



Sir Charles Tupper, former premier of Canada, has written a letter to R. M. Borden, leader of the opposition in the dominion house, in which the former premier says: "I do not forget that all parties in the United States agree in the desire to obtain possession of Canada. Under existing circumstances it was of immense importance to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party committed to the policy which secured the unanimous consent of the house of commons on a question of which vital importance, and a great responsibility will rest upon those who disturb that compact."

The United States supreme court has refused to consider the case of Charles W. Morse the New York banker convicted of embezzlement.

Judge Edward F. Dunne, former mayor of Chicago, is being urged to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for another term in that office.

Governor Deneen called the Illinois legislature in extra session for Tuesday, December 14. The governor specifies twenty-four subjects upon which the legislature may act, among them being a primary election law, a corrupt practices act, deep waterway legislation and legislation authorizing cities and villages to adopt the commission form of government.

George P. Sheldon, president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has been removed from office by the directors of the company. He is charged with irregularities. E. W. T. Gray succeeds him as president.

Governor Deneen of Illinois having removed Frank E. Davis, a sheriff at Cairo, Ill., for failure to prevent the lynching of two prisoners, has refused to reinstate him. The people of Cairo are very indignant but the governor says this mob law has no place in Illinois and he has made an example of the sheriff.

A LaPorte, Ind., dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "The statement that John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, E. Ert Slack of Franklin, Judge Shea of Seymour and Major Menzies of Mount Vernon will be democratic candidates for United States senator was made public. This announcement means that a bitter fight will be waged by the democrats and republicans for the control of the next legislature.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "Whether the extraordinary circumstances of the trial and sentence to death at Williamstown, Ky., of the negro Earl Thompson, will make the proceedings illegal was a subject of discussion in Kentucky. A mob which had met Thompson at the train when he was brought back from Lexington to answer a charge of criminal assault virtually exacted a promise from Circuit Judge Commack that he would sentence Thompson to hang within thirty days and keep him meanwhile in the Williamstown jail. Commack delivered the pledge from the jail steps. Within the court house previously Thompson had been tried and found guilty while a mob overran the court chamber and a member of it lunged at the negro with a knife. Thor-

son had entered a strong plea of not guilty. Judge Commack fixed the hanging for January 7 next.

In the United States circuit court at St. Louis costs amounting to \$42,060 were assessed against the Standard Oil company as a result of the recent prosecution by the government. This does not include \$40,000 which the Standard paid some time ago. The oil company was relieved of paying \$15,526, the costs of the records furnished to the government's attorneys.

Fourteen men, members of a company of native constabulary in the Philippines, have been sentenced to death. They mutined and are charged with the killing of Roy Libby.

In the house of representatives on the first day Representative Sulzer, democrat of New York, introduced a resolution relating to President Zelaya of the Nicaraguan government. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. It was as follows: "That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand the arrest, trial and punishment of Zelaya by an impartial tribunal in Nicaragua for the wilful murder of citizens of the United States, an ample apology from Nicaragua and such damages and reparation as may be just. That there be established in Nicaragua a responsible government, republican in form. That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect." Urging the agreement to his resolution, Mr. Sulzer said: "Zelaya is a despot. He is the trouble-maker in Central America and has for years been carrying things on with a high hand under a virtual dictatorship. There will never be any peace in Central America until he is shorn of power. He must be deposed. In this connection I want to say I am in hearty accord with the policy of Secretary Knox. It deserves the commendation of every patriotic citizen in the land."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, protested to President Taft in the name of organized labor, against the nomination of Circuit Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee to be a justice of the United States supreme court. The objection is based upon certain railroad decisions rendered by Judge Lurton.

President Taft addressed the sixth convention of the national rivers and harbors congress declaring that he was heartily in favor of waterways improvements. At the same convention Representative Burgess of Texas declared that he was opposed to a bond issue for waterways improvement.

The senate committee on public expenditures held a meeting and determined to oppose anything in the way of large appropriations. It was agreed that the strictest economy is necessary in government expenses.

An Associated Press dispatch says: "Pansy beds and tall, graceful Lom-

bardy poplars will line the banks of the navigable streams in the future if the woman's auxiliary of the national rivers and harbors congress now in session can bring it about. The woman's national congress held a five hours session to map out plans for making the banks of rivers take on the grace of carefully kept gardens and for the transformation of the unsightly sides of canals into spots elysian. The work of the women is being done in conjunction with that of the national rivers and harbors congress."

The monument to be erected at Gettysburg to the Virginia troops who fell in that battle will stand if the secretary of war approves on West Confederate avenue at the point where the extreme right of the confederate line rested and from which point General Lee watched the charge of Pickett's brigade. This spot was selected at a meeting of the commission appointed by the Virginia assembly to arrange for the erection of the monument.

The Nicaraguan legation has closed up headquarters at Washington.

Word has been received from France that that government will not dispatch, as reported, a warship to Nicaragua.

Taney county, Missouri, has gone dry by a vote of 702 to 302.

George Preston Sheldon, deposed president of the Phoenix Insurance company, of Brooklyn, was indicted on the charge of misappropriating \$45,000. Sheldon was not arrested because of his serious illness.

A New York dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "The great bank soon to be started in Latin-America, mentioned in the president's message to congress, will be controlled by Morgan-Rockefeller interests. The scheme, which was indorsed by the last pan-American congress, which has the heartiest support of the administration, has been engaging the attention of National City bank experts for many months. At first it was intended to join a great pan-American bank in New York, with branches in capitals of all the Latin-American republics. This plan was urged strongly by Senator Root, but was found to be impossible of realization under the existing banking laws. James Stillman, William Rockefeller, George W. Perkins and Frank A. Vanderlip were mentioned as among the influential financiers who would apply for the charter. The bank now contemplated will, it is said, be started in Buenos Ayres with possibly a branch in Rio de Janeiro."

Three Omaha hotels conducting saloons lost their licenses by a decision of Police Judge Crawford for violating the Nebraska 8 o'clock closing law.

Charles Bamford, formerly on the staff of the New York World, committed suicide near Savannah, Ga.

The steamer, Clarion, burned to the water's edge near Point Pelee in Lake Erie. Two men lost their lives.

John Drew, the actor, was thrown from his horse in New York City and painfully injured.

Somerset, Ky., went wet at the local option election, reversing the verdict of the election two years ago.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis tells the story about "one first glass of beer" in this way:

"Two drinks of beer, the first in his experience, started Russell Howard, a 17-year-old chauffeur, upon a wild 'joy ride' last night that ended in the death of a pedestrian and the arrest of Howard and three companions early today. 'That's what a kid gets for drinking,' said Howard in his cell. Two women and a man were with the boy in the automobile. Howard said that when he drank the two glasses of beer last night he wanted to 'have a big time.' So he took his employer's machine from a garage at 406 North Twelfth street. Then, reckless of speed or safety, he drove the big touring car over the boulevards of the west end and back to the business district. At Ninth and Market streets Dennis Short, 2950 Clark avenue, failed to dodge

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Sometimes there are only a few irregularly situated pimples on the cheeks, forehead or chin, while in other cases, where the blood becomes literally peppered with them, giving the countenance a most repulsive appearance, and exciting much unfavorable and derogatory comment and criticism by people on the streets and elsewhere.

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The purchase and application of salves, ointments, jellies, cold creams, etc., is a waste of time and money, for a blood disease cannot be cured by applying a medicament to the skin.

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