

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-----The army maneuvers just finished cost the government \$350,000 approximately.

The king of Greece has been appointed an honorary admiral of the British fleet.

The Hungarian government has officially decided to participate in the St. Louis exposition.

Count Apponyi has tendered his resignation as president of the lower house of the Hungarian diet. A savings bank for negroes, with a

colored woman for its president, be gan business at Richmond, Va. Rev. W. I. Coburn of Boston has accepted a call to the pastorate of

the Congregational church at Paola, Kan.

The French bark Savoyard has been wrecked near Brest, France. Thirtyone of her crew, the captain's wife and four other women were lost. The commission appointed by Presi-

dent Roosevelt to investigate conditions on Ellis island resumed its ses sions, going to the island for that pur-J. Richard Barrett, a former member

of congress from Missouri, is dead of heart disease in New York in a hotel where he had made his home for the past eighteen years. At Portland, Ore., the federal grand

jury returned an indictment against T. A. Woods, pension attorney, and his son, Hosea Woods, partner in the business conducted by his father. E. O. Spule, cashier of the Heme

Savings bank of Iowa Falls, accused of appropriating \$3,000 of the bank's funds, was indicted for embezzlement on three counts by the grand jury. The United States supreme court

has advanced the case involving the rights of freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in Indian Territory and set the hearing for January 25.

Trade in contracts for future delivery of coffee was established at the New Orleans board of trade. Bidding was fairly active in all months and tem of international policy, and it help ourselves, some speculative interest was shown.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Simla says terrible earthquakes have occurred at Turshiz, near Turbat-i-Haidari, in Persia, in which 350 person were killed and numbers

The trouble between the steamfitters' and plumbers' unions over the piping of the Cascade at the World's fair grounds, which threatened to culminate in a general strike, was settled

Two persons are dead and three wounded as a result of an altercation between whites and blacks at Lake Village, Ark., which was not settled until a lynching had quieted the excited people.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a verdict for \$30,000 was given to Miss Henrietta Adams of Gasseville, Mich., against Robert Stuart Baker, a well known young society man of that city,

for breach of promise. George I. Harvey superintendent of the Pawnee training school, has asked Commissioner Jones, head of the Indian bureau, to suspend action on his case until he has had a chance to see President Roosevelt.

At Belleville, Ill., fly more citizens were arrested on indictments charging participation in the lynching of David S. Wyatt, a negro school teacher, June 6 last. Each gave a bond in the sum of \$20 and was released.

While running at a high speed an inbound Wabash fast freight crashed into a freight ahead, in a dense fog. fifty miles west of St. Louis, injuring seven men, two of whom may die, and killing seven carloads of stock.

Seven hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the necessary repairs to the battleship Indiana contained in the survey of that vessel received at the navy department. The survey contemplates new boilers and a general overhauling of the vessel. and has been referred to the board of construction for approval .

At the last meeting of the National Geographic society, President Roosevelt was elected an honorary member of the society, as a tribute to his zealous encouragement of exploration and geographic work. Commander Robert E. Peary was also elected an honorary member, in recognition of his important explorations in the far north during the past fifteen years.

The London Spectator contends that as Washington has become the most important station in the British diplomatic service, the salary of the ambassador ought to be raised to \$50,000. The salary of the late Ambassador Sir Michael Herbert was \$32,500.

Because of over-production of the Somerset Coal company of Pennsylvania several mining companies in the George's Creek region, Maryland, have shut down. Other companies in both fields are working short time. Several thousand men are affected.

Advices from Washington state that Governor Dole will probably be appointed United States district judge of Hawaii to succeed Morris M. Estee, deceased, and that Governor Dole will free indulgence in the cup which ception that proves the rule. Therebe succeeded by George R. Carter, sec- cheers and also inebriates the night after they think they can walk under retary of the interior.

Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, has returned to Washington from Fort Riley, Kas., where he inspected the troops engaged in the maneuvers. He says the conduct of the troops, regular and state, was highly credit. think I must have been bitten by one ishment of military and naval prison

THE PLATISMOUTH JOURNAL | MUST RATIFY **CUBAN TREATY**

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress Is Couched in the Strongest Terms.

NATION'S HONORAT STAKE | proof of the good faith with which

Chief Executive Doclares the United States Has Committed Itself to the Policy He Outlines Advantages of the Trealy Made

IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL

Measure Declared to Be Demanded by Considerations of Broad is capable of great expansion and National Policy as Well as Economic Interests-Largo Marke: development of our export trade. It at Stake.

On Tuesday, Nov. 10, President Roosevelt sent to Congress his message explaining the reasons for the gathering of the Senate and House of Representatives in special session. The document follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and indetain respects to come within our sys- upward; and helping her, we shall necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become in the negotiation of the treaty with cluded within the lines of our eco- Cuba and its ratification by the sennomic policy. Situated as Cuba is, it ate. would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been impressed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the pledged faith of the nation. the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval sta-

to use them against Cuba, or other wise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes and

SHE RECOGNIZES THE NEW RE-PUBLIC OF PANAMA.

IN ACCORD WITH UNITED STATES

Germany Announces that it Will Not Interfere in the Revolution-An Important Conference Held at the White House on Tuesday.

PARIS-The French government has recognized the de facto govern-

ment of the republic of Panama. The action of France carries out the purposes which M. Delcasse had throughout, namely, to leave the Uni- to consolidate such bureaus in his deted States untrammeled, and to act so far as possible in sympathetic accord with the American government.

given to Cuba. Not an American in eign Minister Deleasse to the French terest is sacrificed. By the treaty a consul at Panama authorize him to large Cuban market is secured to our have relations with the new governproducers-a market which lies at our meat. The instructions are substandoors, which is already large, which tially the same as those seat from which is especially important to the Washington to the United States consul at Panama and will have the efwould be indeed short sighted for us fect of giving the same recognition to refuse to take advantage of such of the new regime as the United an opportunity and to force Cuba into States has already given it. A formaking arrangements with other mat recognition will follow later wheathe new government is fully organ-This reciprocity treaty stands by ized, but the instructions of the conitself. It is demanded on considera- sul definitely establish the attitude of tions of broad national policy as well France toward the new republic. The as by our economic interests. It will action of M. Delcasse is not yet pubdo harm to no industry. It will benelicly known. fit many industries. It is in the in-

BERLIN-The Colombian commission, if it comes here, will receive no consideration from the German government. The correspondent of the Associated Press called the foreign office's attention to the statement made Menday by Arturo de Brigard. the Colombian consul general in New York, that the Colombians were clamoring for a German protectorate over must ever be closely bound with ours. their country, and that the Colombian government had been asked to send a commission to Germany to offer Emperor William certain pieces of land on both seas in return for Germany's protection. The reply was: "We have no intention of mixing

in peace and who started her so well ourselves in the affairs of the isthpendent republic, she should stand in on the difficult path of self-govern- mian state. We are still without any such close relations with us as in cer- ment. We must help her onward and information from our consular reports in regard to the revolution, hence we have not asked the United States to look after our interests. The statement regarding our interests in Colombia and Panama have been much exagggerated, but we hope to see our trade thus prosper better after the United States builds the canal."

> WASHINGTON-An important confailure to enact such legislation would ference concerning the Panama situacome perilously near a repudiation of tion was held at the White House on I transmit herewith the treaty, as Tuesday prior to the formal meeting amended by the senate and ratified of the cabinet. The participants in the conference were President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna and members of the cabinet. The decision reached, if any, was not disclosed.

Colombia Censors Cablegram. WASHINGTON-The state department was notified that the Colombian government had established a censorship over cable for the interior of Colombia reaching Buena Ventura. This with the United States, but this gov-

Coming to Negotiate Canal Treaty. PANAMA-Dr. Manuel Amado, Frederico Boyd and Carlos Constantin Arosmena left on Tuesday for Washington with instructions from the provisional government to negotiate a seventy years old, yet it was largely owing to his daring and great energy that the isthmus was declared

Chicago Banishes Toy Arms. stance can be used."

Carried Mail in 1356. KANSAS CITY, Mo.-G. W. Haller, who in 1856 carried mail from Independence, Mo., to tUah, died at his home here, aged 67 years. He had century.

Receiver for Grain Company. DES MOINES, Ia .- C. F. McCarty

Beaupre Will Remain. WASHINGTON-In a dispatch received a few days ago at the state de- Stockman, an authority on live stock ist when his party is in power, and partment from Minister Beaupre he matters, in its issue Monday, says that announced that he had decided to re- the total number of cattle in the state ladders without alarm. Presently a frain from taking advantage of his will not exceed 7,000 000 head, of "Try a little of this, sul" suggests a safe falls on them and they say "I leave of absence, which was immediately which 5,000,000 are range cattle, and ately available, until March. No ex- that the depreciation in values during feel a "moderate warmth." planation for the change in M. Beau- the past year represents a loss of at pre's plans, but it is surmised that he least \$21,000,000 to Texas cattlemen foresaw the approaching revolution Stockmen generally believe that this by inserting these side remarks, to and he decided to be at his post when estimate of 7,000,000 head of cattle in

THEY GET THEIR BILLS IN.

Eight Hundred and Nineteen Measures the First Day.

WASHINGTON-There were 819 bills introduced in the house Tuesday of which 115 were public bills, and the balance measures for the benefit of private individuals

The bills introduced Tuesday in clude the following:

By Mr. Jones (Wash.) increasing the duties 10 per cent ad valorem in imports brought to the United States in foreign ships.

a commission to investigate state election laws.

By Mr. Rixey (Va.) a resolution an thorizing the secretary of the navy partment as he may deem best.

By Mr. Lowering (Mass.), providing a retired list in the life-saving service, The instructions forwarded by For- and a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, giving congress power to regulate the hours of labor. By Mr. Watson (Ind.), prescribing an age limit and an educational test to the immigration laws.

By Mr. Adams (Pa.), to reorganize the consular service.

KAISER MAY HAVE CANCER.

Present Slight Affliction Recalls His Relative's Malady.

BERLIN-A bulletin concerning the condition of Emperor William, who was operated upon Saturday for the removal of a polypus from the larynx was issued Monday morning at the new palace at Potsdam. It is follows: "Inflammation, which naturally follows as a reaction from the operation, already is diminishing. We can, therefore, be satisfied with the ap pearance of the local chord. Never theless, the healing of the little wound probably with require another week The emperor's general condition is good, his temperature and pulse are VON LEUTHOLD, normal.

"SCHMIDT, "ILBERG."

The court circular states that the emperor personally heard the report of the chief of the civil cabinet."

BENNETT WILL CASE GOES UP.

Bryan Authorizes His Attorney to Seek Higher Judgment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.-It was an nounced Tuesday that William J Bryan had given his counsel power of attorney to perfect an appeal to the superior court from the decision of Judge Cleaveland of the probate court, declaring that the sealed letter referred to in the will of Philo S. Ben nett, which provided for a gift of \$50. 000 to Mr. Bryan was not a part of the

At a hearing of the probate judge prior to this announcement, by agree ment of counsel and Mr. Bryan as executor the widow's allowance was fixed at \$7,500 a year.

All Quiet at Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON - Indian Agent Brennan, in charge of the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota, in reporting on the conditions there in connection there in connection with the recent troubles, telegraphed the Indian bu reau as follows: "Everything quiet on reservation. No excitement, nor is there likely to be any among the Indians."

New Austrian Emigration Law. VIENNA.-The new emigration law of Austria, which '3 now awaiting the approval of the ministry of justice, abolishes the existing provision under which emigrants of all classes lose their Austrian citizenship. Under the new law emigrants for economical reasons will continue to be regarded as Austrian citizens and efforts will be made to keep in touch and assist them 'n the country to which they emigrate.

San Domingo Has Capitulated. CAPE HAYTIEN-A dispatch from Monte Cristo says it is reported there that San Domingo has capitulated to the revolutionists, and that General Jiminez has been proclaimed pres-

Chilean Crisis to End. SANTIAGO DE CUBA-The ministers of the general affairs, finances and war have withdrawn their resignations tendered October 31 and the crisis is expected to end soon.

Seven Years for Bank Cashier. CIRCLEVILLE, O .- J. K. Brown, former cashier of the New Holland lived near Kansas City for half a bank, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

> Great Strike is Imminent. CHICAGO-It is probable that by eral strike will be for the reason

Stockmen Are Heavy Losers. the state is too high.

BLIGHTED BY TARIFF tety-while the Republicans are in

HOW MOST IMPORTANT INDUS-TRY HAS DECLINED.

The "Virtues" of Protection Shown-Wage-Earners and Wool-Growers Both Suffer by the Heavy Duties Upon That Staple.

No important industry better illustrates the blighting effects of tariff taxation than that of the manufacture of woolens. The high duties placed upon its chief raw material, wool, in By Mr. Crumpacker (Ind.) providing | 1867, have been but slightly changed since, except for the three years, 1895, 1896 and 1897. The duties on raw wood have averaged about 44 per cent since 1867, while the duties on manufactured wools have averaged over 80 per cent. During the last three years the duties on raw wool have averaged over 52 per cent, while the duties on manufactured wool have averaged about 94 per cent under the McKinley and Dingley bills. Surely the virtues of protection must show in this government favored industry! What are the results?

The woolen industry has been de clining rapidly as compared with other important, though less favored, indus tries, and as compared with our in creasing population. In the following table the increase in population is compared with the increase in the value of woolen manufactures and with the increase in cotton manufac tures-the other important textile in dustry and one whose chief raw material, cotton, is on the free list;

Per cent increase since Cotton

mami-factures. manu-factures 26.58 76.58 91.10 870 97.89

Thus, while the value of cetton manufactures has more tean kept pace with our growing population, since 1880, and has almost kept pace, since 1870, the value of our woolen manufactures has not half kept pace with our population since 1890 or 1880, and has barely half kept pace sinct 1870. This means that the per capita value of woolen goods produced in this country is declining from year to year, is less now than in 1880 or 1890, and is 25 per cent less than in 1870, the deeline being from \$5.17 per capita in 1870 to \$3.89 in 1900.

Could there be a more withering criticism of our protective system than is shown by the sad results of this industry?

The attempt to compel the people for woolens has resulted (1) in blighting the industry that was to be protected and built up; (2) in preventing the people from wearing warm. substantial clothing, and (3) in foreing them to wear shoddy and cotton cloches. The doctors and undertakers who

treat or bury the victims of improper clothing are the real beneficiaries of taxed wool and woolens

Nor do we get better results if we consider the effects of "protection" upon the prices of wool or upon the wool-growers. According to the census report, the average cost of scoured wool declined from 56-56 cents per pound, in 1880, to 45,46 in 1890, and to 37 71 in 1900. This same report tells us that the per capita consumption of wool declined from 8.52 pounds in 1880 and S.75 in 1890 to 5.97 in 1900. And this decline has occurred in spite of the fact that we imported more than three times as many pounds of raw wool in 1900 as in 1870. Prac tically, then, all of the reduction in consumption is due to the reduced production of domestic wools. And here, again, the reduction in the home supply has occurred in spite of the great increase in the amount and proportion of coarse wools and of mohair (included witl: wool in the 1900 census) to the fine wools pro-

duced. As a matter of fact the number of sheep east of the Mississippi river and north of Mason and Dixon's line. which included the fine wool section when high protection was first applied, is now less than one-half what it was in 1867 and their value is probably only one-fourth what it was then. The following extracts from the 1900 census, compiled by Republicans and protectionists, tell a part of the sad tale of this tariff-demoralized indus-

"The year 1900 was an unfortunate one for an official investigation of the wool manufacture. The machinery in many mills was only in partial operation, or run on part time. Like the preceding year it was marked by unusual conditions, both as to the chief raw material and manufactured products. The sudden changes in wool prices and the streauous competition for business led to the failure of many large and until then prosperous con-

"The quantity of wool consumed in woolen mills in 1900 was only ninetenths of the quantity consumed in 1890, and was about 20,000,000 pounds less than was used in 1880. The guantity of shoddy used in these mills was 66,855,105 pounds. The proportion of clean shoddy and clean wool used were respectively 31.5 and 43.1 per cent of the raw material consumed in the card wool manufactures. "The use of shoddy has made pos-

sible a greater supply of warm clothing than could have been obtained without it, while the mixture of cotton and cotton yarn with wool has made possible the production of soft light-weight fabrics, well adapted for use where lightness, moderate warmth quently the people are better clad prices were lower. But what an obhan before these combinations were

devised.' This last paragraph, extolling the virtues of shoddy (old clothes ground up) displays the happy temperament AUSTIN. Tex.-The West Texas and optimistic mind of the protectionhis wonderful skill in transforming adversity into prosperity-on paper. He puts his protection glasses before the shivering shoddy victim, and immediately the poor fe'low begins to

Well may we feel proud of our sanguine census-makers for their ability, give warmth and color to what would otherwise be cold and gloomy statistics of adversity. We can have nothing but prosperity-of the shoddy var. sent."-A. Lincoln.

The greatest prosperity experienced by the woolen industry in many years was during the three years of free wool and low duties on woolens in 1895, 1896 and 1897. More wool was consumed, both domestic and foreign. and more yards of woolen goods produced than ever before. During these three years the per capita consump tion of wool averaged 9.59 pounds. During the five years since it has averaged only 5.95 pounds. Thus, during the three Wilson bill years we consumed far more wool than in any four years since and aimost as much

as during the whole ave years since. The fundamental facts in the wool en industry are (1) that many varieties of wools must be mixed to produce substantial, welt-finished and marketable goods, and (2) that no one country produces all varieties of wool. These facts are recognized by nearly all governments except ours, which is the only one that taxes raw

wool. Protection having proven a flat failure, both as to the wool-grower and as to the woolen manufacturer, the Republicans of the agricultural depart ment at Washington are now advising the farmers to try to raise Angora goats as a substitute for sheep. They are telling New England farmers that these goats are just the things to reclaim the many abandoned farms by their territory. The Republicans have already begun to call the hair of this goat (mohair) wool, and to include it with the genuine article in their statistics. But for this statistical netion our wool figures would make a worse showing than they now do.

Will calling a goat a sheep make it one? How much longer can the Republicans fool the farmers? BYRON W. HOLT.

Cost of Philippine War. Those who follow events in the Philippines can not fail to be impressed with the apparent utter fellare of the Republican party to make any considerable progress in the assimilation of the people of that tropical possession. We are still holding the Philippines, but to what purpose? The American appointees in great and small places are proving faithless and are committing puracy and are robbing the helpless Filipinos. Vice and

crime are rampant on the one hand, and disease and death on the other. But putting aside moral and patriotic claims, let us see if, as a business proposition, the policy of the Republican party in the Philippines is a good one. What is the commercial and financial value to the

States of these islands? The cost of the war with Spain and of the subsequent warfare upon the Filipinos to June 30, 1903, was over \$850,000,000. By the end of December, 1903, we shall have expended in war and warfare not less than \$920,-000,000, which sum will be slightly more than the outstanding bonded debt of the United States bearing interest. Over \$600,000,000 of this amount may be charged by taxpayers to the efforts to deprive the people of the Philippines of their liberty and to hold the islands. The cost of holding the Philippines now amounts to \$2 per

head of our population. The pretext of developing commerce by holding dominion over these islands has ceased to impose upon intelligent people. All that we import from the Philippines now we may continue to import whoever holds them, the principle article, hemp, being free of duty. Our insignificant exports have fallen off with the withdrawal of a part of the troops and because of the poverty and distress which our rule

has brought upon the Filipinos. The cost of criminal aggression in the Philippines is at least \$1.25 per head; the exports from the United States to the Philippines have fallen off to less than 5 cents per nead of our population. We are still wasting the lives and health of American soldiers and bringing poverty and suffering upon the people of the Philippines under the presence of benevolence. We cannot have the satisfaction of claiming that it is justified by even business propositions.

Prosperity Breaks Down. The Republicans are still shouting 'prosperity" on the stump. Their bureaus at Washington are busy sending out prosperity statistics and their

newspapers are faithfully printing these "facts and figures." The Boston Transcript of Oct. 23 contains some of this prosperity matter. The headlines of one column read "Prosperity Is Based on a Firm or rather two columns, are some news matter of another kind.

some extracts from one column: "Chicago, Oct. 22.-Organized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic of 1893, if the forecast of its leaders is correct. Indications of retrenchment are seen on every hand. It has been estimated that before the close of the year the big employing concerns of the country will have discharged nearly 1,000,000 men. most of them laborers and general utility workers. Of this number the railroads are expected to drop from employment 200,000 men, the mine operators 50,000, the machine shops and iron, steel and tin plate plants 250,000 and the building trades more than

The "prosperity" which has now broken down so conspicuously, and which is not the result of crop failures or of low prices for farm prodnets, has never been real prosperity. It has been prosperity for the trusts only. The people were better off when ject lesson in "protection!"

The protected billion-dollar steel trust taxes the average family \$5 a year. You pay your share. It figures in your bills for rent, fuel, groceries and hardware.

"If Congress maintains a tariff on articles of export, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground."-J. W. Babcock, 1901.

"There is no territorial aggrandizement that is worthy the price of blood."-Charles Sumner.

"No man is good enough to govern anoth ir man without that other's con-

SAVAGE WEAPONS OF WARFARE. Inhuman Devices Invented to Make War More Horrible.

tions are on the eve of completion.

They are so situated as to prevent any

idea that there is the intention ever

Devices intended to make war so earth would be only too glad to refrain from it have been offered fre- twins. quently of late to the war, the navy and state department. The predilection to run to gas bombs manifests itself again, as it did fifteen years ago. The main object of the use of the hydrocyanic acid gas bomb is to capture the ships of the enemy without shooting the vessel to pieces or blowing them up or sinking them. It is contended that if a bomb charged with a ship the fumes would instantly sink to the innermost parts of the vessel. It is known that a whiff of hydrocyanic acid gas inhaled will cause instant death. Even after those who propose such a scheme are informed by the authorities that such a thing is out of the question because it comes under the head of poison, the use of which is interdicted by the universal regulations of war, they propose other similar schemes time after time. One of these is the use of a gas that is in itself not deadly. It renders those who inhale its fumes unconscious for about six hours. "Why, you might as well take the crew of an enemy's ship and get all hands drunk," remarked

a Washington officer in commenting on the last mentioned plan.

The Sugar Confectioners Use. An amateur candy maker says: "If in mind that any old sugar that the grocer sells for pulverized is not good enough. Bar sugar is what confectioners use. Every lump must be rubbed out of it. In dipping chocochocolate; the bitter coating is de-

Women Not Good Risks.

Notwithstanding the fact that women reach a greater age than men, they have proved a losing venture to life insurance companies. Women are they are more likely to suffer from cancer in middle life than are men; and, too, women much more frequently have intuitive premonition of fail-

-Pittsburg Dispatch. Hopeless Case.

The tourist in the Yosemite valley complains all morning of having a se-synchronize red hair and white horses. vere headache, as the result of too In consequence they discover the ex-

fellow tourist from Kentucky. "Down told you so!" Thus does dogma bemy way we always say that the hair come dogmatic. of the dog will cyouh the bite."

"I've tried that," moans the tourist; "I've tried that, but it doesn't help. I of these hairless dogs." -- Judge.

by the Cuban government.

White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

A GREAT BABY SHOW. Hundreds of Youngsters Exhibited in

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

for the better safeguarding of Ameri

can interests in the waters south of

Advantages of the Treaty.

increased by the consequences of the

war with Spain and will be further in

creased by the building of the 1sth

mian canal. They are both military

and economic. The granting to us by

Cuba of the naval stations above al-

luded to is of the utmost importance

from a military standpoint, and is

Cuba is treating uz. Cuba has made

great progress since her independence

was established. She has advanced

steadily in every way. She already

stands high among her sister repub-

lies of the new world. She is loyally

observing her obligations to us; and

she is entitled to like treatment by

us. The treaty submitted to you for

approval secures to the United States

economic advantages as great as those

countries to our disadvantage.

In the Interests of All.

terest of our people as a whole, both

because of its importance from the

broad standpoint of international

policy and because economically it in-

timately concerns us to develop and

secure the rich Cuban market for our

farmers, artisans, merchants and

manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable

as a guaranty of the good faith of our

nation toward her young sister re-

public to the south, whose welfare

Our Duty to the Island.

to her by the memories of the blood

and the courage of our soldiers who

fought for her in war; by the mem-

ories of the wisdom and integrity of

our administrators who served her

The foregoing considerations caused

They now, with equal force, sup-

port the legislation by the congress

which by the terms of the treaty is

necessary to render it operative. A

We gave her liberty. We are knit

These interests have been largely

At a baby show in England the terrible that every civilized nation on other day there were 430 entries. which included seventeen pairs of

had to be refused admission because

of the lack of accommodation. After a good deal of discussion as to the best way to exhibit the youngsters it was decided that the mothers bring their youngsters to the hall at 4 o'clock and "hold them all the that gas were exploded on the deck of | time," except during the weighing process. So the ground floor of the hall was covered with mothers hold-

ing babies, and the galleries held the friends of the mothers. The jury consisted of a number of these babies were: Dimensions and

bulk, muscular tone, firmness of flesh, absence of rickets and skin disease. While the judges were withdrawn to decide the giving of the first prize free. these little competitors, who comprised all types of baby folk, bright and dark, pale and rosy, fat and fragile, amused themselves billing and cooing. When the prize was given. with it was the announcement that

the best babies had been nursed, not bottled. Cows Try to Kill Fox. Edgar Palmer, Jr., and John Murphy of New Haven, Vt., recently killed I didn't take pains with the little a fox in a peculiar manner. While things I'd be a failure. I always bear | working on a farm their attention was attracted by the cows making a disturbance in the pasture around a stone pile. On investigation they found that the cows had cornered a fox in a pile of stones and were enlate creams never use sweetened deavoring to get at him. They rushed

to the scene and with stones and rocks succeeded in killing the fox. Should Have a Free Press. "Trashy dime novels with fantastic titles and devotional books," says a writer in Russkaiya, "are the only intellectual pabulum of the Russian not prone to the excesses, nor exposed people, and these books are so diffito the rough weather, nor liable to cult to procure that it frequently hapthe accidents which shorten life, but pens that a person who once had

Filipinos Love Music.

schooling forgets how to read."

that intuitive fear take life insurance. als, their home entertainments and in ity. their theaters. Superstition and Experience. Superstitious folks cannot always

> Protest Against Punishment. A protest is raised against the puners in Ireland.

an English Town.

All the babies were between the cuts off communication between the ages of six and twelve months. About capital of Colombia and the outside half of the total number of entries world. It may delay communication ernment will not submit to any suppression of its dispatches, so long as

doctors, assisted by a nurse. The chief canal treaty with the government of points to be considered in judging the United States. Dr. Amado is

the telegraph route is open at all.

CHICAGO-The city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of toy pistols in Chicago. The measure provides for a penalty of \$100 for anyone who "shall sell, loan or furnish any toy gun, or toy pistol, or toy fowling piece, or other toy firearms in which any explosive sub-

applied to the district court for the ap- | the latter part of next week there will pointment of a receiver for the M. C. be great strikes in the stock yards McFarlin Grain company of Des in this city. All the unions have di-Moines. McCarty owns 42 per cent of rected their representatives to vote the stock. The company had grain el- for a strike at the meeting which evators throughout lowa and in Jan- will be held next Thursday. The sauuary converted the elevators into cash sage makers and canners have been amounting to over \$100,000. McCarty out for some time and the canmakers and low cost are desired, and conse-The intense love of the Filipino for alleges this money has been loaned to have struck in sympathy. The gen ing health than have men, and, having music is notably shown in their funer- different corporations without secur-

the separation came.