which these three reforms are making and have in part already effected

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philip-pines have enabled the war department materially to reduce the military charge upon our revenue and to arrange the number of soldiers so as to bring this number much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law. There is, however, need of supple-mentary legislation. Thorough military education must be provided and in addi-tion to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the of-ficers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service. Too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician, but he must be able to master himself, to control others and to show boldness and fertility of

resource in every emergency.
Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and arma-ment of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisthe arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and es-pecially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

The Veterans.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in the greatest crisis of our history all our annals would be meaningless and our great experiment in popular free dom and self government a gloomy fail-ure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of national greatness and unity, and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the

south in the times that tried men's souls. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and in the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career, and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The Merit System.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely nonpolitical all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his natits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be applied and others where it offers by means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory re-

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate proba-bly better than any other branches of the government the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.
It is important to have this system ob-

tain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command. In short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspi-

cion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient adminis-tration of the government, and in the tong run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized under the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to exist ing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartly commended to your atten-tion. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the congress. They are based upon the just principle that ap pointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the appli-cant's fitness; that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in the performance of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaf-fected by partisan considerations.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abread combine to

se man of character, knowledge and enrurise. It is true that the service is now in the mein efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently main tained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the congress

on this subject are enacted into law In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an indi-vidual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some 60,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands-that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

Industrial Education of Indians.

In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the In-dians is very, very limited. On the reser-vations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the par-ticular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indian should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is high-ly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beggary, perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry. It is an effectual barrier to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individual, like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur. Every effort should be made to minimize these hardships, but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agen-

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races every effort should be made to bring it

Expositions.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the foremost power in the western hemi-sphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history-the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St. Louis, of Missouri, of all the adjacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

The people of Charleston, with great en-

ergy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the contion to the good will of the people. deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the calinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay the necessary expenses have taken the responsibility of directing that this be done, for I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her in her praiseworthy effort. In my opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly ommend that the congress appropriate at once the small sum necessary for this

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoint this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful not merely to Buffalo, but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the president's assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, be cause it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the western hemisphere and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public.

Science and Education.

The advancement of the highest intersts of national science and learning and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian institution. In furtherance of its declared purpose-for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"-the congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been exe-cuted by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals i the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National museum are ommended to the favorable consideration of the congress.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over 6,000 public libraries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to accumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improvement in method and by co-operation to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful and by avoidance of unnecessary duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the federal library, which, though still the library of congress and so entitled, is the one national library of the United States. Already the largest single collection of books on the western hemisphere and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the libraries of this country-to American scholarship-service of the highest importance. It is housed in a building which is the largest and most magnificent yet erected for library Resources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its bibliographic work widely available and enable it to become not merely a center of research, but the chief factor in great cooperative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advancement of learn-

For the sake of good administration, sound economy and the advancement of science the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent governmake it essential that our consuls should ment bureau. This would insure better,

the interest not only of our business, bu of statistic, economic and social science. The Postal Service.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been teadily reduced from \$11,411,779 in 1897 to \$3,923,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its benefits so plain that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practicaly all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting ac tion. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been de pendent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well under-stood abuses which have grown up in connection with second class mail matter The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that, while the second class mat ter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294.445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111.631.193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed and which was fixed by the congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy de liberately adopted for a justifiable end But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law and has secured admis sion only through an evasion of its re quirements or through lax construction The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second class mail. If it be only one-third or onequarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law, and it should be sustained in its effort

The Chinese Situation. Owing to the rapid growth of our power

and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us. The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the antiforeign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compliance with the demands of the joint note and ex-pressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the congress, with a re-port of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for

ally difficult and delicate task.

The agreement reached disposes in a contribute materially to better future re lations between China and the powers. Reparation has been made by China for the murder of foreigners during the uprising, and punishment has been inflicted on the officials, however high in rank, recognized as responsible for or having participated in the outbreak. Official examinations have been forbidden for a pe riod of five years in all cities in which foreigners have been murdered or cruelly treated, and edicts have been issued making all officials directly responsible for the future safety of foreigners and for the suppression of violence against them. Provisions have been made for insuring

the future safety of the foreign repre sentatives in Peking by setting aside for their exclusive use a quarter of the city which the powers can make defensible and in which they can if necessary maintain permanent military guards, by dismantling the military works between the capital and the sea and by allowing the temporary maintenance of foreign military posts along this line. An edict has been issued by the emperor of China prohibiting for two years the importation of arms and ammunition into China. China has agreed to pay adequate indemnities to the states, societies and individuals for the losses sustained by them and for the expenses of the military expeditions sent by the various powers to protect life and restore order.

What China Has Promised. Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be

The Chinese government has agreed to participate financially in the work of bettering the water approaches to Shanghai and to Tientsin, the centers of foreign trade in central and northern China, and international conservancy board, in which the Chinese government is largely represented, has been provided for the improvement of the Shanghai river and the control of its navigation. In the same line of commercial advantages a revision of the present tariff on imports has been assented to for the purpose of substitut-ing specific for ad valorem duties, and an expert has been sent abroad on the parof the United States to assist in this work. A list of articles to remain free of duty, including flour, cereals and rice, gold and silver coin and bullion, has also been agreed upon in the settlement.

During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation and has materially sided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world, while in the critical period of revolt and massacre we did our full share in safeguard ing life and property, restoring order and vindicating the national interest and hon-It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. cate the "open door" with all that it im-plies; not merely the procurement of enlarged commercial opportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily favored. Only by bringing the people of China into peaceful and friendly community of trade with all the peoples of the earth can the work now auspiciously begun be carried to fruition In the attainment of this purpose we necessarily claim parity of treatment under the conventions throughout the empire for our trade and our citizens with those of all other powers.

We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings | character.

charger and more satisfactory work in of the pan-American congress convoked at the invitation of Mexico and now sitgates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co-operate with their coileagues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their

intercourse with the world at large.

My predecessor communicated to congress the fact that the Well and La Abra awards against Mexico have been adjudged by the highest courts of our country to have been obtained through fraud and perjury on the part of the claimants and that in accordance with the acts of the congress the money re-maining in the hands of the secretary of state on these awards has been returned to Mexico. A considerable portion of the money received from Mexico on these awards had been paid by this government to the claimants before the decision of the courts was rendered. My judgment is that the congress should return to Mexico an amount equal to the sums thus already paid to the claimants.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government ve full expression. When President Mc Kinley died, our nation in turn received rom every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress less sincere. The death of the Empress Downger Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people, and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the president was assassinated. Indeed from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the president's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind, and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. White House, Dec. 3, 1901.

ENGINEER ADMITS ERROR.

TestNies That He Misunderstood In-

structions Read to Him. Adrian, Mich., Dec. 3.-It is exected that the coroner's jury which has been investigating the disastrous wreck on the Wabash near Seneca last Wednesday night, in which so many Italian immigrants were crushed and burned to death, will render a verdict today. The testimony brought out the fact that there were three different interpretations among the crew of eastbound train No. 4 of the orders under which the train was running. Conductor Martin and Brakeman Dittmann, who understood the orders correctly, expected to pass train No. 3 at Seneca and train No. 13 at Sand Creek. Engineer Strong. whose misunderstanding was directly responsible for the wreck, understood that he was to pass trains No. 3 and No. 13 both at Sand Creek.

FATHER MURPHY WINS.

Judge Sornberger Reaches Decision

Adverse to Bishop Bonacum. Seward, Neb., Dec. 3 .- In the district court yesterday Judge Sorn- smoothly. berger passed on the relation of Bishop Bonacum of the Catholic see of the tact, good judgment and energy he Lincoln and Priest William Murphy, has displayed in performing an exception The court's decision is in favor of manner satisfactory to the powers of the various grounds of complaint and will Ulysses. Judge Sornberger sustained Ulysses. Judge Sornberger sustained the contention of counsel for Father Murphy by enjoining the bishop from bringing any action involving the church property and instructing him to await action by the authorities at Rome in accordance with the canonical law of the church. The church also quieted title to the church property in the two loans in favor of the parish-

SNOW BREAKS THE DROUGHT. Two Inches of Precipitation in Dry

Parts of Kansas. Topeka Kan., Dec. 3.-Some of the dry districts of the state were greatly relieved by a snow, which fell yesterday at Saline, Larned and Hutchinson. The wheat fields in western Kansas, which were greatly in need of moisture were generously covered. It has been snowing in northwestern Kansas since noon yesterday. At Marvin, from State Auditor Allen. It is a Leonora, Downs and Stockton, the snow is two inches deep. Lack of water has become a serious proposition throughout the state. If the winter snows do not relieve the situation soon farmers will be in great extremities for stock water.

Work of Anti-Saloon League.

Washington, Dec. 3.-A meeting of the Anti-Saloon league was held at the Congregational church last night, at which former Governor Sydney Perham of Maine presided. The chief address of the evening was made by Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson, the acting president of the organization. Dr Wilson told generally of the work of the organization and the purpose it has set out to accomplish. This was that the saloons must go.

New York's First Touch of Winter. New York, Dec. 3 .- A drop of 10 degrees in temperature early last evening turned the downpour of rain that had fallen all day into a driving sleet that quickly coated the pavements of this city with ice. Then snow began to fall and made the slip pery conditions worse than ever and New Yorkers had their first experi ence of winter's discomforts. All the surface and elevated cars were imveded and some stopped altogether.

CAPTAIN TILLEY ACQUITTED.

Charges Made by Missionaries Prove

Without Foundation. Auckland, N. Z., Dec. 3.-The Unit ed States naval court at Tutuila, Samoa, has honorably acquitted Captain Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval governor of Tutuila, of all the charges against him. No evidence to sustain these charges was presented to the court. Commander Uriel Sobree has succeeded Captain Tilley as naval governor of Tutuila. The charge against Captain Tilley arose from cer-Samoa against the captain's moral the annual address.

ARE ALARMED TRY 17

Fear Official Meddling in Election of President.

WILL APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

Adherents of Maso Once More Address a Communication to Secretary Root-Point Out That Election Machinery is in Hands of Opponents.

Havana, Dec. 3.-A cablegram signed by Eusebio Hernandez, prestdent of the Democratic party, has been sent to Secretary of War Root. This message savs:

"The friends of General Bartolome Maso hear with great satisfaction your a fair trial to declaration that official interference in the coming election will not be tolerated, but under the present arrangements interference is inevitable, as Palma. One of these is the secretary of state and other high officials are also candidates.

"Both high and low officials are openly working in the interest of Senor Palma, who is said to have the support of the United States government. The situation is delicate and the Cubans are alarmed at the alleged attempt to force a president upon them. They ask for a fair and honest election."

A delegation representing General Maso will shortly leave here for Washington to submit these facts to the administration and to suggest certain changes to insure fair elections

The lower classes are enthusiastic over the candidacy of General Maso. Much feeling is being worked up against the official Cuban element, whom the Masoists claim control the election machinery,

IMPERILS THE CONFERENCE.

Much Bitterness Has Been Aroused at Pan-American Congress.

Mexico City, Dec. 3 .- A great deal depends on today's session of the Pan-American conference. If the discussion should become acrimonious it is by no means unlikely that the very existence of the congress would be imperiled. Mr. Paez of Paraguay and Mr. Bermejo of Argentine will speak again on the incident of Monday's session arising out of Mr. Paez's speech on arbitration. If their remarks do not call forth a reply from the Chileans the session probably will pass

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts. Boston, Dec. 3.—Snow and rain The court's decision is in favor of 14 of the 33 cities of Massachusetts made disagreeable election weather in Father Murphy insofar as it relates yesterday, when citizens were called upon to choose their city governments for next year. Of the 14 cities 11 went for license, a gain of one over last year, the change being in Fitchburg. The great feature of the elections, as a whole, was the remarkable success of the Republican party, 10 mayoralty candidates of that party winning and carrying with them in nearly every instance a city council in sympathy with them.

Decision in Delmar Case. Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 3 .- The

state supreme court yesterday refused the writ of prohibition in the Delmar race track case. This action allows Judge Zachritz of the St. Louis circuit court to enforce his writ of injunction issued last fall against the Delmar Jockey club to stop its members from racing and making pools under certain licenses which the state claims were fraudulently obtained victory for the state.

Puget Sound Storm Swept.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3.-A heavy storm is raging along Puget sound, in the straits and over all of western Washington. It has demolished most of the telegraph wires to the north of Seattle. The damage has been slight in the city, although shipping has suffered. A small steamer went ashore during the early evening at Al-ki Point without loss of life. Several plate glass windows have been smashed. Along the water front minor craft were damaged.

Mail Thief in the Toils.

Guthrie, O. T., Dec. 3.-Elmer Pecore was placed in the federal jail here today charged with having rifled the mail between the small towns near the Indian Territory border. The officers suspected Pecore and laid a trap for him by placing a red neck-tie and a pair of beaded gloves in one of the mail sacks. They apprehended him later wearing these articles at a dance where he had taken his sweetheart. Pecore is a mixed breed.

Young Woman Shoots Operator. Hastings, Ia., Dec. 3.-R. L. Wilson, night operator at the Burlington station, was shot by Miss Margaret Kuntze, one of the best known and most popular young women of the town. Wilson had left the bowling alley to go to work when Miss Kuntze stepped from an alley near her mother's home and shot him in the back with a 32-calibre revolver. The heavy overcoat worn by Wilson checked the bullet, which took effect in the back of his shoulder. No cause is known for the shooting

Mechanical Engineers Meet.

New York, Dec. 3 .- The forty-fourth convention of the Society of Mechanical Engineers began last night. Presitain charges made by missionaries in dent Samuel T. Wellman delivered



Women suffering from female troubles and weakness, and from irregular or painful menses, ought not to lose hope if loctors cannot help them. Physicians are so busy with other diseases that they do not understand fully the peculiar ailments and the

delicate organism of woman. What the sufferer ought to do is to give

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator

which is the true cure provided all members of the central canvassing by Nature for all female troubles. It board are candidates for office and is the formula of a physician of the are also members of the executive highest standing, who devoted his committee of Senor Tomas Estrada whole life to the study of the distinct ailments peculiar to our mothers, wives and daughters. It is made of soothing, healing, strengthening herbs and vegetables, which have been provided by a kindly Nature to cure irregularity in the menses, Leucorrhoea, Falling of the Womb, Nervousness, Headache and Backache. In fairness to herself and to Brad. field's Female Regulator, every suffering woman ought to give it a trial. A large \$1 bottle will do a wonderful amount of good. Sold by druggists. Send for a nicely illustrated free book on the subject.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga





"Why Should Calamity Be Full of Words?"

The mere saying of words is easy, and some men devote their whole lives to it. They talk rather than act. The calamity howlers in any community are of this kind.

While the unsuccessful business man is talking the successful man is acting. When he speaks he uses words, but he tells facts. He seldom, however, depends upon his own

He brings to his aid the trumpet tongued voice of the press.

He purchases space in the advertising columns of his local paper, and he uses it to good advantage.

This is your local paper. There is space in these columns for use. Are you adding its strength to your voice? Properly used it will aid you.



