PRESIDENT TAFT'S STRONG ADDRESS

INAUGURAL DELIVERED BY NATION'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

EXTRA SESSION IS PROMISED

Congress Will Meet March 15 to Take Up Tariff Revision—Adequate Army and Navy Urged—Panama Canal Heartily Approved—Southern Race Problem and Labor Legislation Discussed.

Washington, Mar. 4. — President Taft, having been sworn in as chief executive of the nation, delivered an inaugural address that was listened to with great interest. In part it was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendations have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

More Legislation Needed.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law has been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

I hope to be able to submit at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce laws, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

Promises Extra Session.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Money Needed for Big Projects.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this can not be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

For Army and Navy.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

Asiatic Immigration.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction, and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not forming the control of the federal government, a duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities, not within our control.

Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke different views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks.

Panama Canal All Right.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was adopted by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

South and the Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full, without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment undertook to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. But the 15th amendment has not been generally observed in the past it ought to be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Laws for Labor's Benefit.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employes for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of fellow-servants, which would be a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employes of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employes.

In conclusion the president discussed the question of the power of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, reiterating forcibly his belief that to take away this power from the courts would result in the creation of a privileged class among the laborers and have the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy for the protection of business against illegal invasion.

DIRT MAKES SAILORS DESERT.

"Fighting Bob" Discusses the Horrors of the Dry Dock.

With the ships crowded into the navy yards for repairs, the officers and men found their surroundings most uncomfortable. As many as possible were sent on leave; but the remaining ones had a hard time of it, says Rear Admiral Evans in Hampton's Broadway Magazine. Above all things, an American bluejacket likes a clean place to eat, a clean place to sleep and a chance to keep himself clean and smart; in other words, he loves a clean ship, and he is unhappy if he cannot have it. That these conditions should always prevail on a vessel of war goes without saying, but it is a fact, which none can deny, that they do not exist on a vessel under repairs at a navy yard; the conditions are such as to render cleanliness and comfort impossible.

A ship goes to the navy yard spick and span—everything clean and neat, and the men happy and contented; then a gang of workmen in dirty overalls is rushed on board and trouble begins at once. Things are pulled to pieces here and there, dirt covers the decks, men are hustled about and in many cases driven from charge.

The families and friends of the crew come on board in great numbers only to find themselves out of place, and this soon brings complaint and discontent. If it be winter, and this was the case with the Atlantic fleet, the suffering of the crew is great, not only from cold but because the decks cannot in many cases be scrubbed and the dirt accumulates until both the officers and men are ashamed of their ships, and well they may be. People sometimes wonder at the number of desertions in the navy. If they knew the conditions as I know them, I think the wonder would be that there are not more. The old hands, who have seen service and know what discipline means, have the happy faculty of making the best of what they know will be a short period of much discomfort and dirt, but the new ones who come to the ship for the first time naturally assume that this is the normal condition of ship life and many of them "jump" at the first opportunity. The wonder to me is that more of them do not desert.

Prominent Woman Suffragists.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is the only woman who has ever been asked to address the University Debating society at Oxford. At the request of the students she took woman suffrage as her subject. At the end of her speech a resolution in favor of woman suffrage was put and lost by a majority of 16. There is a rumor that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will in the near future receive a similar invitation from Harvard. Those who pretend to be informed assert that Harvard's majority against woman suffrage would be many times greater than Oxford's.

Many Bicyclists in Japan.

Japan makes 40,000 to 50,000 bicycles yearly and also imports 40,000, besides separate parts enough to make 50,000. The country now has 350,000 in use, mostly for business purposes. The demand for tires is 200 pairs daily, two-thirds of which are imported.

STATE LEGISLATURE NEWS OF SOLONS

WHAT THE LAW-MAKERS AT LANSING ARE DOING—NEW BILLS UP.

"DRY" PLANK VOTED DOWN

Democrats Reject Censure for Rum Traffic—Nominate Ticket and Adopt Resolutions Scoring the Republican Rule.

Lansing.—An unsuccessful attempt by A. R. Locke of Ionia to have the resolutions condemn the liquor traffic and favor state-wide prohibition was the feature of the Democratic state convention.

Delegate Locke's plank was tabled by the convention, 70 to 41. Party leaders declared it would be inadvisable to adopt a plank of such importance at a convention where the attendance was small, and when the plank in question had received but little general discussion.

The following candidates were nominated by the convention:

Justices of the supreme court—C. P. Black, Lansing, and M. J. Cavanaugh of Ann Arbor. Mark Morris of Grand Rapids declined the nomination.

Regents of the state university—Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids, and L. T. Coumans, Bay City.

Members state board of education—Dr. Henry Kremers, Holland.

Superintendent of public instruction—W. S. Lister, Ionia.

Members state board of agriculture—James A. Taylor, Allegan; William Carpenter, Goodrich; C. S. Dockstadt, St. Joseph; B. T. Halstead, Petoskey; John Smith, Grattot, and R. V. McArthur, Grand Rapids.

The resolutions score the present Republican state administration, charging responsibility for the Jackson prison scandal and the depleted condition of the state treasury at the close of 1908; recommend a "search and seizure" amendment to the county option liquor law; declare for tariff for revenue only; demand a non-partisan supreme court, board of university regents, board of agriculture and superintendent of public instruction.

Opposes Contract System.

Sam Penna of Bethel, who is an officer of the Michigan Federation of Labor, spoke before the house labor committee in favor of abolishing the labor contract system in the prisons of the state.

In place of it, he advocated that the inmates be employed in manufacturing, as far as possible, goods used by other public institutions in the state, and then on state account work that would least interfere with free labor.

Most of the members of the committee favor the general proposition of abolishing the present system after existing contracts expire, but the farmers will hardly agree to any proposition that will increase the cost of maintenance of the three prisons.

Fights Firemen's Pension.

Representative Haviland of Hickey is hot after the bill providing pensions for disabled and retired firemen and their families, and protested against it before the house committee on state affairs.

"I have no objection," he said, "to the cities of the state taking care of their firemen and policemen. In fact, I think they should do so, but there is no justice in making such pensions a tax against the taxpayers of the state. We farmers get no benefit from city fire departments, and I believe that each city should take care of its own pensioners."

To Revise Railway Act.

The bill to revise the railway commission act, which has the approval of the railway commissioners, was introduced in the house by Representative L. C. Cramton of Lapeer, who was formerly secretary of the commission. It gives to the commission authority to regulate telephone and telegraph rates, jurisdiction over the question of the interchange of toll messages by companies, each company to charge its own rate.

Farmers Cut Salary Bill.

The house partially considered the bill relative to increasing the salary of the superintendent of public instruction and creating the office of supervisor of normal schools. The senate made the salary $5,000, but the farmers of the house, after much talking, cut this to $4,000 and without going further laid the bill over.

Plans to Tax Dining Cars.

A bill was introduced in the house by Representative Crampton providing that dining cars on Michigan railroads shall be taxed $250 for a liquor license. At present the cars in this state pay no license fee. The bill does not give authority to sell intoxicants in the cars in local option counties.

Forest Fire Bill is In.

Representative Maxey introduced a voluminous bill which provides for the protection of forest lands and the suppression of forest fires. The purpose of the bill is to organize a forest fire brigade under the supervision of the state game and fish warden, by dividing the state into 25 districts, each in charge of an inspector. Provision is made for massing these inspectors at any one point in case of necessity. It is a mammoth scheme, as each inspector would get $1,000 a year and his expenses.

Detroit Society May Build Home.

Representative Copley introduced a bill to authorize corporations, formed to prevent cruelty to children, to capitalize at $50,000 and erect a fireproof building to serve as a shelter for homeless children. The present law limits such corporations to a capital of $10,000.

The bill was introduced in the interests of the Detroit Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and it further authorizes such corporations to be named as guardians for children.

Gain Nearly $10,000,000.

The deposits in state banks have increased $9,240,630.36 in the last year, according to the report made by the state banking department for the period ending Feb. 5. Commissioner Zimmerman also states that the legal reserves of the banks on that date amounted to $47,358,108.86, constituting a reserve of 22.1 per cent of the total deposits. The cash reserve that day was $15,117,268.18, equaling a cash reserve of 7 per cent.

The increase in loans, discounts and mortgages during the year covered in the report amounted to $4,925,292.58. Commercial deposits increased $338,998.89, and savings deposits $8,901,631.47.

The last previous reports of state banks was made on Nov. 27, 1908, and during the period between that date and Feb. 5, the loans, discounts, securities and mortgages of the 352 state banks and six trust companies increased $738,910.80; the commercial deposits $2,854,090.41, and the savings deposits $3,223,906.20, or a total increase of deposits of $6,077,996.61.

Grange Decides Law It Wants.

The executive committee of the State Grange, which has been in session discussing legislative matters, finally decided to take a stand in favor of the following propositions:

Telephone companies to be made common carriers with compulsory interchange of messages.

Free, uniform text books, part of primary fund to be used in buying them.

Adoption of Torrens system of land title registration.

Direct nomination of all candidates from governor to coroner to be made mandatory on all parties.

Leaving state highway department as it is until the system has been thoroughly tried out.

Optional township unit school district plan.

Oppose local option bill introduced by Representative Ormsbee.

Plans to Stop Treating.

The house adopted a resolution authorizing the committee investigating the control of state lands and forestry to subpoena witnesses and require books and records to be brought before it. Among the bills introduced were the following:

Representative Wood, to prohibit treating.

Representative Jensen, giving state board of health authority to investigate city waterworks systems and see that pure water is furnished cities and villages.

Representative Harris introduced a general game bill drafted by the game warden's department. He says the bill will be amended to prohibit killing more than one deer in upper peninsula.

Representative Jensen, to provide for specific tax on one-half of one per cent on mortgages.

Name Woman for Regency.

The state convention of the Prohibition party nominated a state ticket and adopted a platform in opposition to the principles of local option. The following ticket was nominated: For regents of the university, William H. Adams, Detroit, and Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Kalamazoo; for justices of the supreme court, W. H. D. Fox, Mt. Clemens, and Ezra Beechler, Detroit; for member of the state board of education, Leroy H. White, Kalamazoo; for superintendent of public instruction, Burton J. Vincent, Spring Arbor; for members of the state board of agriculture, Perry E. Palmer, Maybee; L. H. Stoddard, Kalamazoo; George Bartlett, Manton; George Candee, Mexico; John W. King, Mt. Clemens, and Charles S. Bartlett, Pontiac.

Senate Now Planning Probe.

There will be an investigation of the land office and also of the land department of the auditor general's office. This was provided when the senate passed a resolution providing for a special committee of three to investigate the procedure of disposing of state tax lands with a view to recommending such changes as may be necessary. The house appointed a special committee. It is headed by Representative Maxey and has been authorized to summon witnesses and records.

Protest Against Insurance Bill.

Letters are pouring into the legislature, largely from Modern Woodmen of America sources, protesting against the passage of a bill fixing a minimum rate to be charged for insurance by fraternal societies. There are some thing like 150 licensed fraternal insurance organizations doing business in the state which are affiliated with either the National Fraternal congress or the Associated Fraternities, o America.

Home for Half-Million Budget.

The high-water mark for an appropriation was reached in the house when Representative Crampton put it the budget for the Home for the Feeble Minded and Epileptic. The institution asks for $563,250, of which $376,250 is for two years' current expenses. The balance is for improvements and two new cottages and other additions.

Order Modifies Cattle Quarantine.

The quarantine imposed on Michigan last November after the discovery of the hoof and mouth disease was lifted from all but these townships: Washington, Shelby, Sterling and Warren in Macomb county; Oakland, Avon, Troy, Royal Oak, Southfield, Farmington and Novi, in Oakland county; Northville, Plymouth, Livonia, Redford, Greenfield, Hamtramck, Grosse Pointe, Springwells, Dearborn, Nankin, Grattiot and Canton, and the city of Detroit in Wayne county.

Saginaw Seeks Its Charter.

Mayor Stewart and a delegation of city officials from Saginaw had a conference with the house committee on city corporations relative to the home rule problem. They think pretty well of their present charter, but agree that a commission will have to be provided for to make amendments.

Senator Bradley is 50.

Senator Bradley of Greenville was 50 years old Friday. From his desk hung the following sign: "Fifty today and glad of it."

SLIGHT ERROR IN DIAGNOSIS.

Mr. Fullerton Not the Mind Reader He Thought He Was.

"Flitterby, by Jove! And headed this way, too! Just my luck. Borrowed $20 of me last week and $10 four days ago. That time it will probably be a touch for an additional ten, in order to make it an even $40. Hang the dog!"

"Ah, Fullerton! You're just the man I'm looking for. I'd like to borrow—"

"I knew it the minute I saw you coming. This borrowing habit grows on a man and marks him every time. Half the world borrows from the other half; that's the reason half the world is peeling its eye and dodging 'round the corner—trying to sidestep the other half—"

"Guess you're right, old man; but I want to borrow—"

"I know you do; that's the trouble that keeps friends on the anxious seat. Borrowing is subversive of true friendship. I—"

"Very true, old chap; but as a fellow is in hard luck at times the only thing he can do—"

"Is to do a friend, eh? Same old story—hard luck, illness in the family, poor business, forged your roll, which is in another trouser's pocket, pressing note due, and all the rest of the old gage. Borrowing, Flitterby, is a debasing, as well as an irritating habit. Now, I've some sort of admiration for the highwayman who thrusts a pistol under one's nose and demands your coin. There's an element of courage about that proceeding on his part that appeals to one, but to be eternally hounding a friend for money is—"

"I agree with you in every respect; but I want to borrow—"

"I could tell it at a glance. Something in your miserably shifting and faltering demeanor betrays you at once. Quit it, Flitterby. Retain some remnant of your former manliness. Make an effort."

"Look here, man; you're going too far! I want to borrow—"

"Sure you do! Why, it's got to be a regular profession with you. You want to borrow—"

"Your fountain pen!" suddenly interjected Flitterby. "I wish to indorse this check to your order. I've been trying to tell you so for ten minutes."—Puck.

Writing Rooms in Stations.

"Nothing could surpass our big railroad stations in regard to luxury and comfort," said a New York suburban. He closed his evening paper and paced the long corridor. "There lack, however, writing rooms," he added, "a much-needed accommodation. All big department stores, all hotels, provide, without charge, attractive desks covered with pretty stationery, good pens, clean blotters, for the use of their customers. This convenience is much appreciated, and the neat monogram of the establishment on the paper and envelopes amply pays, in its advertising value for the expense of the writing room. Now, where would a writing room be more serviceable than in a railroad station? Look at me! Here I have a half hour to put in and nothing to do but pace the corridors. The letters I could get off, the important business I could attend to in the extra charge on my personally conducted tours. Write for literary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wise Men.

Once 'pon a time a man clumb a tree ter git rid of a mad bull, a hurricane come 'long an' blowed him an' de tree down; den he crawled inter a hole in de ground, ter hide from de hurricane, an' please God, here come a yearthquake an' swallowed 'im—shoes an' all. I tell you, folks, it's a wise man what know how ter dodge trouble!—F. L. ★ in Atlanta Constitution.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Billionaire's Motto.

"Forgive and forget is my motto," said Mr. Dustin Stax.

"But you don't forgive your business rivals."

"No. We expect the public to do the forgiving and we'll do the forgetting."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Eye Specialists. Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

An Insinuation,

"He's an honest man the day is long."
"Especially in the winter time."

Try the Natural laxative, Garfield Tea! It overcomes constipation and regulates liver and kidneys. Samples sent upon request. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tell a married man he doesn't look it and he will be terribly flattered.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Life does not make us, we make life.—Kavanagh.

If Your Feet Ache or Burn get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease. It gives quick relief. Two million packages sold yearly.

Silence isn't always golden. Sometimes it is an admission of guilt.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

About the easiest thing in the world for some people to make is a break.

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Escaped Terrors of Many, Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Isaac Brock, 120 Years of Age.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

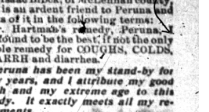
"Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH and diarrhea.

"Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people."

Isaac Brock.

ROUGH STUFFING.



The Tiger—It was bad enough to be cut off in my prime, but to be stuffed by an amateur taxidermist is really too hard to bear!

$33.00 PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS.

Colonists' one-way tickets Chicago to the Pacific coast, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Lines, are on sale daily during March and April at the rate of $33.00. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Double berth in tourist sleeping car only $7.00, through without change to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. No extra charge on our personally conducted tours. Write for literary and full particulars to S. A. Hutchison, Manager Tourist Department, 212 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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