IMPORTANT ISSUES OF DAY

Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance Explodes False Theories of Fusion Party.

EXPANSION OF THIS COUNTRY REVIEWED

"Government Without Consent of the Governed" is Applied to More Indians in This County Than Tagals in the Philippines.

(Continued from First Page.)

be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth 100 cents. The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound ad proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development, different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money.

So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance. The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question, but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man, but it means grim suffering to the wage worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts, but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

Question of Trusts.

One of the most serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally and of all forms of industrial combination in particular and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

Publicity Will Do Much.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts, and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their selfrespect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under General Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

Story of Expansion.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed.

The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly-acquired territory. The doctrine that the "constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

Parallel is Plain.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on commonsense grounds in the new territory and he railed at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued.

In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

Acquisition of Florida.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Coming of Hawaii.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population of this character. Our constitution makes no provisions for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being, yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when it became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism, and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every 1,000 inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery.

Work Against Imperialism.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path of independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.

Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag, while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government."

Not for Aguinaldo.

If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as General Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done.

Fill Offices by Merit System.

The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations, but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief, and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards, than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant, just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of General Washington and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step.

There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in congress and occupy high position both in the business and political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian or any body of Indians becomes fit for self-government he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites, but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction.

Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PROSPERITY IN COLD CASH

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency Is Hard on the Bryanite Claims.

The one supreme test of prosperity is the money in the bank. This is a self-evident truth. If a man's family is well clothed and fed and in a comfortable home and besides this he can put money in the bank, it must be admitted that he is prosperous.

In the following unparalleled showing of the increase in the number of deposits from the dark days of the democratic Wilson bill regime in 1894 to the glorious days of McKinley prosperity, the most marvelous of all is the increase in the number of depositors and in the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the country. These banks are particularly the ones where the wageearners of the country put their savings.

Mr. Bryan says the people are not prosperous. So say all his calamity followers. We commend to them the following official figures from the report of the comptroller of the currency of the United States for 1899. They are unanswerable:

TOTAL UNITED STATES.

	Total No. Depositors. 1894.	1899.
Banks.		
National	1,424,968	1,991,183
State and private	502,776	995,394
Loan and trust cos.	205,368	443,321
Savings	3,413,477	4,254,516
Totals	5,545,867	7,683,414
Increase depositors		2,109,547

Banks.	Total Am't Deposits. 1894.	1899.
National	$1,155,191,588	$1,830,116,140
State and private	214,442,510	418,281,267
Loan and trust cos.	229,594,892	576,724,117
Savings	1,265,456,416	1,782,974,481
Totals	$2,874,589,406	$4,608,096,005
Increase deposits		$1,733,506,599

Average deposit in all banks: 1894 ..... $520 1899 ..... $602

Since the democratic days of 1894 there has been an increase of 2,109,547 bank depositors in the whole United States.

This number more people have had money to deposit during McKinley prosperity.

The total amount of money deposited to the credit of the people was $2,874,589,406 in 1894.

In 1899 it was $4,608,096,005, showing an increase of almost $1,750,000,000 to the credit of the people who had bank accounts in the five years since the country was suffering the agonies of a democratic administration.

Not only has there been this vast increase in the aggregate amount of money placed in the banks, but the average amount of each bank account has increased from $520, in 1894, to an average of $602 per bank account in 1899.

Who will say that the promises of the republican party have not been fulfilled?

Who will say that the advance agent of prosperity has not visited the American people under the republican administration of President McKinley?

TURN OUT TO SEE ROOSEVELT

Clergymen and Their Congregations Gather at the Stations to Shake His Hand.

GLENDIVE, Mont., Sept. 16.—Governor Roosevelt's special train left Bismarck this morning for Miles City, 300 miles distant. There was no speechmaking during the day, but there was some handshaking with the people along the route. At New Salem two Lutheran clergymen, with members of their congregations, were at the station to greet the governor and to shake his hand.

At Dickinson a stop was made for an hour to wait for the passage of a heavy freight train that had the right of way in the opposite direction. Here the pastors of the Episcopal, the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, with members of their congregations, were presented to Governor Roosevelt on the station platform. Quite a large number of the citizens of the town generally were also at the station to see the visitors.

The day was clear and cool, the first frost of the season having fallen during the night. Those accompanying the governor today were United States Senators Hansbrough and Carter, ex-Senator Wilson of Washington, Hon. John Proctor Clarke of New York and General Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston. There was also on the train today one Joseph T. Ferris, who was with Governor Roosevelt eighteen years ago when he killed his first buffalo. In regard to this incident Mr. Ferris said: "I was with him when he killed his first buffalo and he tells me he has the head yet and would not take anything for it."

Governor at Miles City.

MILES CITY, Mont., Sept. 16.—The Roosevelt special train arrived here at 6 o'clock and remained an hour. It then proceeded to Billings, there to remain during the night. At Miles City a number of people assembled to greet the governor and shake hands with him. Those who could do so grasped him by the hand. This ended the unique experiences of this Sunday in Dakota.

Bryan Leaves for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Mr. Bryan attended services at the Centenary Methodist church today and spent the remainder of the day with relatives in this city. He left at 9 o'clock tonight over the St. Louis & San Francisco road for southwestern Kansas, where he will spend the next two days. He speaks at Galena, Kan., at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and will make several short speeches enroute to that place.

Half the World is in Darkness

as to the cause of their ill health. If they would start to treat their kidneys with Foley's Kidney Cure the weariness of body and mind, backache, headache and rheumatic pains would disappear. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's Drug Store, South Omaha.

Row at a Church.

The Jewish church near Twelfth and Capitol avenue was the scene of a bitter quarrel Sunday night, which was precipitated by the proposed expulsion of S. Ferer, a lower Farnam street junk dealer. Mr. Ferer's friends rallied to his support and as the other faction was determined that he must go a row resulted which the police had to suppress. When Emergency Officer Baldwin arrived the interior of the little church was a mass of struggling, scratching, biting, pulling humanity. He started in to clear out the building, but some one recognized him and called out, "Baldwin! Baldwin!" and in an instant the crowd became quiet. Captain Her came in just then and the officers took some of the leaders to the station, but they were later released. Ferer was the only one of the crowd who received a severe injury. One of his opponents got him between a door and the door jamb and was doing his best to compress the junk man's ribs when he was pulled off by one of Ferer's friends. His injuries are of such a nature that he will probably be seized with a painful shortness of breath every time he thinks of his narrow escape.

Monsters and Microbes.

How the Microbe Would Appear If Magnified in Size to Correspond With Its Power.

The world has always believed in monsters—great dragons of the land and huge serpents of the sea. As a rule these monsters have been fairly peaceable, and beyond frightening people occasionally, they have done little recorded harm. The real calamities of humanity have come from the smallest forms of life. The minute microbe has slain its millions upon millions. If this microscopic form of life were depicted in size and form equal to its danger and deadliness we should see a monster which would dwarf into insignificance all the monsters ever begotten by human imagination. The microbe has this in common with the fabled monster, its food is human flesh and its drink human blood. It fattens on slaughter. For centuries medical science fought this microbic foe in darkness. The presence of the foe was recognized, its deadliness conceded. But it was ever an invisible foe, unknown and unnamed. Today science with eye power increased a million fold finds this lurking foe, knows it and names it.

FINDING THE FOE

is the first step, fighting it intelligently is the next. We know this minute organism lurks in the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink. We know the object of attack is the blood. We know that as the microbe is bred from foulness it must be fed on foulness. Hence, we know that the microbe finds no lodgment in the body when the blood is pure. Keep the blood pure and you shut out the microbe.

When the blood is impure nature at once begins to show the red danger signals. Boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions begin to work upon the skin surface, as signs and symptoms of the corruption of the blood. When these or any signs of blood impurity appear, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is confidently recommended as a most powerful and perfect blood-purifying medicine.

"I consider your 'Golden Medical Discovery' one of the best medicines on the face of the earth," writes William Floeter, esq., of Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa. "While in the southwest three years ago, I got poisoned with poison ivy. The poison settled in my blood and the horrors I suffered cannot be told in words. I thought I would go crazy. I could do nothing but scratch. I would go to sleep scratching, would wake up in the morning and find myself scratching. I scratched for eight months. Had it not been for your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would be scratching yet. I tried different kinds of medicine, tried different doctors, but all the relief they could give me was to make my pocketbook lighter. I then began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Took four bottles without relief. Kept thinking it. I took in all ten bottles and got entirely cured. I can say that if people would take your medicine instead of fooling with some of the quacks that infest both the small and large towns, disease would flee like chaff before the wind."

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will absolutely drive out and eliminate the poisons which corrupt the blood.

BAD BLOOD AND GOOD HEALTH

cannot go together. But when the blood is purified and enriched by "Golden Medical Discovery" the result is recorded in sound health. Boils, blotches, pimples and other eruptions disappear as the impurities which caused them are removed. The skin is healthy, the flesh is firm. The dull and sluggish feeling is a thing of the past. The appetite is good, sleep is sound and refreshing and labor an enjoyment instead of a burden.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Fergusson's Wharf, Isle of Wight Co., Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compounded for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit. A year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books, and I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' and am entirely cured."

Of all prevalent forms of blood disease, scrofula is the most intractable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has a remarkable record of cures of scrofulous diseases, remarkable both in the number of cures and their variety as well as in the fact that these cures were effected many times in cases where all other treatment had proved utterly ineffectual.

"I cured my little girl's scrofula with your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,'" writes Mr. Eli Ashford of Raney, Hunt Co., Texas. "It has been four years since then, and there has not been any return of the disease."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Why does a dealer sometimes try to sell a substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, claiming it is "just as good." Is it for the customer's benefit? It can't be. If the two medicines are equal in merit there's no advantage to the purchaser in an even exchange. The medicines are not equal in merit, and the reason for selling a substitute is only because the less meritorious medicine puts a little more profit into the dealer's pocket. His gain is the customer's loss.

DON'T THINK OF BUYING

a work on household medicine when you can get a good one free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advisor contains 1,008 large pages and over 700 illustrations. It is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

You will never find our Doctor out. He is here to give advice without charge to those who need him—to those who don't, sometimes. He doesn't always recommend the Ayer medicines, because the Ayer medicines are not "cure-alls."

Perhaps if we tear a leaf from his correspondence it will show you what we mean. Here is a letter which came last March.

"DEAR DR. AYER:
I want your advice for my little boy. He is getting very thin. He has no appetite. He is fifteen years old. When he was four years old he had lung fever, but his health was good until two years ago. Since then he is failing fast. The doctors here say he has the bronchitis. He spits all the time awful bad. The spits are big thick, and white. Yours truly,
MRS. MARGARET MURPHY.
March 30, 1900. Kinbrae, Minn."

And this is the way the Doctor answered Mrs. Murphy:

"DEAR MADAM:
"We enclose our book on The Throat and Lungs, in which we trust you will find just the information you desire.
"You should begin at once the use of this Cherry Pectoral for your son, giving it in moderate doses. Then procure some good preparation of cod-liver oil, as Scott's Emulsion, and give him that, as well. Pay particular attention to his diet, giving him such nourishing foods as rare steak, lamb chops, good milk, eggs, etc. Above all, keep him out of doors all that the weather permits. There is nothing that will do him more good than plenty of fresh air. Let him live out of doors all that is possible. By carrying out these general suggestions we shall hope to hear soon that your son is improving in every way. Very truly yours,
April 5, 1900. J. C. AYER."

You see, it wasn't only the Ayer medicines that we recommended. The first idea of the Doctor was to cure that boy. The result is told in this letter:

"DEAR DR. AYER:
"My little boy has improved so much since I received your advice that I want to write and tell you how thankful I am.
"When I first wrote you, on March 30, he only weighed 50 pounds, but now he weighs 82 pounds; and all this gain since the 8th of April, when I first began to follow your directions.
"Please let me thank you again for what you have done for my boy.
July 17, 1900. MARGARET MURPHY."

Perhaps it was the cod-liver oil; perhaps it was the Cherry Pectoral. Probably it was both. But, more than either, it was the good, sound advice the Doctor gave in the first place. We are here to serve you in just the same way, and we will tell you the medicine for your case or tell you what medicines to avoid.

Five out of ten of our correspondents need a doctor rather than a prepared medicine, and we tell them so. If the doctors only knew it, we are working with them every day.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Cathartic

CULLED from the Field of POLITICS

One of the absurd stories put in circulation by his political enemies is one accusing Theodore Roosevelt of expressing anti-German sentiments and discriminating against German-Americans in official appointments. The story was brought to the attention of Mr. Roosevelt and was promptly and vigorously branded as a campaign canard. Writing to Louis Viereck, editor of Die Vereinigte Staten Zeitung, under date of September 1, Mr. Roosevelt says:

"The charge that I am anti-German is so absurd that it is difficult to discuss it. As a matter of fact, very many of my closest and warmest friends, socially and politically, are Germans. Many of the men who have the most intimate relations with me, officially and privately, are Germans. My stenographer, who is taking this letter, is of German parentage. One of my eight captains before Santiago Fritz Muller, was a German. My orderly, Henry Bardshar, who was with me more intimately than any one else throughout the campaign, was a German, a son of an "Acht und Vierziger." Throughout my work in the police department the two men with whom I was thrown into closest companionship were Arthur Von Briezen, a German, and Jacob R. Riis, a Dane. I have constantly gone on the principle of treating every man strictly on his merits as a man, paying no heed to his creed or birthplace. I never discriminate for or against a man because he is a German, an Irishman or a native American, a Catholic or a Protestant. My most important appointments here have been the judges. I have either appointed outright or assigned to high courts some eight judges. One of these was by birth an Irishman and three were by birth or parentage Germans. I did not take the fact into account one way or the other. I appointed all four because I thought them the best men. The three Germans were Judge Werner of Rochester, Judge Hirschberg of Newburg and Judge Kruse of Olean. In each case among the candidates were several men of native American stock, who were also well fitted for the position. I appointed the three men I did simply because, after careful examination, they seemed to me to be the best fitted. In Newburg there are very few men of German parentage at all, and in the county from which Judge Kruse was appointed I suppose he was the only German at the bar. I did not in either case appoint the men to represent the German vote. I appointed them because I thought in character, temperament, capacity and professional training they were the best men I could put in as judges. Of the two highest positions in my gift, one, the state architect, is filled by a gentleman named Heins, who is of German descent. When I appointed him I did not think of his being of German descent. What I thought of was that he was the best architect I could get for the position. When I put ex-Mayor Schieren on my charter commission, and Otto M. Eidlitz, the architect, on my tenement house commission, I did not appoint them because they were Germans, but because I thought they were men best fitted to do duty in those two special positions, exactly as I thought the same thing about Mr. Crimmins of the charter commission and Mr. Miles Tierney of the tenement house commission, who are of Irish descent.

I happen to have peculiar sympathy with German social customs, German literature and the German way of life and sturdy character generally. So I doubt if there is any body of my fellow citizens with which I am more apt to get on well. But the simple fact is that socially and politically alike I am incapable of treating any man except on his merits as a man, whether in my regiment, or when handling the New York police force, or as governor. It has never entered my head to take any position, save to push forward decent men, no matter what their parentage, ancestry or creed, and to stand straight against men who are not decent, also disregarding every other consideration."

J. H. Cook, a well known populist farmer near Carthage, Mo., said the other day to a reporter: "I have been advertising in all the Carthage papers for a farmhand and still I can't get one. What's the matter? Is it a case of republican prosperity?" When assured that he had guessed right he continued: "Then I'll have to work for Bryan harder than ever. If he wins and what you republicans say is true I'll get my farmhand that way without any trouble and on my own terms. And just now the farmhand question is the paramount issue with me. If you run across an idle man don't fail to let him know that I've got a job for him."

"What do you consider the highest success in life?" a writer in Success asked Benjamin B. Odell, the new political leader of New York, who promptly replied:

"To do well the work assigned, to build up a true character, to make the most of one's faculties, meeting obligations to God and fellow man."

Mr. Odell, like most great leaders, is simple and modest as a child. His sudden promotion as the trusted lieutenant of Thomas C. Platt has not turned his head. He is well poised, of even disposition and has a complete mastery of himself. He is a good listener as well as an excellent judge of men. It is said of him that he is as willing and able to execute to the minutest details as he is wise to plan. He is loyal to his friends, rewarding them whenever possible, but always suiting each man to the position secured. It is to his efforts largely that Joseph Choate, Elihu Root and Horace Porter owe their exalted positions, for he advised and urged them to accept rather than to allow inferior men to be chosen.

Dick Croker's candidate for governor of New York is a very vulnerable politician. He has been a consistent supporter of Brockway, the brutal superintendent of the State Reformatory for Boys at Elmira, whose cruelties became a state scandal and caused Governor Roosevelt to fire him. Stanchfield refused to support Bryan four years ago. He is denounced as a foe to organized labor and has been engaged in litigation against the labor unions, has attacked their methods in court and has appeared before legislative committees in opposition to the employers' liability law and other labor union legislation.

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