



HAULING CATALPA POLES TO MARKET.

These poles, from the Robinson catalpa grove, found a ready sale at 50 cents each. The total crop on twenty acres brought a cash return of \$5,238.10.

served as great natural resources. Works designed to control our waterways have thus far usually been undertaken for a single purpose, such as the improvement of navigation, the development of power, the irrigation of arid lands, the protection of lowlands from floods, or to supply water for domestic and manufacturing purposes."

The first meeting of the new Transvaal parliament occurred on Thursday. This parliament marks a bestowal of a limited autonomy upon the territory which was the Boer republic. A representative body is

elected by the settlers. A governor under the title of high commissioner is appointed by the English government, and he in turn appoints an upper legislative body. General Botha a prominent Boer general in the war premier, and another Boer, General Beyers, was elected speaker of the new assembly. In the British parliament the project to construct a tunnel to connect England with the mainland of Europe was defeated. Fear that the tunnel might be made a means of foreign invasion was the principal argument advanced against the scheme.

the many may be idle. I know I shall be called a visionist from Utopia, and lawyers, no doubt, will say I am outside of the constitution, but I shall preach my doctrine none the less, and reply that if the constitution obstructs justice our plain duty is to change it."

"But how would you evangelize the world?"

"By example first, then by the pressure of circumstances, and finally by organization. I would tax the rich and let the man or the woman who has a little home and is rearing a family go free. I am sure wealth would not complain if the taxes which are collected were honestly and prudently spent for public purposes. We give liberally to Christian associations, to the churches, and to benevolent institutions, because we believe that our money will be expended by good men. But it is not so with taxes. Public money is spent by politicians, many of whom are corrupt, and nearly all of whom will be unbusinesslike if they can thus promote their own interests. Accordingly some rich men dodge their taxes because they think the money which is obtained from them is squandered by legalized extortioners. Make the public offices in this country, from township to nation, a roll of honor and

you will not hear much about the burdens of government.

"I also believe in giving workingmen life insurance at actual cost. I would have the government establish an insurance department for persons of moderate means and earning ability. Then I should empower every postoffice to be a bank of deposit. By such means as I have mentioned I should try to make thrift a national virtue and justice a national expectation. Herein would be example. Other countries would be driven to more enlightened government. The pressure on Russia from the world without will bring a constitution and a free parliament. Liberty is marching on, and America, torch in hand, has been lighting the way. I want it forever to lead the procession. By organization I mean cohesion to a principle by the rich themselves in all the nations. Let me tell you of an experience which gave me a view into the heart of the common people. I journeyed up the valley of the Rhone and into the Stimplon pass over the road once traversed by the armies of Rome and France. I asked peasants and villagers if they were not proud of the memories of Caesar and Napoleon. Then they pointed to the monastery of St. Bernard and said: 'The good dogs of the monks have served us much better.' I haven't time to develop the idea, but you can see what I mean."

"Is the man who has \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 a menace to the country?"

"Not if he is honest. Any dishonest man, however, is dangerous if his capital consists of no more than a dark lantern and a jimmy. Disgrace ought to go with money unfairly obtained. I know men who could have borrowed funds on bonds, opened mines, pocketed millions, and left empty shells in the mountains for the bondholders. They scorned such knavery. But similar practices are going on in other things above ground. Cry villainy aloud, no matter if it moves in polite society, wears a silk hat and a frock coat, print it, pillory it, and drive it out of business and finance, as well as personal conduct."

A SEVEN DOLLAR BILL.

A. E. Lowry, of Norwood, has a seven-dollar bill of the colonial issue, now considered one of the rarest pieces of money that was ever put in circulation in this country. It was the property of Mr. Lowry's mother, who died recently, and it was found in an old chest among her treasured effects. It had been given her by her grandfather, who died at a green old age.

The bill is the color of ordinary book paper of the cheaper and flimsier variety, musty with age. The letters on it are remarkably well preserved, as is the bill. It was issued in July, 1776, only a few days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is numbered 8,447, and issued by the United Colonies. On one side are these words:

## MILLIONAIRE WHO THINKS RICH SHOULD PAY ALL TAXES

Thomas F. Walsh, mining magnate and ten times millionaire, would make money getting a franchise and sell it at a high price.

"You favor a graduated tax on accumulated fortunes?" he was asked.

"Yes, and on those which are in the process of accumulation. We shall always have rich men; they are a part of civilization. The world has never stood still and never will. Consequently, while great fortunes are unavoidable and indispensable I think the rich should pay for the privilege of making money. And it is a privilege, say what you will. E. H. Harriman goes into Wall street and turns a profit of \$16,000,000 in a single day. The people buy his shares and bonds. Their patronage is compelled, not physically but morally, because of the instrumentalities which he controls. They think they see an opportunity for gain through him. His railroads span a continent. Thus his reputation grows month by month and year by year, and thus his privilege increases in its possibilities and value. Every dollar he gets comes from the public, and the only difference between him and the butcher and grocer is that he doesn't deal in necessities. When a man makes \$16,000,000 in a day by reason of his advantageous relations to society, to his fellow creatures, the state should demand a good part of it. To honest wealth already acquired, we should say: 'We purpose to respect every dollar you have, and shall close the account of the past. But there must be a new account for the future, and you must share more liberally with your partners, the people.'"

"Does the possession of great wealth promote selfishness and arrogance?"

"My observation is that it does not. Human nature in a cottage is about the same as human nature in a castle. The rich man, if he is normal in his head and heart, is neither selfish nor arrogant, having once been poor himself. Now let us look at him for a moment. If he gives his money to his friends the problem of wise and ben-

eficial distribution goes unsolved. They are made comfortable, perhaps, but society receives no gain. Libraries are excellent, but they don't meet a crying need. You can buy the best book that was ever written for 25 cents.

"The accumulation of money has always taken care of itself. To distribute it is a wholly different matter. Men tell me that I am fighting in the cause of union labor. I reply that I am thinking wholly of the future. I may be worth ten millions, but my grandchildren may not have a cent. That particular sort of distribution is going on all the time, but it isn't what I mean. I hold that there is no good reason why any worthy man or woman in America should ever be naked or hungry. There should be penalties against idleness and improvidence, but there should be no want.

"We improve conditions here. Hours of work are lessened and wages are increased. Word immediately goes to Europe, and fresh swarms of men are soon on the way. So long as we are developing the country we can take care of the immigrants who are pouring through our ports in almost endless streams. But hard times will throw hundreds of thousands of men into idleness, and we shall then see a condition which may become permanent unless the movement to improve the circumstances of the working classes is world-wide. We get a few immigrants from France. There the poor may own land. On the other hand, the crown and church control the land in Austria, and in Russia the rich have it massed in great estates. There must be economic changes in Europe or we shall have grave problems in the United States. The American gets high wages, works eight hours a day, and has meat with every meal. The German has low wages, works from twelve to fourteen hours, and eats meat for dinner on Sunday. Can we endure such competition when the time comes for us to battle for the markets of the world?"

"Europe must come to our standard of life, or we must finally fall to its standard. A tremendously important problem in economics confronts us.

"There ought to be a universal movement for a just distribution of wealth. I don't mean a division of property, for then the process would be perpetual and progress would stop. Better and easier conditions for those who toil would settle the whole matter. The rich must lead the way, and the poor must help by learning temperance and economy. A few should not work that

## SKIN DISEASES HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

When the blood is pure, fresh and healthy, the skin will be soft, smooth and free from blemishes, but when some acid humor takes root in the circulation its presence is manifested by a skin eruption or disease. These humors get into the blood, generally because of an inactive or sluggish condition of the members of the body whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter is left to sour and ferment and soon the circulation becomes charged with the acid poison. The blood begins to throw off the humors and acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin eruptions of various kinds. Eczema appears, usually with a slight redness of the skin followed by pustules from which there flows a sticky fluid that dries and forms a crust, and the itching is intense. It is generally on the back, breast, face, arms and legs, though other parts of the body may be affected. In Tetter the skin dries, cracks and bleeds; the acid in the blood dries up the natural oils of the skin, which are intended to keep it soft and pliant, causing a dry, feverish condition and giving it a hard, leathery appearance. Acne makes its appearance on the face in the

I suffered with Eczema for forty years and could find nothing to cure me until I tried S. S. S. I suffered intensely with the itching and burning; pustules would form from which there flowed a sticky fluid; crusts would come on the skin and when scratched off the skin was left as raw as a piece of beef. I suffered agony in the long years I was afflicted, but when I used S. S. S. I found a perfect cure. There has never been any return of the trouble.

C. H. EVANS, Stockman, Neb.

# S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of foreign matter and restores the blood to its normal, pure condition, thereby permanently curing every form of skin affection. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

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