it's the real thing.

An Historical Remark.

"Now, boys," said the teacher to the juvenile class in history, "who can tell me what Gen. Washington said to his lieutenant while crossing the Delaware amid the floating ice?"

"I can," replied a youngster at the foot of the class.

"Well, Tommy, what did he say?" queried the teacher.

"He said 'How'd you like to be the ice man?'" replied the incorrigible Tommy.—Trained Motherhood.

Kind of Her.

May—The girls were all crazy to know whether you were engaged.
Marion—But you didn't tell them, did you?
May—Oh, no. I said that when the time came you wanted to announce it yourself.—Detroit Free Press.

A first-class watchmaker gets credit for his good works.

Some fools seem too soft to do a foolhardy thing.

The Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

V. afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

N. W. N. U. —No. 29— 1900.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc. Sold by Druggists.