

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better, it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most of the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores and although in some cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

The Exodus

At this season of the year, we find the country boy looking forward to a trip to the city with the expectation of finding employment by which he shall become in a few years a man of means. Many boys leave the farm every year for the city, and will continue to do so, whatever may be said to the contrary. It is a fact, also, that a majority of the great fortune-holders of today were farmers' boys in their youth. But there are many wrecks to one who succeeds. One in ten thousand may have acquired fortunes, and one in a thousand may, perhaps, gain a competence. Of those who have stayed on the farm and worked for forty years, one-half have gained a competence, and twenty percent of those remaining have become what are known as wealthy farmers, who could realize from their holdings many thousands of dollars. If a boy does not succeed in making his mark as a merchant or manufacturer in the city, he becomes a slave to the city grind, and at 40 is no longer eligible, with health broken, to earn more than a pittance. If he is able to raise his family and retain his position, he has done well. If he stays on the farm, the chances are that he at least owns his home, and has made some provisions for old age.—Exchange.

Catarrh Cured Quickly

With only one dose a day of Drake's Palmetto Wine. Cures to stay cured. Any reader of this paper will receive trial bottle free by sending address to Drake Formula Company, Chicago.

...Judge Parker on Imperialism....

On October 15 Judge Parker addressed the Avon Beach Democratic club of Long Island, the club visiting Esopus in a body. A number of independent voters accompanied the club, and all were cordially received by Judge Parker. The visitors were seated on the veranda and lawn.

When Judge Parker stepped from the house he was greeted with hand-clapping. Col. Charles K. Codman of Boston, Mass., and Prof. Henry W. Haddon of New York made extended speeches. Both speakers confined their remarks to the Philippine island question and a discussion of the attitude of the republican administration on that question.

Col. Codman said in his speech: "The least reparation that can be made to the Philippines is to give them that independence of which they should never have been deprived.

"Believing that you are in sympathy with these opinions, we are prepared to advocate your election to the presidency. We believe that you favor giving to the Philippine people the same independence to which Cuba was declared by congress to be of right entitled, and we also believe that you are prepared to give them an immediate promise that so far as it is in your power should you be elected president that independence shall be secured to them without delay."

Replying to Col. Codman's address, Judge Parker said:

"I greatly appreciate the compliment of your presence and the assurance of the support of those you represent. The importance of the issue which you have mentioned cannot be overestimated. It is attracting the attention of the thoughtful, patriotic men all over the country. Permit me to call your attention to the portion of the democratic platform relating to it.

"No government has the right to make one set of laws for those at home and another different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

"We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans and that it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal to set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny."

The declaration of independence, born in the brain of the father of democracy, says the same thing in effect, for it declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"I have said before that we may not disregard the responsibility imposed by possession of the Philippines and that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

"This means independence for the Filipinos in the fullest sense of the word. When prepared they may govern themselves, as the Cubans do, unassisted, unless asking for help; un-directed, unless asking advice; untrammelled by our politics, unincumbered by our politicians and uncontrolled by us.

"Secretary Taft has said: 'A promise to give ultimate independence will be construed by the more violent element, disposed to agitation, to be a promise to grant independence in the near future and during the present generation. The success of the experiment we are

making in the Philippines depends on having the Filipinos understand that we are there for their benefit, but that we expect to stay there indefinitely in working out the good we propose to do them.'

"Here we have the issue clearly defined. The republican party stands for the subjugation of defenseless foreign peoples. Democracy stands for freedom.

"We relieved Spain of this thorn in her flesh, the Philippines, to plunge it into our own. We paid and are paying enormously for the privilege of performing the operation. Spain had been trying to conquer the islands since the early decades of the sixteenth century. She had never quite succeeded.

"That is not surprising. Every true American would despise a man who would not fight to the last gasp for the land of his fireside and the birthplace of his babies. Did not our illustrious ancestors in the revolution do so? For what does civilized man revere the memory of Washington? Are not the Irish still chafing under the English yoke? Will the Boer sympathizer refuse his sympathy to the Filipino patriot defending his hearthstone against the Spanish spoiler and tyrant? Do we not honor every man who has sacrificed at freedom's holy altar? When the battleships of our great republic destroyed the Spanish war vessels the Filipinos hoped the freedom for which they had struggled so long was finally approaching. Our history seemed to guarantee that our ambition would be to see them free, happy and prosperous.

"We perpetually point with pride to our love of liberty. The republican platform asserts that fifty years ago the republican party came into existence, dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. 'Arresting the extension of human slavery'—that sounds well. But it speaks of the virtue of another generation. All the leaders of the republican party of that day have passed away. In their place have come very different men. We need not point out that which principally differentiates them. It readily suggests itself. But we will refer to one of the results of that difference.

"After our utter defeat of the Spaniards the republican administration paid to the vain oppressor of the unconquered Filipino \$20,000,000 for this uncertain option on this victim's lands, tenements and hereditaments. In the attempt to bolster the option we have wasted over \$650,000,000 more of the people's money and sacrificed over 200,000 lives.

"And the waste of money and the sacrifice of lives are not yet ended if the policy of the administration is to be continued indefinitely.

"That policy refuses to promise independence for the islanders now or at any time or upon any condition. It does not even leave open the door of hope. The administration rails at the democratic proposal to promise them independence as soon as they are prepared for it. Indeed, it suggests to 80,000,000 of intelligent people that such a promise would stimulate the 'vicious' to be more vicious instead of encouraging the improvement which would secure them what they most desire on earth—freedom.

"I but state the proposition. It suggests itself. If our people agree that the administration is wrong in threatening by its silence that which it undoubtedly intends, namely, perpetual bondage for the Filipinos, the remedy is in their hands. We could have donated to Spain a number of millions and annexed Cuba with equal justice and less suspicion of imbecility than

we displayed in acquiring the Philippines.

"But we have done our duty to Cuba. We have left her to work out her own salvation—to take her place in the march of civilized nations. Shall we forbid the Filipinos to hope for independence? Shall we prevent their building up their own civilization and try to force ours upon them? Civilization is a growth, not a disguise. Every race must work out its civilization in its own way.

"Our duty to the Filipinos demands a promise of independence. But it did not our own interest demands that we be relieved of the Filipinos just as soon as they are reasonably prepared for self-government.

"A colony-holding nation is ever subject to expensive wars with other nations and with its colonies. This necessitates strong garrisons and powerful navies and draws heavily upon the treasury. And history records no instance of a nation receiving from her colonies anything like an adequate return for the blood and treasure spent. England's national debt was doubled by the revolt of the thirteen colonies. It had cost her so much to secure.

"The American expansionist, following European argument, alleges that annexation of the Philippines must promote progress, foster commerce and industry and introduce the leaven of civilization into a backward and inferior race.

"The evidence of history is to the contrary. Certainly the claim will not be made that we can get back the money that has been taken from the pockets of our taxpayers and wasted on the Philippines.

"And it is alike certain that but two classes of our people can hope to be benefited by our holding the Philippines, the class which is always hunting for special government privileges and the class which seeks to make officeholding a means of livelihood. The latter class in the Philippines comprise some officials of whom a student of conditions there recently said: 'Of the character of many in office too little cannot be said. At the best they have been inefficient, at the worst dishonest, corrupt and despotic. The islands seem to have succeeded in

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