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We Guarantee Safe Delivery

which means that we not only guarantee the goods, but that we protect you against loss or breakage on the road. We assume all the responsibility.



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about Paint for your house or barn, Wall Paper, Carpets, Cultivators, Weeders, Fencing, Dairy Goods, Bicycles, Buggies, Spring Clothing, Furniture, Groceries, etc. Don't wait until the last minute. Think what you will need soon, and write today. If you will tell us what you want to buy we will send you a special catalogue on that article or articles free of charge.

A Saddle was returned at our expense a few days ago. Although it had been properly boxed, it was damaged by rats before being unpacked, according to customer's letter. Of course this was no fault of ours, but he got a new saddle just the same. Do you know of any other firm who would have given him the same liberal treatment? Why not buy your supplies from a firm with whom it is a pleasure to deal? All goods guaranteed and prices always lowest, quality considered.

Our next advertisement will show how the goods arrived. Watch and see if the packer told the truth.

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It contains 2200 pages of wholesale prices and pictures of everything you eat, wear or use.
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20 **Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. & Madison St., Chicago**

THE ALDRICH BILL.

A bill to further provide for the safe-keeping of public money, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that section fifty-one hundred and fifty-three of the revised statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5153. All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the secretary of the treasury, shall be depositories of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the government, as may be required of them. The secretary of the treasury may deposit in such designated depositories public money received from all sources, and shall require such depositories to give satisfactory security, as hereinafter authorized, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money so deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the government. The secretary of the treasury may accept as security for the safe-keeping of public money deposited with national banking associations, as herein authorized, the deposit of bonds of the United States, or any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city in the United States which has been in existence as a city for a period of twenty-five years and which for a period of ten years previous to such deposit has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any debt authorized to be contracted by it, and which has at such date more than fifty thousand inhabitants as established by the last national, state, or city census, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed 10 per centum of the valuation of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes; or the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per centum per annum regularly on its entire capital stock for a

period of not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds. The secretary of the treasury may accept the securities herein enumerated in such proportions as he may from time to time determine, and he may at any time require the deposit of additional securities, or require any depository to change the character of the securities already on deposit. National banking associations having on deposit public money shall pay to the United States for the use thereof interest at the rate of not less than one and one-half per centum per annum, such rate to be fixed from time to time by the secretary of the treasury; and all public moneys in any depository shall be payable on demand upon the draft of the treasurer of the United States. The United States shall have a lien on all assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited from the time of deposit, for the repayment of the same on demand of the treasurer of the United States as aforesaid; but the securities deposited with the secretary of the treasury for the safe-keeping of such moneys shall be sold before the said lien is enforced and the proceeds applied to the discharge of said lien to the extent of the proceeds of sale."

Sec. 2. That the 2 per centum bonds of the United States authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, that shall be issued to provide the funds appropriated by the third section of said act, and for the other expenditures authorized therein, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges given by law to the 2 per centum bonds issued under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900, and any national banking association having on deposit any of the 2 per centum bonds issued under the provisions of said act approved June 28, 1902, shall pay to the treasurer of the United States a tax of one-fourth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the de-

posit of such bonds, in lieu of the taxes imposed on notes in circulation by section 5214 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 3. That section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

"Provided, That the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, retain in the general fund of the treasury national bank notes received in the ordinary course of business or presented to the treasurer of the United States as hereinbefore provided, and pay out such of them as may be fit for circulation for any of the obligations of the government, excepting only the principal and interest of the public debt."

Let the Truth be Known.

The majority of the senate Philippines committee has adopted a policy or course of conduct which must produce results exactly opposite to those desired by Senator Lodge and the war department. Senator Lodge refuses a hearing to witnesses who allege that atrocious crimes were committed by the officers of the army in the Philippines. As chairman of the committee he attempts to stop investigation and prevent disclosure of the truth, and he seems to think that his mere denial that there is any basis for the charges should satisfy the country and silence all accusers. "I am tired," says Senator Lodge, "of hearing men dishonor the army and their country by such testimony."

That is a feeble, futile answer to sworn testimony that unarmed prisoners were shot in cold blood, even while they were begging for mercy, by officers of the Twentieth Kansas, acting under orders from Colonel Funston to "take no prisoners." If the testimony is false, the honor of the army and the country can be protected only by refuting it. The witnesses who swear that Funston issued orders to take no prisoners in the battle of Calocan and that a captain and a major of the regiment murdered prisoners on the field are a lieutenant and a private of Funston's own regiment. Either they defame the army by lying, or the army is dishonored by the presence of the men whom they accuse. The question is

not settled by an off-hand remark by Senator Lodge, and it never will be settled until the whole subject of atrocities in the Philippines is thoroughly investigated.

No doubt the war department is as tired as Senator Lodge of all this row over incidents connected with the process of benevolent assimilation. It is conceivable that public interest in the matter may be worn out and the country may become weary of the water cure and murdered priests, tortured soldiers and slaughtered prisoners, but the people who make the charges and demand investigation are of the sort that does not tire readily. There is but one way to quiet them, and that is to convince them that they are wrong.—Philadelphia North American (rep.).

Evidence of Prosperity.

There was a very important piece of news in the papers the other morning. It came from Washington and related the fact that the war department has notified the governors of all the states in the union that it is prepared to supply them upon demand with a stock of "riot cartridges." Prosperity being almost sickeningly abundant and the trusts proclaiming that the compact organization of industry is a guarantee that it will remain for many years, is it not a little strange that the government, at this of all times, should have deemed it wise to shatter the precedents of more than a century and distribute to the governors of all the states a special "riot" cartridge?—Detroit Times.

Singular Omission.

It is singular that no one has suggested that the president appoint a commission to settle the race question. With the exit of the Fifty-seventh congress there are a number of statesmen out of jobs, and they could settle almost any sort of problem at the usual rates and be glad of the chance to serve their country.—Milwaukee News.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.