

that must finally be made to cast off the yoke.

Shall the people rule? That is the question that was not settled in this campaign because no question is ever settled until it is settled right. That question will, like Banquo's ghost, arise again and refuse to down. The people must rule in a republic. If the people do not rule there is no republic. The monarchy is already here.—Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune.

FOOLISH POLICY OF RUSSIA

At present agriculture is Russia's principal industry. Russia has a very fruitful soil, a large agricultural population, and she has excellent natural means of transport in her rivers and lakes; but poverty and ignorance among the masses, lack of enterprise and of capital on

the part of her business men, and short-sightedness and neglect on the part of the administration, have hitherto impeded the development of her agriculture. The soil is merely scratched by light wooden plows, the most primitive form of agriculture prevails, manuring is practically unknown to nine-tenths of her peasants and there are hardly any roads for transporting agricultural produce to the rivers and railways. Though Russia has much coal and iron, her industries are quite undeveloped. Her industrial backwardness may be gauged from the fact that with a territory and a population twice as large as those of the United States, Russia produces only one-tenth of the quantity of iron produced in the United States, and that she raises only one-twentieth of the quantity of coal raised in the American republic. In other words, America raises per head of population twenty times more iron and forty times more coal than Russia. Agriculturally and industrially Russia is a mediæval country.

Many Russians in high official position assert that the latent wealth of Russia is greater than that of the United States, and if they are right the first task of the Russian government should be to develop Russia's potential wealth. Wishing to reserve the whole of the national wealth to her own people, Russia has so far on the whole discouraged and stifled foreign enterprise, though M. de Witte tried to introduce foreign capital. Russia has as yet neither enough capital nor enough experience to open up the country rapidly. Therefore she will be wise if she calls foreign experience and foreign capital to her assistance. If Russia throws the country wide open to foreign enterprise and to foreign capital, and if she treats liberally and even generously those who, wishing to help themselves, will most vigorously promote Russia's prosperity, the poverty and dissatisfaction of the masses and the penury of the Russian exchequer will soon come to an end.—Nineteenth Century.

Charcoal Removes Stomach Poisons

Pure Charcoal Will Absorb One Hundred Times Its Volume in Poisonous Gases

Charcoal was made famous by the old monks of Spain, who cured all manner of stomach, liver, blood and bowel troubles by this simple remedy. One little nervous Frenchman held forth its virtues before a famous convention of European physicians and surgeons. Secheyron was his name. He was odd, quaint and very determined. His brothers in medicine laughed at his claims. Thereupon he swallowed two grains of strychnine, enough to kill three men, and ate some charcoal. The doctors thought him mad, but he did not even have to go to bed. The charcoal killed the effects of the strychnine and Secheyron was famous. Ever since that day physicians have used it. Run impure water through charcoal and you have a pure, delicious drink.

Bad breath, gastritis, bowel gases, torpid liver, impure blood, etc., give way before the action of charcoal.

It is really a wonderful adjunct to nature and is a most inexhaustible storehouse of health to the man or woman who suffers from gases or impurities of any kind.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made of pure willow charcoal, sweetened to a palatable state with honey.

Two or three of them cure an ordinary case of bad breath. They should be used after every meal, especially if one's breath is prone to be impure.

These little lozenges have nothing to do with medicine. They are just sweet, fresh willow, burned to a nicety for charcoal making and fragrant honey, the product of the bee. Thus every ingredient comes to man from the lap of nature.

The only secret lies in the Stuart process of compressing these simple substances into a hard tablet or lozenge, so that age, evaporation or decay may not assail their curative qualities.

You may take as many of them as you wish and the more you take the quicker will you remove the effects of bad breath and impurities arising from a decayed or decaying meal. They assist digestion, purify the blood and help the intestines and bowels throw off all waste matter.

Go to your druggist at once and buy a package of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, price 25 cents. You will soon be told by your friends that your breath is not so bad as it was. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SUITED BOTH CLAIMANTS

A Nevada man having extensive mining claims in the Goldfield region tells of a lucky strike that was made last year near Carson City, a strike that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it.

The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew, and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that should suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem." — Lippincotts.

PROSPERITY

Dr. Fitzsimmons received a letter a few days ago, from a democratic friend in New York, written since election, which shows that prosperity did not follow closely after the votes were in. He says: "A firm in Philadelphia, posted a notice before election that if Bryan was elected the shop would be closed. Taft was elected and the sheriff took possession of the place the day following election. A few days ago, since election, one of the Taft electors in the same state failed for \$100,000." — Johnson County (Neb.) Journal.

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