

collecting facts and figures; and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crisis; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

NO FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but the character of circulation; and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

I have no sam- es, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or a letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 940, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

the established gold standard.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR LABOR.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life.

Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union—not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others.

Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty, and generous ideals.

Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other.

Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits.

All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

The remainder of the message deals with matters of lesser importance. The president recommends the organization of a department of commerce. Urges a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Touches upon the isthmian canal question. Gives the history of the trans-Pacific cable construction. Eulogizes the army. Talks of the growing need of more officers in the navy. Congratulates the postoffice department. Discusses irrigation. Recommends an Alaskan commission. Comments on the care of the Indians, work of the department of agriculture, and minor matters.

THE INJUNCTION MILLS

They Turn Out Some Startling Grievances—The Anarchy That the Last Colorado one is Likely to Produce

The position taken by the populists and Bryan democrats in regard to government by injunction shows the statesmanship of the reform movement more clearly every day. The love of unlimited power, which is the very essence of this injunction business, always increases in those who employ it. Let the principle become firmly fixed that judges can exercise

this power according to their own wills and they will become unbearable tyrants. The judges are constantly extending the injunction into new fields not heretofore invaded. The last is in Colorado where a district judge attempts to issue mandatory orders to the governor of the state, and according to practice in injunction cases, if the governor refuses to obey the orders of this little district judge, he can be arrested, tried without a jury and imprisoned as long as the little judge sees fit. The Denver News comments upon this as follows:

"The next thing some district judge will do will be to enjoin the supreme court from deciding some case, or the legislature from enacting some law or electing a senator. The absurdity of the injunction issued to restrain governor Orman from proclaiming the adoption of the Rush bill is manifest when it is considered that as a last resort Governor Orman would be required to call out the national guard to overcome his resistance to imprisonment, should the district court order that he be confined for contempt of court.

"The reason the order or mandate of a court is almost uniformly treated with respect is that the entire civil and military powers of a state are behind the court, demanding its enforcement. Take the case of punishment for contempt. The writ for the arrest and imprisonment of the offender is delivered to the sheriff, and he proceeds to arrest the designated person. Should he resist and be aided by numbers sufficient to overcome the sheriff's forces—it may be the posse comitatus—the sheriff makes the proper representation to the governor, who orders out sufficient of the state guards to overcome resistance and arrest the offender. Should an order to arrest Governor Orman be issued and the governor resisted, and he should be backed by sufficient of the citizens to withstand the sheriff's forces, there the court would be compelled to stop for want of a governor to whom he could appeal for state troops. On the contrary, the governor might order out the state troops to defeat the efforts of the sheriff to imprison him.

"In cases against other than a governor, should the state troops prove unequal to the task, the governor might call for national troops, and it would be the duty of the federal authorities to heed the demand.

"In the case acted upon by Judge Palmer a constitutional amendment has been submitted to the people, and unofficially we know that it has been adopted by a great majority. The act of the legislature submitting the amendment requires that the governor shall, after the official canvass of the vote, announce or proclaim the result. This duty is imposed upon him by an act of the legislature, and is administrative and governmental in its nature. The people are entitled to know the result of the vote; further steps in government are dependent upon the formal announcement of it. For a court to enjoin the making of that announcement is as unheard of and as impossible as it would be to enjoin the supreme court from rendering some decision that the district court might hold to deprive a citizen of some constitutional right.

"There would have been greater propriety in attempting to enjoin the governor from approving the act under which the amendment was submitted at the late election than to enjoin the proclamation of the result of the vote. There would have been yet greater propriety in enjoining the secretary of state from publishing notice of the election at which the amendment was to be voted upon than to enjoin the proclamation of the result of the vote. To have attempted either would be recognized as absurd—yet the still more absurd thing has been attempted in the present instance.

"The state government is divided into three branches—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The governor is the head of the executive department, and in any matters governmental or political he is responsible only to the legislature in impeachment proceedings.

"Were it otherwise all powers would be vested in the judicial department alone—both the legislative and executive branches would be the playthings of the courts. The tendency of the courts is to govern more and more by injunction—a tendency which will be arrested, at least when it plainly interferes with the governor in the performance of a duty imposed by law."

Farm For Sale

I have for sale a section of good farm land near O'Neill, Neb. Good loam soil and land all level. Part cultivated and 480 acres fenced. Price only \$15 an acre.

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O'Neill, Neb.

For Singers and Speakers

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable

FOR SINGER SAND SPEAKERS...

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure, he says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally and like everything else I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.



"I have a little son who sings in a boy's choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of the stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of the National Cornstalk Remedy Co. in this paper. The so-called Cornstalk Disease is a real and dangerous disease. Its fatality to stock makes it greatly to be feared and a real cure greatly to be desired. The announcement of the National Cornstalk Remedy Co. is so plausible and fair that it is worthy of careful investigation. The proprietors are practical farmers and have a mass of evidence to support their claims. We hope our readers will write them for full particulars. Their address is National Cornstalk Remedy Co., Range bldg., Omaha, Neb.

MARRIAGE PAPER

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