THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.
BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

NEWS OF A WEEK IN CONDENSED FORM

RECORD OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS TOLD IN BRIEFEST MANNER POSSIBLE.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Happenings That Are Making History —Information Gathered from All Quarters of the Globe and Given in a Few Lines.

Washington

The U. S. Supreme court, in an opinion announced by Justice Day, held that the Union Pacific Railroad company, by the acquisition of stock in the Southern Pacific, had effected a combination in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The opinion indicated that the court would enter a decree to dissolve the combination.

* * *

The triple alliance, the coalition of Germany, Austria and Italy, was renewed for a period of three years. The statement, which was made officially at Berlin, is regarded as especially significant in the light of the present disturbed conditions in Europe, growing out of the Balkan war.

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The court of appeals for the District of Columbia held that Thomas A. Edison is not the inventor of the motion picture film and that his patents are invalid and his assignee is not entitled to damages for infringement. Previous decisions were reversed.

* * *

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, brother of the president, led the contributions to the Republican campaign fund with $150,000, according to the final statement of the Republican national committee, filed with the clerk of the house at Washington. The total contributions received reached $904,328. The expenditures were $900,367.

* * *

The war department at Washington is making plans to care for the feeding and shelter of the army of veterans, Confederate as well as Federal, who are to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on the battlefield of Gettysburg next July.

Domestic

John T. Fletcher, Jr., son of a wealthy manufacturer of Columbus, Ga., arrested at New Orleans on three charges of forgery, suffered the rupture of a blood vessel and was removed from prison to a hospital.

* * *

J. Frank Hickey of Quincy, Mass., under arrest in Buffalo, N. Y., has confessed to the murder of seven-year-old Joseph Josephs of Lackawanna, N. Y., in October, 1911, to the slaying of Michael Kruck, a young New York newsboy, ten years ago, and to having caused the death of a man named Joseph Morey in Lowell, Mass., twenty years ago. He attributes his crimes to the excessive use of liquor.

* * *

John W. Sibben, former cashier of the First National bank of Manistee, Mich., pleaded guilty in United States court to embezzling $44,200 from the bank and was sentenced to serve seven years and six months at hard labor in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

* * *

The sand carrier Hustler went to the bottom of St. Clair river and two members of her crew, Alfred Nicholson and John Prescious of Port Huron, were drowned as a result of a collision near Grande Pointe, Mich., between the Hustler and the tug Annie Smith.

* * *

A recall movement has been launched against Mayor Alexander of Los Angeles, Cal., as a direct outcome of the municipal affair which began several weeks ago with the arrest of City Prosecutor Guy Eddie, on the charge of having committed an offense against a young woman.

* * *

Dismissal of four of the forty-five defendants because of insufficient evidence to convict, the closing of the government's side and the opening of the defense with Frank M. Ryan of Chicago as its first witness and the resignation of Herbert S. Hockin as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers marked the dynamite conspiracy trial in Indianapolis.

* * *

The steamer River Meander, New York, for Naples, has been abandoned at sea, and probably has foundered. Her captain and crew of 30 men were rescued by the steamer Ikbal which entered Halifax (N. S.) harbor.

* * *

While attorneys were arguing the case of John Beal Sneed, charged with the murder of Capt. A. G. Boyce, a Fort Worth grand jury returned a perjury indictment against W. A. Weaver, a state's witness.

* * *

Barbara Gladys Arnold, a nurse girl who confessed that she caused the fire in the Berlin hotel at St. Louis, which cost three lives, was indicted on a charge of first degree arson for an alleged attempt to burn the Windemere hotel.

* * *

Preparations for another strike of waistmakers in New York city are under way. A decision by the union, which has 20,000 members, mostly women, is expected soon. The strike two years ago was unsuccessful.

* * *

Because of alleged "pernicious political activity," Sloan Simpson was relieved of his duties as postmaster of Dallas, Tex., and the post given to George P. Rockhold, a supporter of the administration. Simpson, it is understood, is a close personal friend of Cecil Lyon, the Texas Progressive leader.

* * *

The cotton exporting firm of W. W. Espey, maintaining offices at Savannah and Cordele, Ga., has failed, with liabilities amounting to $250,000 and assets of about $125,000, according to a dispatch from Cordele.

* * *

Laxity of present marriage laws was attacked by Judge Charles N. Goodnow of Chicago in an address before the National Reform association at Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Hearing on the habeas corpus proceedings brought by B. R. Tillman, Jr., son of United States Senator B. R. Tillman, to secure possession of his two young daughters, now in the custody of his former wife, Mrs. Lucy Dugas, were to be resumed before the state supreme court at Columbia, S. C.

* * *

Homer Whitlock, eighteen, and Ora Wilhelm, twenty-three, of Piqua, O., were instantly killed when their motorcycles collided on the recently completed Piqua-Troy speedway near here. They tried to pass an automobile at the same time. Their necks were broken by the collision.

* * *

When New York Central train 45, west-bound from New York and traveling between 50 and 60 miles an hour, was derailed at Hoffman's, N. Y., seven miles west of Schenectady, not one of the 200 passengers was injured, although all were thoroughly shaken up.

* * *

Bruce M. Priddy, secretary of the real estate board of Kansas City, well to do and a prominent clubman, committed suicide by drinking poison.

* * *

Richard Frayne, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet at the county fair held in Jacksonville, Fla., and was killed instantly. Three thousand people witnessed the accident. The aviator was thrown from his seat in a parachute immediately after he cut loose from a balloon.

* * *

That Herbert S. Hockin, secretary of the Iron Workers' union, acted as their spy in running to earth the dynamiters of the Los Angeles Times building, was the testimony given by William J. Burns and his son, Raymond J. Burns, in the trial in Indianapolis of the 45 men indicted for conspiracy.

* * *

Two chorus girls danced rag-time dances on the platform of the pulpit of Rev. C. L. Morrill in Minneapolis, Minn., illustrating his sermon on "Praise Him With the Dance." The most amazing and bold dances were "put on the boards" by the two chorus girls and the audience fairly gasped at this.

* * *

Bonds having a face value of $140,000, with checks and a small amount of coupons, that disappeared in Kansas City, Mo., July 7 last, when two registered mail sacks were stolen on the way from the post office to the railway station, were found on the garbage dump of that city by three laborers.

* * *

The hunting season just closed was not so deadly as the season of 1911. The dead and injured numbered 92 and 51 respectively, as against 100 and 37 respectively for 1911. In 1910, the deadliest year of which there is record, 113 persons lost their lives while hunting game.

* * *

Fire that threatened for a time the entire factory section of Hoboken, N. J., burned out the piano case factory of John Courtade and caused a loss estimated at $200,000.

* * *

Five hundred miners and prospectors of Bishop, Cal., formed the Prospectors' Alliance of America, and sent to the governors of eleven western states a memorial asking their assistance in combating "government by bureaucratic interference with mining operations."

* * *

Balkan War

Active war measures by Germany, Austria, Roumania and Servia are proceeding after an apparent lull of two days, and the conflict which the European chancelleries have been trying to avert is no longer a possibility, but a probability. Meanwhile the Bulgar-Turkish conflict on the Tchatalja lines has been resumed with renewed fury.

* * *

Following a meeting of the council of ministers the porte issued the following statement. "The pourparlers Bagdistee are proceeding in a satisfactory manner and there is reason to hope that an armistice may be signed in a day or two."

* * *

Politics

Gov. Woodrow Wilson declares he would agree to be sworn in as president of the United States on March 4 next, but the big ceremonies in connection with the inauguration will be held on the last Thursday in April.

* * *

The official vote of Maine for president, was announced by the governor and council as follows: Wilson, 51,113; Roosevelt, 48,493; Taft, 26,545; Debs, 2,541; Chafin, 945.

* * *

Governor Goldsborough of Maryland has appointed William P. Jackson, Republican national committeeman from Maryland, to succeed the late United States Senator Isidor Rayner. He will serve until the legislature meets in January, 1914.

* * *

The constitutional amendment providing woman suffrage in Michigan was defeated by 594 votes, according to figures compiled in the secretary of state's office at Lansing from every county in Michigan.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS

Foreign Affairs Is Subject of Message From President.

IS FIRST ONE OF A SERIES

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps—Department of State's Good Work for Latin-American Republics.

Washington, Dec. 2.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to ourselves. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and avoid recklessly plunging into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expedience or by narrow views befitting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the welfare of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of party leadership and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. Intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must co-operate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been delayed and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Reorganization of the State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With the appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized. There were created divisions of Latin-American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by active service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the regions concerned. The work was highly specialized. The result is that where previously this government from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another policy, now American interests in every quarter of the globe are being cultivated with equal assiduity.

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 26, 1909, by an executive order I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitration treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the forging of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia, in the recent Civil war in that republic United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout a period during which the dispute in question has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned.

China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypothecation to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukuang railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depended, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international accord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan desired by China for the reform of its currency.

Central America Needs Our Help in Trade.

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic national finances and from the ever-present danger of international complications due to disorder at home. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American bankers who were willing to lend a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would-be dictators would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder.

The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions which lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your especial attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of noncombatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary object of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to establish reliable banks.

Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, is the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers may be maintained in increasing prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture.

The need of capital which American farmers feel today had been experienced by the farmers of Europe, with ago. The problem had been successfully their centuries-old farms, many years fully solved in the old world and it was evident that the farmers of this country might profit by a study of their systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and I have laid the results of this investigation before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meeting.

Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valuation approximately of $2,200,000,000, as compared with a valuation over $2,000,000,000, the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the details of which could not be put into practical effect without the increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to $907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly $1,022,000,000, a gain of $114,000,000.

Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance which our manufactures have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endeavors to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry in international intercourse is best assured by the possession of proper means for protecting and promoting our foreign trade. It is natural that competitive countries should view with some concern this steady expansion of our commerce. If in some instances the measure taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent a fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments, through either legislative of administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the market for American commodities.

I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 12, 1911. The object of the proposed legislation is briefly to enable the executive to apply, as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent ad valorem provided in the present law. Flat tariffs are out of date.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in position to pay its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows:

Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have passed through various formative periods. We have been self-centered in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those provincial precedents natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern. In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guiding principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their corollaries, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new conditions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate at our emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and world-wide conditions which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We can not wait for events to overtake us unawares. With continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, resourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House.
December 3, 1912.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

In this age of wonderful discoveries it is interesting to be reminded by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides in the past century, and among the—by no means few—important discoveries of the age is that of Pyrenol. There pitch, which has been used with great success in French Hospitals and that in the Hospitals of Vienna, of those who suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous diseases, chronic ailments, skin eruptions, piles, &c., there is no doubt. In fact it seems evident that the use of this air cleansing agent—PYRENOL—in the THE PYRENOL is destined to cast into oblivion all those concoctions of quack nostrums which are now on the market. It is of course impossible to tell sufferers all we should like to tell them in the short space of a few lines, but we should like to know more about this remedy that has done so much—we might add—to relieve suffering, and we should send addressed envelope for FREE book to Dr. LeClerc Med. Co., Stevens House, 71 Fleet St., London, Eng. and decide for themselves whether the Pyrenol Treatment is worth a trial. The Pyrenol Co. of No. 8 is what they require and have been seeking in vain. Many a life of misery, suffering, ill health and unhappiness. The Pyrenol Co. will be at home until 31 Dec. Pyrenol Co., 30 Bleecker St., New York.

Out of Sorts?

Lots of discomfort — the blues — and many serious sicknesses you will avoid if you keep your bowels, liver and stomach in good working order by timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c., 25c.

Accomplishing.

It is very important that the young man select his life work early and bend every energy toward accomplishing something. One of the most common causes of failure in this life lies in the fact that men do not see the importance of being thorough until it is too late.—Florence Vidette.

No Escape From Them.

Even when the expected happens there are people who will insist on saying "I told you so."

Fairly Good Excuse.

A candidate for state office asked a Leavenworth man over the phone the other day to look up some election returns. "I'll do it in a few minutes," said the Leavenworth man. "I am very busy just at this moment. My $40,000 business block is burning down."—Kansas City Journal.

Love.

An English publication offers a guinea for a personal proposal. Evidently the editor belongs to the bargain-hunting sex.

Desire for Long Life.

There appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well! Measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has lived too long enough; measure by evil deeds, and he has lived too long.

Logic of Facts.

"Dukfitz married an optimist." "Why do you think so?" "Any woman would be an optimist who accepted Dukfitz."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Candor and Manners.

Pitt was once canvassing for himself, when he came to a blacksmith's shop. "Sir," said he to the blacksmith, "will you favor me with your vote?" "Mr. Pitt," said the son of Vulcan, "I admire your head, but hang your heart." "Mr. Blacksmith," said Pitt, "I admire your candor, but hang your manners."

Good Household Cleaner.

Vinegar is an excellent cleanser for nickel and mica and for brass if a little salt be added to it.

Hard Luck.

First Actor—Things didn't seem to work together in your series of dramatic representations.

Second Actor—They didn't. When we played to the box office receipts were a farce, and when we played farce they were a tragedy.—Tatler.

Quite So.

"I beg your pardon," sang out the convict as the governor passed his cell.

My Duty.

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good! Myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy.—If I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Caustic.

"What a lot of style the Browns are putting on!" "Yes, and what a lot of creditors they are putting off!"—Tit-Bits.

TO TUNNEL UNDER CHANNEL

Long-Delayed France-English Project Is Once More Being Put Forward.

A tunnel between England and France beneath the English channel was first proposed at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Mathieu, a French mining engineer, says the Argonaut. Fifty years later the scheme was financed, but it was not until 1867 that it seemed that the project would be actually attempted. At that time there were a dozen or more plans for rail communication between the two countries. The accepted scheme was that of a tunnel bored beneath the bed of the channel. The estimated cost of the undertaking was about $50,000,000. Preliminary boring had been made, when the work was interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war. In 1874 the French and English governments resumed negotiations concerning the tunnel, leaving the matter in the hands of a joint commission. Failure on the part of the English company holding the contract for the work to receive sufficient funds resulted in the failure of the enterprise in 1880. Now the project is receiving some attention, a better feeling having been established between the people of the two countries.

He Answered Truly.

Father.—How is it that I find you kissing my daughter? Answer me, sir!

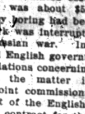
How is it?

Young Man.—Fine, sir; fine!—Satire.

Whenever You Use Your Back

Does a Sharp Pain Hit You?

Every Pattee Tells a Story



It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered, too, passages scanty or too frequent or off-color.

Do not neglect any little kidney ill for slight troubles run into Dropsy, Gravel, Stone or Bright's disease.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills. This good remedy cures bad kidneys.

DOAN'S CASE.

T. St. Williams, 609 East Elm St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had such severe pains in my back, my limbs became so numb I could hardly walk. I used many remedies but found no benefit until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Drug Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

RESINOL SOAP FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

Clears bad complexions

The regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional light application of Resinol Ointment, stimulates the skin, permits natural, healthy action, and rids the complexion of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Try Resinol at our expense

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c.) and Ointment (50c.), but for samples worthy of Dept. 18E, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS and COLDS

Discriminating Sparrows.

An Atchison man planted lettuce, but as fast as it came through the ground the English sparrows ate it off. He finally got a few small flags and stuck them in the lettuce bed and not a sparrow would consent to touch that lettuce as long as Old Glory floated over it.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Getting the Best of It.

The wisest man would make a good bargain if he could trade off what he knows for what he doesn't know.

Quite Likely.

"My family dates back to the flood." "Now, that can't be so, Mac. Your folks didn't belong to the Noah tribe." "No, but he took along a Macintosh when he saw it was going to rain."—Kansas City Journal.

Classic Movies.

Rich Settlement Worker—"If it will interest you young people I will tell you about some of the European cathedrals." East Sider—"Which movie-in-picture show did youse see 'em in?"—Life.