

# EXPANSION OF EMPIRE.

## Ex-Judge Tree Pictures the Future Policy of the United States.—Old Ideas are Out of Date.

Ex-Judge Lambert Tree, Democrat, student of affairs and former minister to Russia, is outspoken in behalf of an overturning of the traditional "isolation" policy of the United States. He believes that Dewey's victory has thrown into the hands of this country an opportunity which should not be overlooked to extend its commercial and maritime power. Asked what he considered were some of the more important questions thus far suggested by the war, Mr. Tree said to a Chicago paper:

"The logic of the war which requires the seizure of Manila and Puerto Rico will be apt to bring the United States face to face with new questions in regard to the future policy which ought to control the government in its international relations. It is easy to understand how the statesmen who were guiding the steps of the republic in the infancy of its experimental existence, when it had scarcely three millions of inhabitants, was substantially without an army or navy, or the means of procuring either, and whose chief interest and ambition was to be let alone to develop its own internal resources and solidify its own federal system of government, should strenuously insist upon its avoiding any line of action which might by any possibility bring it into contentions beyond the continent on which it had established itself. Most of the disputes between nations at that period concerned dynastic ambitions in which this country could have no possible interest aside from the fact that our feebleness as a power of the world admonished us to keep clear of them, whatever might be their purpose.

**America Past Its Babyhood.**  
"But times have changed considerably now. We have passed the period of babyhood as a nation and find ourselves grown to be a great commercial power with a population of more than seventy millions, engaged in all the pursuits incident to a progressive and aggressive people. Our manifold interests reach out and touch every portion of the inhabited globe. The rules laid down for the guidance of the sparsely settled, little experimental republic of a hundred years ago in its international relations scarcely fit the powerful nation of today, and a strict adherence to them seems near to being fetish worship. Whatever arguments may be advanced by those who look with apprehension upon the establishment of new outposts by the United States in order to secure their share of the world's commerce, it will be found in the end that the country will be compelled to obey the laws of its destiny as a great commercial and maritime power. If not today, then tomorrow. China, with her four hundred millions of people and vast resources, is soon to be awakened from her slumbers of centuries. Railways will penetrate the heart of the empire and ships will fill her navigable rivers to engage in trade with her. The United States, whose western frontier is bordered by the same ocean which washes China's shores, and whose ships sail directly out of our ports into China's, must have an equal chance to share in China's trade with European nations, whose shores know no other ocean than the faraway Atlantic. Even now the trade of this country through the open treaty ports of China is many millions of dollars greater than that of the combined countries of continental Europe, and is only exceeded by that of Great Britain. The vessels also which navigate Chinese waters and fly the American flag outnumber by thousands those of all Europe, Great Britain excepted. Yet we have recently seen inaugurated a movement by certain continental powers by

the seizure, more or less violent, of several important ports of China for the undoubted purpose of controlling and monopolizing the trade there, to the exclusion of other nations. The last breaking into the Flowery Kingdom was a case of flat burglary. No wonder these same powers, after all the pains they have taken, contemplate with consternation and undisguised jealousy the event which has transpired at Manila, in which an American officer of the name of Dewey played a part. Can it be possible that the detested Yankee is going to put his hand in the game and spoil the plan of excluding him from sharing in the benefits of the Asiatic trade, as the same powers have already probably done in Africa, England excepted, who, to her everlasting credit be it said, is always in favor of open and unrestricted trade? If to assure and protect our trade with China a foothold on that side of the world is necessary, then we must have it, cost what it will.

**Forced Into War with Spain.**  
"We are at the present time engaged in a war with Spain. It is not a war of our making. It has been brewed for three-quarters of a century. We have been forced into it in order to abate an intolerable nuisance in our neighborhood and to prevent worse consequences. We have been forced into it by the conduct of Spain herself, and she must pay the cost. The Philippine Islands are likely to be one of the sources of our indemnity if we choose to keep them. When Spain emerges from this war it will probably be as impossible for her to retain sovereignty over the Philippines as it would be to retain sway over Cuba. The jealousies existing between European powers seem to preclude the idea of their passing under the flag of either of them without exciting a conflict, even if we were disposed to sell them. The United States, therefore, will most likely have the problem presented to it of deciding whether it should make a new departure in its foreign policy with reference to the acquiring of territory in Asiatic waters. It is not difficult to foresee that such a question will excite profound discussion in this country between those who believe that we should adhere to the restricted policy marked out in the beginning of the republic, and those who believe that the time has arrived for broader foreign relations which will make us a more influential factor in the control and division of the world's commerce.

"Any one who has at all noted the progress of events must perceive that great changes have taken place in the character of our government since its foundation, little more than a century ago. The civil war decided the disputed question as to whether our system was a voluntary bond between states to be determined at any moment that either of them thought proper to withdraw from it, or whether it was an indissoluble union which could only be terminated by a majority of all of the people of all of the states, and we came out of that war a nation spelled with a big N, as much so as the people of Great Britain, or of France, under their systems. Since then the trend of federal legislation, the decisions of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, the settlement of delicate and intricate questions arising with other nations in consequence of the expansion of our commerce, the responsibilities created, and even the jealousies excited by our growing importance, all tend to the solidifying of power in the central government for the protection of the rights and happiness of the American people.

"There are many people, it is true, who regard with nervous apprehension

any movement looking to a wider sphere of operations by the United States, and think the government under which we are ruled does not admit of anything approaching a colonial system. I am, however, one of those who have faith both in the capacity of the American people and of their government to control, regulate, and govern any colonies in any part of the world which they may find it necessary to their interests to establish. A free constitutional government where the press is untrammelled, education is free, religious tests are forbidden, and intelligence is widespread is the best government to insure safe, just, and prosperous colonial establishments. Such a government is the United States, and such is that of Great Britain.

"Dewey, by his brilliant victory, has, almost in the twinkling of an eye, opened to us the opportunity for a foothold in the East. The discussion as to whether we should avail ourselves of it should rest, not upon whether the Americans and their government would be able to manage and govern the Philippine Islands successfully, but whether any government established by any other people could do so, for the Americans and their gov-

would she have ever relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba. Fortunately it has come in such shape as to make it a holy war."

### CO-OPERATIVE LIVING CLUB.

**Nine Families Form One That Furnishes Meals For Nine Cents Each.**  
Nine of the most staid and respectable families in Burrton, Kan., have thrown away their stovetops and packed their dishes on the back kitchen stoves. They have shocked the ordinary ideals of economic propriety, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and have formed a co-operative living association, wherein the food question is settled upon a co-operative basis. Burrton is a small village without any immediate prospect of growing larger. The size of the town does not warrant the location of a bakery, and all the wheatstuff must be bought from the neighboring cities. As a consequence of the limited population there is a very small supply of hired help, even smaller than the limited demand. The heavy burdens of the household fall upon the housewife alone, and very little social intercourse can be enjoyed. In such a condition of affairs the



A MARKET SCENE OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

ernment are competent to administer any colony that any other people or government could.

"To adhere to old traditions which no longer have a *raison d'être* is Bourbonism pure and simple. That is what is the matter with Spain today.

### Benefits of the War.

"It is not likely that wars will cease to break out from time to time. The interval of peace which this country has enjoyed since the close of the civil war is the longest which has happened since the declaration of independence, and our situation now shows the necessity of being prepared for war at any moment. I regard the present war as fraught with many blessings. It unifies the country by giving the South the opportunity to prove her loyalty to the flag—an opportunity which she eagerly embraces. It will create a sentiment in favor of a strong navy, which is indispensable in these days to the security of a great maritime and commercial power like the United States; for it is sea power which commands the wholesome respect of nations today. It will prove that the island of Cuba, directly or indirectly, is as essential to the peace and safety of the United States as the control of a large island at the mouth of the Thames would be to England, or one at the mouth of the Seine would be to France. Look back over the diplomatic history of this country for seventy-five years and you will find that one of its most interesting chapters relates to Cuba. You will find that during all of that period Cuba has been a constant source of anxiety to us, lest it might, through European intrigues or upheavals, pass into other hands than those of Spain. More than once the United States has been brought face to face in hostile attitude, first with one power and then with another, because they coveted its ownership. In the hands of a strong power it would be an undurable menace to us. War with Spain sooner or later was inevitable. In no other way

Co-operative Living Association was organized for the economic and social benefit of its membership. In order to insure a reliable, orthodox reputation, the association has enrolled among its members bankers, merchants, druggists and a representative preceptor and dominie. The practical advantages of the club may be noted as follows: First, the saving of from fifteen to twenty-five hours of "kitchen worry" per week. Second, the providing of well-cooked and well-served meals, ranging in cost from 7½ cents to 9 cents per meal. It may be well to note that low rents (\$8 per month for an eight-room house) and the comparatively low wages paid to the cook (\$25 per month, with use of house and with board for herself and family of three children) may not be duplicated in larger towns. A purchasing committee of three members buys the provisions, groceries at wholesale rates, meats by the quarter and side, and all provisions in correspondingly large quantities. Another member acts as treasurer, and all bills are paid promptly on Monday morning for the week ending the Saturday previous.

### An Unexpected Reply.

The duke of Wellington, writes Sir William Fraser, detested being helped; not from ingratitude, but from two distinct feelings—one, that he did not like to be thought, what he certainly was not, decrepit; the other that he knew very well that the majority of persons who helped him did so in order to be able to say that they had done so. This to him was revolting. Standing opposite the Apsley house, in the evening, in Piccadilly, when the street was even more crowded than it is now, the duke was hesitating on the curbstone. A gentleman, nearly as old as himself, made some demonstration of assisting him to cross the road, endeavoring to check the tide of cabs and other vehicles that was setting strongly. When the duke reached the gate of Apsley house he touched his hat and said, "I thank you, sir." The elderly stranger immediately uncovered. Holding his hat at his knee, he addressed the duke as follows: "My lord, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." The duke looked at him calmly, and, in a voice not the least choked by emotion, replied: "Don't be a fool!" and walked into Apsley house.

### Covered His Tracks.

A Florida exchange has the unique local notice: "While 'Major' Scott, the fisherman, was wading out into the river he happened to the accident of losing his left leg, from the same being bit off by an alligator which was evidently laying in ambush for him. A crowd is pursuing the 'gator, but he seems to have covered his tracks well."

### Castor—K. O.

A Chicago woman, who possesses a pet poodle which she prizes highly, brought it to a matinee at one of the theaters last week. As the house wasn't crowded she asked for a ticket for the animal so he could have the pleasure of a seat all by himself. The box office man wasn't phased. He gave her K 10 and the dog K 2.

### Only Remedy.

Penelope—I got my stockings on wrong side out. Marie—Then you'll be obliged to have your maid turn the hose on you.

### THREE HEROINES.

Splendid Conduct of English Women Praised by Humane Society.

A recent report of the Royal Humane Society is more than usually interesting. If evidence is wanted of the strength and courage and hardihood of English young women, here it is—with a vengeance, old folks would add, says the Philadelphia Times. The silver medal is granted to Miss Fullerton of Dudhope Terrace, Dundee; of such a heroine every detail is worth note. Miss Fullerton was strolling on the Forfarshire coast, apparently, when she observed a manufacturer in great distress out at sea. We are not told whether she threw off any of her clothes, but since the man was seized with cramp and was drowning, it is to be supposed that she did not. The distance was 200 yards and the sea "heavy," but Miss Fullerton swam out and "exhorting the manufacturer to reserve his presence of mind"—also "holding him up"—she conveyed him safely until a boat picked them up midway. This is something like a "record." Our fathers would not have believed it possible for a girl to swim a quarter of a mile in her clothes through a heavy sea, but this brave young athlete actually supported a manufacturer—who ran to weight as a rule—in the agony of cramp. Miss Joan Harris of Belfast also plunged into the sea without undressing and rescued a grown girl; further circumstances are not given, but swimmers know that it was a feat, anyhow. Miss Louisa Bright of Reading, too, did not waste time in preparations when she saw a schoolboy drowning in the Kenet. It is not many years since swimming was regarded as a dubious sort of accomplishment for women.

### NO TASK FOR A MERE MAN.

Engaging a Servant and Hiring a Man Two Different Experiences.

Any man who has ever done business at an intelligence office will feel a thrill of sympathy for me, as a recent victim of that institution, says Boston Traveler. My wife was mildly lamenting yesterday that fate had driven away the maid servant and that she would have to get another. I rashly said that I would do it for her. "There is an intelligence office near my office," I said. "I'll run in there at noon and send a girl out early in the afternoon." I went into the aforesaid intelligence office as I returned from lunch and was at once absorbed by a roomful of females, every one of whom gazed at me suspiciously. I am a bashful man, but I nerved myself and began talking with a young woman who sat near the door. "We have four in our family, myself, wife and two children, hot and cold water—" "Pardon me," she interrupted, "I am looking for a servant myself." I apologized and she snickered. I then tackled an applicant for a job. I did not "shed light," for she asked questions. I replied as follows: "Yes—four in the family—set tubs—hot and cold water in every room—three miles out of town—my wife takes care of the children—who does the chamber work? I do. Confound it. Get out." She didn't get out, but I did. My wife went in the next day and hired a girl.

### AN INCH FROM DEATH.

We were sitting on the veranda of our bungalow one evening in far-off Burma, R. A. and I, enjoying our after-dinner cheroot. The waters of the bay lapped lazily at the sands at our feet, for our house was "built on the sands" of the shore. All the world seemed at peace, only the plunk! plunk! of the monotonous night bird in the jungle, and the occasional weird note of the jackal, signaling in the distance to his comrades, were heard. The moon had come up from behind a rocky island just over in the bay, and spread a flood of golden-yellow light over the silver-topped breakers, rolling in over a neighboring coral reef. It was so calm and beautiful that it seemed that all that was wicked and bad had gone out of the world, and yet death lurked just at my friend's elbow, as he puffed unconsciously at his cheroot.

We had been discussing in a leisurely manner something that had happened at home. To prove some point my friend arose, and stretched himself lazily, sauntered into his bedroom to get a paper bearing on the matter we had been discussing. Usually lights were placed in all the bedrooms, but this evening, for some unaccountable reason—probably the moonlight—the servant had not performed his duties. I could hear my friend fumbling about on his dressing-table, and then suddenly gave a quick cry of horror and rushed out to the light.

"I have been struck by a snake," he gasped, and his face was deadly pale. "Where is it? Quick! Show me!" I exclaimed, as I whipped out a knife. He held out his right arm. There was no mark on the hand, which I examined critically, but on the cuff of the shirt were two tiny scratch-like punctures, and two little globules of poison sinking into the starched linen, and leaving a sickly, greenish yellow mark.

"You've had a close call, old man," I exclaimed, with a great sigh of relief, "and I think you need a peg to brace up your nerves, but first let us settle 'he snake.'"

We found him coiled up on a small mirror which lay on the table, and an ugly-looking customer he was, too, ready to strike again.

He was a very poisonous snake, known as the Deboase Russell, but after my friend had fainted with him, it would have been difficult for any naturalist to have placed him in his proper genus.

# Appetite--Strength

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Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

If you would make a self made man angry ignore him.

### In the Front Rank.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has made an advance in the right direction in anticipating the wants of the traveling public, by changing the time of their "North Shore Limited," which will now leave Chicago at 4 p. m., arriving at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 5 o'clock the next afternoon, in advance of all other limited trains. The equipment of all other limited trains. It will also have a through sleeping car to Boston, arriving there the next evening. It connects with all through trains from the west.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service. The greater portion is used in connection with shipment of perishable goods; the balance in the passenger train service. A great deal of this ice is put up by the company in its own ice houses, but as the past winter has been so warm a very large proportion will have to be purchased.

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

Masculine ideas are one thing; but let feminine never be feminine, or our civilization perishes.

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It has been established that we do not wax diviner by dragging down the gods to our level.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. fails to cure, druggists refund money.

If Adam had been wide awake he wouldn't have lost that rib.

### A Scholarly Work.

W. J. Milne, LL.D., president New York State Normal College: "It is essentially a scholarly work. The keenest scholars in philosophy, science, literature, art, will find in it the most lucid, accurate, and comprehensive definitions to be found anywhere."

See display advertisement of how to obtain the Standard Dictionary by making a small payment down, the remainder in installments.

If silence is golden all deaf and dumb persons ought to be millionaires.

The average length of human life in the sixteenth century was only 13 to 20 years.

It is estimated that more than four-fifths of the people of London never enter a place of worship.

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